WEATHER INDICATIONS.

RAIN OR SNOW TONIGHT; COOLER SUNDAY.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE, ...AND... IT'S ALL TRUE.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IN NO ALLIANCE

WITH GREAT BRITAIN TO OPPOSE RUSSIA.

POSITION OF UNITED STATES

HAS BEEN KNOWN TO AND APPROVED BY POWERS.

A SENSATION FROM LONDON

SERIOUS AND WARLIKE CRISIS REPORTED AT HAND.

Washington, March 9.—The official corespondence that has passed between the state department and the several powers interested in the Chinese question discloses the fact that Russia, suspected as she is by England, and perhaps by some other powers, of planning to seize and hold Manchuria as her own, has upon every occasion when opportunity served to draw forth a statement of her motives, declared emphatically that she had no such motive.

On the 16th ultimo the United States addressed strong representationss to China through Mr. Conger and Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang.

China was told that the United States could not approve any secret negotiations between China and any individual power looking to the concession of territory to such power.

And it was further insisted that, to be valid, any such concession of territory should be given only with the assent of all other powers.

To still further emphasize the warning against the beginning of a divicion of China it was significently stated that the United States did not regard the present as an opportune time for making any concessions of territory or even for conducting negotiations for such concessions.

On March first the state department took steps to acquaint every one of the powers interested in China with the instructions it had given Mr. Conger. The result was to elicit from nearly all of them expressions of approval of the doctrine laid down by the United States, and foremost among the powers which accepted it was Russia.

The United States government has not entered into any secret or open agreement with Great Britain or with any other individual power, however strongly it may sympathize with the British desire to insure Manchuria against seizure. On the contrary, our government has from the beginning discouraged such special allowances as to China and has adopted the practice of informing every one of the powers of the contents of any statement it has addressed to any one of them.

It is felt here that the greatest strength of our position has lain in this frank and open method of negotiations, and there is no disposition to abandon it now.

Count Casini, the Russian ambassador, called at the state department today and was closeted with Secretary Hay for a half hour. Although no statement can be extracted as to the nature of the interchange, it is believed that the ambassador took occasion to again assert the sincerity and propriety of Russia's purpose relative to Manchuria.

A CRISIS HAS ARISEN.

London, March 9.—A crisis has arisen in far eastern affairs which, in the opinion of the British government, is graver almost than the troubles which originally turned the eyes of the world toward the orient. In this crisis secret negotiations are going on between the United States and Great Britain with a view to thwarting what both governments appear to consider a determined attempt on the part of Russia to plant herself permanently in one of the richest tracts of the Chinese empire.

The conference held Wednesday between United States Ambassador Choate and Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, had nothing to do with the Nicaraguan canal affair. To quote from a British official, "the Nicaraguan controversy is a minor matter compared with the present situation."

What Mr. Choate did was to receive from Lord Lansdowne an important message declaring that Great Britain was not satisfied with Russia's declaration regarding Manchuria, as delivered to Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British ambassador at St. Petersburg, by Count Lamsdorf, and asking the United States if they were prepared to take joint action if such a decisive nature that Russia would have no alternative but to recede from her position.

Almost simultaneously, it is asserted, the United States government instructed the various ambassadors to take similar steps.

POWERS ARE LINING UP.

The answer of Secretary Hay has apparently not yet been received in London, although the fact that almost concurrent instructions were issued from Washington is taken here to be a sufficient guarantee that Russia's action in Manchuria will not be tolerated by the United States.

Japan is relied upon to take a line in harmony with the United States and Great Britain. Germany, in spite of the Anglo-German compact, is regarded as rather doubtful, owing to Emperor William's friendship for the czar. France, of course, will side with her ally.

The significance of the present phase can only be appreciated by those cognizant of the lethargic attitude of the British government hitherto regarding Russian action in China. Within the last few days all this has changed. What a week or two ago was pronounced only in line with Russia's usual policy is

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

THE SENATE HAS ADJOURNED

CONFIRMS ALL NOMINATIONS THAT WERE PENDING.

Members of the Spanish War Claims Commission Are Named and Confirmed.

Washington, March 9.—The senate today confirmed all nominations pending in the senate. At 1:55 p. m. the senate adjourned without day.

NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT.

Washington, March 9.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

To be members of the commission to carry into effect the stipulations of article 7 of the treaty between the United States and Spain: William T. Chandler, of New Hampshire; Gerrit J. Diekema, of Michigan; James Perry Wood, of Ohio; William A. Maury, of the District of Columbia, and William L. Chambers, of Alabama.

William E. Fuller, of Iowa, to be assistant attorney general of the United States.

United States artillery—first lieutenants to be captains: John P. Sains, William Lassiter, George L. Irwin, Henry D. Todd, jr., Thomas W. Winston, Clint C. Hearn.

Also a number of army and navy promotions.

SUGAR MAGNATE DIES.

New York, March 9.—A private dispatch was received here today announcing the death in Paris of F. O. Mattheissen, a director of the American Sugar Refining company, the Standard Distilling and Distributing company and several other corporations. Mr. Mattheissen retired from active business some time ago, and had since spent his leisure in travel for his health, which had been failing. Mr. Mattheissen came to this country from Germany when a young man and more than thirty-five years ago organized the F. O. Mattheissen & Weichers Sugar Refining company, of Jersey City. When the American Sugar Refining company was formed in 1887, Mr. Mattheissen's company was merged into it, and he himself became a director and was made chairman of the manufacturing committee of the board. Disagreement with H. O. Havemeyer, which was the cause of the retirement of John E. Searles as an officer and director of the sugar company, was followed by another, Mr. Mattheissen and President Havemeyer differing about the management of the Mattheissen refinery. Mr. Mattheissen, however, considered himself entitled to a rest from business cares and so retired, at the same time closing out much of his interest in sugar shares.

ROBBERS TOOK FRIGHT.

Toledo, O., March 9.—Six masked men made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the Citizens' bank at Ferrysburg, O., six miles south of here, early this morning. They exploded dynamite twice to gain entrance to the bank from an adjoining store, and were almost into the bank when they were discovered by awakened citizens. After firing several shots at their pursuers the robbers made good their escape.

Mrs. Barnhart, of Monroeville, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Van Buskirk on Friday.

THE MONEY GONE

BIG SCARE IN THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

APPROPRIATIONS EXHAUSTED

MANY MEMBERS HAVE NOT YET RECEIVED THEIR PAY.

WARRANTS NOT HONORED

EXTRA APPROPRIATION OF $10,000 PROPOSED.

(Special to The Sentinel.)

Indianapolis, Ind., March 9.—There was a big scare in the legislature at noon today when it was discovered the entire $500,000 appropriated for the expenses of the session had been exhausted. Many members have not been paid and as the state will not honor the warrants for their pay from other funds a very anxious condition prevails among a large number of members. An effort will be made to get through a bill making an extra appropriation of $10,000 for expenses of the session.

There was much horse play in both houses today, the session being practically ended. Governor Durbin today vetoed the Howard circuit court bill, holding that the new court was not needed.

JOSS PRIMARY BILL PASSED.

The Joss primary election bill passed yesterday is made obligatory upon Marion and Vanderburg counties and provides that in those two counties precinct committeemen shall be elected by primaries. This feature does not extend to any other county which may decide to use the primary system however. The selection of the election officers at primaries is left in the hands of the county chairman.

In other counties where the use of the system is optional it is left to the county central committees to decide whether or not the system shall be adopted. The selection of committeemen in counties besides Marion and Vanderburg is by the usual method.

In all counties where the primary system is used the committeemen are to decide whether the nomination of candidates shall be by direct vote or convention. The bill fixes the manner of holding direct nominations or of choosing the delegates to conventions. It also stipulates that candidates for office must file itemized statements of their campaign expenditures.

An especially bad feature of the bill is that the primaries of both parties must be held on different days. Under this provision it will be impossible to prevent voting men at both primaries as is done at present.

Penalties of a fine not to exceed $1,000 and imprisonment not to exceed five years are provided for violations of the law.

PRACTICALLY LAST DAY

The Sixty-second session of the Indiana legislature practically closed yesterday. While Governor Durbin has not said that he will refuse to receive bills today, it is generally understood that such is the case. As provided by the constitution the session will close Monday night at midnight. The constitution further states that no bills shall be received by the governor on the two days preceding the day on which the session is to close.

"I have not said that I will refuse to receive bills tomorow," said Governor Durbin last night. "While I have made no statement, I want to say that the law is very plain and I know justs what it means. I am not responsible for what it says, for I did not make it. It should certainly be lived up to."

Both branches closed last night with the understanding that it was practically the last day's work. In accordance with the instructions given by Speaker Artman the members of the house carried away their books yesterday evening and there is no danger of the customary battle which in the past has marked the close of the session.

The order of business in the senate yesterday was house bills on third reading. The members were tired and there was so much confusion that it was almost impossible to hear what was going on. Work proceeded slowly and not more than twenty bills were passed during the entire day.

Senate bills on third reading was the order of business in the house. There was so much confusion that it was almost impossible for the clerks to hear the members as they voted on the different measures and the speaker announced time and again that he would not continue business until the members took their seates and were in order. There were about twenty-five bills passed by the house

TREASURER OF PHILIPPINES.

Manila, March 9.—Frank A. Brannigan, disbursing officer to the American Philippine commission, has been appointed treasurer of the Philippine archipelago at a yearly salary of $6,000. Brannigan furnishes bonds in the sum of $20,000.

Colonel Murray, of the Forty-third United States volunteer infantry, has received the surrender of forty-four insurgent officers and men at the port of Tacloban, on Leyte island.

The commission has passed a bill providing an additional $1,000,000 (Mexican currency) for the improvement of Manila harbor, and an act empowering General MacArthur to organize municipal governments in those towns where none now exist.

WELCOMED BY OLD FRIENDS

FATHER JOHN R. QUINLAN RETURNS TO FORT WAYNE.

New Pastor of the Cathedral Will Officiate at High Mass Tomorrow Morning.

Rev. John R. Quinlan, the new pastor of the Cathedral, arrived in the city last evening from Huntington, and is now in charge of the affairs of the principal Catholic parish of the city.

The greeting of the people of Fort Wayne to Father Quinlan is that of old friends, for his years of service as assitant pastor of the Cathedral made him well known and universally esteemed by the people of this city. Father Quinlan this morning entered upon the active duties of his pastorate. To a reporter for The Sentinel he expressed his gratification at once more returning to Fort Wayne.

"One ought to be glad to get back home," said Father Quinlan, "though I have had only a pleasant visit away." He has been warmly greeted by many old acquaintances today, and his first service will be that of high mass at the Cathedral tomorrow morning.

STORM IN ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Paris, March 9.—The storm on the English channel continues and numerous casualties are reported. A fishing smack has been wrecked at Tregastel, near Brest, and the crew of four were drowned. The three-masted schooner Saint Mars of Berlioux, has been wrecked near Morlaix. Life boats rescued five of her crew and the remaining seamen perished. The gale is sweeping over the bay of Biscay. As reported yesterday the Norwegian bark Lizzie Curry, Captain Knudsen, from Savannah, with a cargo of wood, has been thrown on the rocks on Gijon Bar, and is a total loss. It is learned today that her captain and crew were saved.

CLAIM CITIZENSHIP.

San Francisco, March 9.—On board the Pacific Mail steamship America-Maru, now in port, are two Hawaiian Chinese laborers who have applied to be admitted into this port on the ground that being citizens of the islands they are citizens of the United States or "American citizens." Advices from Attorney General Griggs as to their right to land have been asked by Collector Stratton.

THE GERMANIC OVERDUE.

New York, March 9.—The steamship Germanic had not been reported as sighted from Fire Island up to 9 o'clock this forenoon. The Germanic was expected to arrive on Thursday evening. Incoming vessels report extraordinary heavy weather on the Atlantic and it is probable the Germanic ran into a storm and was obliged to slow down.

FEAR FOR A VESSEL.

Philadelphia, March 9.—The Norwegian steamer Krim, Captain Irgens, which sailed from this port January 23, for Vera Cruz, has not since been reported and grave fears for the vessel's safety are entertained. She has practically been given up as lost by her agents here. The Krim carried a cargo of bituminous coal.

Mrs. M. F. Hardendorff was called to Rome City this morning by the serious illness of her mother-in-law, Mrs. M. E. Hardendorff. Mr. Hardendorff will go this evening. The elder Mrs. Hardendorff is 70 years of age and is critically ill from grip.

A COUNTER MOVE

COAL COMPANIES POSTING NOTICES TO MEN.

WILL CONTINUE OLD SCALE

EVIDENT PURPOSE TO PUT A CHECK ON

THE HAZLETON CONFERENCE

WHAT JOHN MITCHELL HAS TO SAY OF THE MOVE.

Scranton, Pa., March 9.—General Superintendent Rose, of the Delaware and Hudson Coal company, today ordered the posting of a notice at all the company's mines in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys to the effect that the present rate of wages paid to all mine employes will continue in force until April, 1902. At the office of General Superintendent Loomis, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company, it was stated that a similar notice would be issued today, and Captain May, general superintendent of the Philadelphia Coal and Iron company (the Erie railroad's mining interest), said that his company will follow the action taken by the others.

The Pennsylvania coal company and the Ontario and Western Railroad company will also post notices the early part of next week.

All this is taken as an indication that the big coal producing companies will not be represented at the Hazleton conference next week, and that they are a unit in favor of letting the present conditions remain, thus averting the possibility of a clash with the miners over the wage question.

WAGES TO CONTINUE.

Hazelton, Pa., March 9.—The following notice was posted today at all the Lehigh Valley Coal company's collieries in the Hazelton region:

"The 10 per cent advance in wages and other concessions made by this company on November 1, 1900, as per notice posted, will be continued to April 1st, 1902. Local differences will be adjusted with our employes at the respective collieries."

The notice is signed by W. A. Lathrop, general superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Coal company In view of this notice it is not believed that the Lehigh Valley company will be represented at the joint conference which is to be held here next week, as the adjustment of local differences would be practically the only contention between the miners and operators and these have been provided for in the posted notice.

WHAT MITCHELL SAYS.

Indianapolis, March 9.—President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, when shown the Hazleton dispatch by a representative of the Associated Press, said:

"That is a new move on the part of the operators. The Lehigh company is one of the largest in the district, and the action means that all the operators will post like notices.

"It means, too, that they do not intend to meet the United Mine Workers in conference next Tuesday."

"Would a continuation of the 10 per cent advance by all the operators be satisfactory to the miners?"

"It would not."

President Mitchell will leave for the anthracite field tonight. On Tuesday he will establish headquarters at Hazleton.

MORE THAN WAGES TO SETTLE.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 9.—The Lehigh Valley company and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company today posted notices at all of their mines announcing that the present scale of wages would be continued for another year.

This move upon the part of these companies is an answer to the invitation extended to them by the United Mine Workers to meet in joint conference at Hazleton next week.

The present scale of wages is satisfactory to the miners, but there are a number of other things which still remain unsettled, such as pay for dead work, timbering, etc.

The miners say these grievances can only be settled by a joint conference.

PROPOSITION SUBMITTED.

Altoona, Pa., March 9.—The bituminous coal operators today notified the miners, who are in convention here, that they would withdraw their demand for a reduction of 5 cents in the price of pick mining.

The miners are now in secret session, arranging a compromise propocition with a view of bringing about a speedy settlement.

NOTICE IS POSTED.

Pottsville, Pa., March 9—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company today posted at their collieries the following notice:

"The advance in wages and other concessions offered by this company as per notice posted October 17, 1900, will be continued until April 1, 1902. The local differences between our employes will be adjusted at the respective collieries as heretofore."

The notice was signed by R. C. Luther, general superintendent.

REFINED SUGARS LOWER.

New York, March 9.—All grades of refined sugar were reduced 25 points this morning.

GOOD FELLOWSHIP TO REIGN

SMOKER FOR OFFICE MEN AND SALESMEN.

To Be Given By Members of the Commercial Exchange Next Saturday Evening.

Next Saturday evening, March 16, the members of the Fort Wayne Commercial exchange will give a smoker at the Fort Wayne club in honor of their traveling salesmen and office men, and the event is certain to be notable for its good fellowship.

The Commrecial exchange is made up of a number of the leading jobbing houses in the city, and the number of participants in the smoker will exceed 125. Last summer the employers gave an excursion to Robison park for the salesmen, and later the compliment was returned. The success of those occasions has led the jobbers to arrange for the coming meeting.

The committee of arrangements is made up of F. P. Wilt, R. W. T. DeWald and Robert Milliard. A large number of tables will be given over to pedro during the evening, and following it will come an elaborate luncheon. The affair is entirely informal, and the addresses, if any are given, will be brief and extemporaneous.

ABOUT THE CITY HALL.

Things about the city hall are running along in about the same way as was outlined in yesterday's Sentinel. The statement made in an evening contemporary that the city authorities had decided to ignore the charter amendments is not true. City Clerk Monning is acting as clerk of the board of works, while A. M. Schmidt remains in the office as a matter of accommodation and courtesy. In the health department there has been no change and City Bacteriologist Drayer and his subordinates are proceeding as before, acting temporarily under orders from the mayor. It would be the heighth of folly to close the health office during a threatened epidemic of contagious diseases, and the barking of the little grumblers will not be noticed; besides Dr. Drayer is a republican and is no part of the much touted city machine. No one knows what he text of the new charter bill is, as it was juggled in the legislature and was not even read when upon its passage in the house. When a certified copy is received the administration of city affairs will be made to conform to its provisions until the validity of the act is tested in the courts.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NEWSPAPER

Terre Haute, Ind., March 9.—The Terre Haute Evening Gazette, which for more than a quarter of a century has been owned by Wm. C. and Spencer F. Ball, announces the adoption of a comprehensive co-partnership under which all regular employes may secure a partnership interest in it. Five per cent. per annum, and more if the paper earns it, is guaranteed to the minority paid-in interest partners, and they are guaranteed par for their holdings whenever they retire from the firm.

TOLSTOI'S EXCOMMUNICATION.

St. Petersburg, March 9.—The official organ of the holy synod today publishes the formal excommunication of Count Tolstoi, the Russian novelist and social reformer, which was announced early in the year.

Mrs. Ollie Bich, of Churubusco, is the guest of Mrs. A. Gross.

A CASE OF HAZING

CADET KENSEL COMPELLED TO QUIT WEST POINT.

HIS EYES BADLY INJURED

BY BRUTALITIES OF WHICH HE WAS A VICTIM.

DOPED WITH TOBASCO SAUCE

HAD CONVULSIONS AS RESULT OF TREATMENT.

New York, March 9.—A special to the Press from Boston says:

Another victim of hazing in West Point has come to light here through the resignation of Frederick Kensel as a cadet in the United States Military academy. Kensel will return at once to his home, West Somerville, one of the suburbs of Boston.

The reason given publicly for Kensel's resignation is failing eyesight, but from the family the real cause has been learned.

Kensel entered West Point on June 13 of last year. Early in July he was in the hospital on account of trouble with his eyes. It was not the season to study in West Point and he never had difficulty with his eyes prior to entering the academy. The statement made by the family is that while standing on his head in a tent, which was the rule for the "plebes" whenever an upperclassman entered, Kensel was kicked in the right eye, possibly accidentally, by an upper class man, and was sent to the hospital. Kensel was not seriously hurt, and was able to leave the hospital in a few days. Soon after, while attempting to swallow a teaspoonful of tobasco sauce, another delicate little pleasantry, he choked and spilled it over his handkerchief. He was blindfolded with the same handkerchief afterward and the sauce got into his eyes, and was compelled to return again to the hospital on account of trouble with his eyes.

About August 12 he was taken off the sick list and his eyes had so far recovered that he could resume his duties.

Three days afterward he again was in the hospital, as the report shows, with "stomach trouble." This is what happened to him, according to his story:

He was compelled to eat a great quantity of rice, a couple of boiled cabbages, sixty-three prunes and also was compelled to do 150 eagles. This drove him into convulsions and a pillow or blanket was placed over his face so that his cries could not be heard. As a result of this treatment, the family believes, the physican condition of Kensel has been much impaired.

On account of his physical condition, and the trouble with his eyes, which necessitated an operation, he never again was able to do his full duty in the academy and had to resign.

Kensel was appinted by Congressman McCall in 1899. He was born in South Carolina on October 4, 1877. He is the son of the late Colonel Kensel, an old army officer, who was graduated from West Point in the 50's. Colonel Kensel served in the Fifth United States artillery in the civil war.

In the Spanish war Kensel, jr., served in company B, First Massachusetts heavy artillery.

MOSER HITS LAWYER'S NOSE.

Pekin, Ill., March 9.—Sentence of twenty one years in the penitentiary had just been passed upon him and Samuel Moser, the murderer of his wife and babies, was smiling blandly yesterday at Judge Puterbaugh. With extended hands Attorney Cunningham, who had defended Moser and saved him from the gallows, rushed up to his client to express congratulations.

"Get away from me, you miserable boxer!" yelled Moser, who delivered an uppercut on Cunningham's nose, drawing blood.

Moser was seized by the sheriff and hustled out of the courtroom, while the attorney sought a hydrant

WELL-KNOWN TURFMAN DIES.

Chicago, March 9.—A special from New Orleans, La., says: W. H. Laird, one of the best-known western turfmen, is dead. His body will be shipped to Bedford, Iowa, where his mother resides.

Mrs. Winter, of 9 Smith street, suffered a paralytic stroke on Thursday and her condition is regarded as critical.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH.
All the latest Records.
Vocal and Instrumental
PACKARD MUSIC HOUSE.
120 CALHOUN STREET.
COME IN AND HEAR.

Money to Loan to Salaried People.

Salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns or corporations can get money on their own name without endorsement. No publicity. Loans also made on furniture, pianos, etc.
Better terms and rates than elsewhere.
Room 8 Arcade, up stairs. Home phone 893.
Open Saturday nights from 7 to 8:30.

Wringers,
Sad Irons,
Meat Choppers,
Food Choppers,
Complete Stock
Builders' Hardware.

F. M. Smith & Co.,
22 Calhoun Street.
BOTH PHONES.

NOTICE.

To all who are suffering with headeahce, kidney or bladder trouble. We recommend and sell Dr. Iman's kidney cure, a pure and reliable vegetable compound. It is pleasant to take, quick to act and the most surest to cure.
PELLENS & POLSTER.

Dr. Bulson,
Office and Residence, 55 West Wayne Street.
FORT WANYE.
PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioner, appointed by the Whitley Circuit Court in cause No. 4298, wherein Henry Kanning is plaintiff, and Sophia Kanning, et al, are defendants, will, by virtue of an order of said court made and entered of record at the February term, 1901, offer for sale at public sale, at the office of the county clerk, in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, upon Thursday, the 14th day of March, 1901, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate situated in Allen County, Indiana, to-wit: The west half of lot number one hundred and twenty (120), and the east half of lot number one hundred and twenty-one (121), all in the original plat of the city of Fort Wayne, being sixty feet fronting on East Wayne street in said city. The same has been appraised in two parcels, to-wit: The east twenty feet thereof and the west forty feet thereof, and will be sold in parcels or as a whole, to the best advantage, and will continue said sale from day to day until sold.

Terms of Sale: Said real estate will be sold free and clear of the liens in favor of Charles F. Pfeiffer. Payments, one-third cash in hand, one-third in nine months, and one-third in eighteen months; the deferred payments to be secured by notes giving relief from valuation and appraisement laws, drawing six per cent. interest from date of sale and secured by mortgage upon the premises.

P. H. CLUGSTON,
15 Commissioner.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

NEW ONE COMING

ANOTHER ELECTRIC LINE IS PROJECTED.

FROM LIMA TO FORT WAYNE

OHIO CAPITALISTS BEHIND THE MOVEMENT.

TO PARALLEL PENNSYLVANIA

SOME RIGHT-OF-WAY IS ALREADY SECURED.

Capitalists at Lima, Ohio, are at work upon a project to build an electric railroad between Lima and Fort Wayne. This is the newest interurban enterprise in which Fort Wayne is directly interested, and the Ohio gentlemen have been working so quietly at the preliminaries that little noise has been made.

The distance between Fort Wayne and Lima is sixty miles, and the route lies through a splendid farming country dotted with thriving towns that would doubtless make the investment a paying one. So far as can be learned there has as yet been no request made for aid or cooperation from this end of the line, for the Lima gentlemen, headed by Mr. Hume, are certain of their ability to carry the project through to a successful culmination.

The Sentinel is told that the plan of the projectors is to parallel the Pennsylvania railroad so far as may be practicable, and this would put Elida, Delphos, Middlepoint, Van Wert, Convoy, Dixon, Monroeville and Maples on the route.

The Ohio gentlemen claim that quiet work has progressed at the eastern end of the line to such a stage that right-of-way has been secured from Lima to Delphos, and that the company is nearly ready to begin construction to that point.

ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE.

Ida Schulz has commenced action against Hermann Schulz for divorce. She also asks for the custody of their minor children and alimony.

The county commissioners were in session this morning transacting micellaneous business. The court was adjourned at noon until next Wednesday.

In the case of Niswonger vs. Herbst, judgment was today rendered in the superior court for the plaintiff in the sum of $100.

The superior court jury was this morning discharged for the term. The present term will close March 23.

The case of the state vs. Isaac Slater, for assault, will be called in the circuit court next week. There will probably be no jury trial, the case by agreement being submitted to the court. The case is the one relating to the shooting of Slater by his daughter while the former was assaulting his wife.

Cases set for trial in the circuit court today were settled out of court and today's session was devoted to probate matters and accounts of estates and guardianships.

ECZEMA: NO CURE NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheds on the face, itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail, and at ny time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Address PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

VIOLENCE IS THREATENED.

Constantinople, March 9.—Placards posted in Stamboul by the Young Turkey party threaten to meet violence on the part of the government with violence. One passage, directed against Russia and Germany, asserts that Turkey is in the hands of those powers.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE.

The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine.

DISORDER IN MACEDONIA.

Sofia, March 9.—The Macedonian committee has summoned an extraordinary congress for March 31 to consider the complications in Macedonia. Great excitement prevails in Macedonian circles, and the expectation is that there will be lively developments in Macedonia.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. 25c.

RECEIVES UNUSUAL TOKEN.

London, March 9.—The king has bestowed an unusual token of recognition of services upon Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane, a life-long officer of Queen Victoria's household. The recipient of the king's favor, who is broken down by old age and is retiring to private life, was summoned to Marlborough house, where the king in a few simple phrases of thanks for his loyalty to his mother, presented him with the cane with which Queen Victoria walked for thirty years. The old man's relatives say that if the king had raised him to a dukedom he could not so have kindled his pride or touched his heart.

FIVE MEN SCALDED.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 9.—Five men were badly scalded, one fatally, by the blowing out of two testing tubes connected with the battery of boilers at the American Iron works of Jones & Laughlin's. Their names, George Kosalich, will die; Evan Bochovich, Owen Cauley, Casper Krozovitch, Michael Kialich. When the accident occurred there were a number of workmen about the boilers and they were enveloped in the steam which escaped from the pipes. The men were all badly burned. One-half of Kosalich's body was scalded and the flesh dropped off in large pieces when he was picked up. He will die. The others will likely recover.

THE CASHIER IS MISSING

A POSSIBLE REASON WHY A BANK HAS CLOSED.

Niles (Mich.) National Bank Closes Its Doors and Mr. Johnson is Much Wanted.

Niles, Mich., March 9.—The whereabouts of Cashier Johnson, of the First National bank, which closed its doors yesterday, is unknown. The other officials of the bank do not know where he is. It is asserted in some quarters that Johnson has been speculating on the Chicago board of trade. The people here who are depositors of the bank are highly excited.

WAS IN SOUTH BEND.

Detroit, March 9.—A special to the News from South Bend, Ind., says: Charles A. Johnson, cashier of the First National bank at Niles, was brought over to this city shortly before noon yesterday in a livery rig. He came here, as he claimed, to go to Chicago, where he said he expected to get all the money needed to open the bank for business today. He declared that the bank was all right, but had been the victim of unfounded rumor.

BANK FAILURE AT NILES.

Washington, March 9.—A telegram was received by the comptroller of the currency this morning announcing the failure of the First National bank at Niles, Mich. National Bank Examiner Joseph W. Sheldon has been appointed temporary receiver. The following is a statement of the condition of the bank at the close of business on February 5, 1901, as shown by its report to the comptroller: Capital stock, $100,000; surplus and undivided profits, $24,777; circulation, $100,000; dividends unpaid, $885; individual deposits, $387,842; total liabilities, $613,504.

GEN. HARRISON BETTER.

Indianapolis, March 9.—Former President Benjamin Harrison, who is suffering from an attack of intercostal neuralgia, passed a fairly comfortable night and at 10 o'clock this morning was reported slightly better. The pain accompanying the attack, according to Dr. Jamison, the attending physician, is gradually responding to treatment.

TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA AND GRIP
Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.

Lorain (Ohio) Herald: "The soldiers who passed through here Monday night on the Nickel Plate train broke the window in the International hotel saloon, also took what whisky they could get their hands on. At Conneaut the train stopped ten minutes and after getting lunch at the dinning room they went to the Hecker house and breaking in a window stole about four dollars' worth of wines and whisky." The Hecker house at Conneaut is owned by Guy Hecker, formerly captain of the Fort Wayne base ball team.

E. W. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

MRS. MERGENTHEIM VERY ILL.

Mrs. A. Mergentheim, of the Mergentheim millinery store, underwent an operation in New York city on Thursday, and a telegram from Mr. Mergentheim is to the effect that she rallied and will probably recover. Mrs. Mergentheim's condition was very critical and her son Morton was hastily summoned from his studies at Chicago university this week.

HEAR THE SILENT SUMMONS

MRS. ELIZABETH BELLAMY DIED THIS MORNING.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Bradtmiller Succumbs at Advanced Age—Other Mortuary Matters.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bellamy died this morning at her home, 265 West Jefferson street, at the age of 79 years, 11 months and 13 days. Death was due to the infirmities of age.

Mrs. Bellamy, whose maiden name wa Meyers, was born March 22, 1831, in Strasburg, Alsace-Lorraine, and came with her parents to America when but eight years of age. She was married in Ohio to the late Albert F. Bellamy, and they removed to Fort Wayne in 1851. This has been her home continuously since that date. Mr. Bellamy died about ten years ago.

During her long residence in this city Mrs. Bellamy formed a wide acquaintance, and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. There are four surviving children—Frank A. Bellamy, circulator of the Journal-Gazette; Mrs. Carrie A. Howard, Miss Ada A. Bellamy, employed at Wolf & Dessauer's, and Miss Mary E. Bellamy.

The funeral announcement will be made later.

BRADTMILLER.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Bradtmiller, one of the pioneer residents of Adams township, died at 9:15 o'clock Friday evening at the residence of her son, William Bradtmiller, five miles east of the city, at the advanced age of 85 years, 10 months and 4 days. Death was due to old age.

Mrs. Bradtmiller was born at Minden, Prussia, and came with her husband to America in 1845. They settled in Adams township, and this was Mrs. Bradtmiller's home continuously until her death. The surviving children are Mrs. Minnie Scheumann, of Marion township; Mrs. Sophia Berning and Mrs. Lisette Bultermeier, of Adams county, and William Bradtmiller, of Adams township.

Funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the residence at at 2 from Stock's church.

ANDERSON.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Anderson, of 105 Heustis avenue, died today from exhaustion, at the age of six days.

The funeral will be held Monday at Hadley.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Kierspe—Funeral services of Mrs. Wilhelmina Kierspe will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence, 39 Locust street, and at 2 o'clock from St. John's Lutheran church.

Holtermann—Funeral services of Florence Meta Holtermann will be held Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the residence, corner of Winch street and Wabash avenue.

Rex.—The remains of Henry Rex, who died yesterday at the Hedekin house, were interred this afternoon at Lindenwood, in accordance with telegraphic instructions from relatives.

MOTOR WORKS BURN.

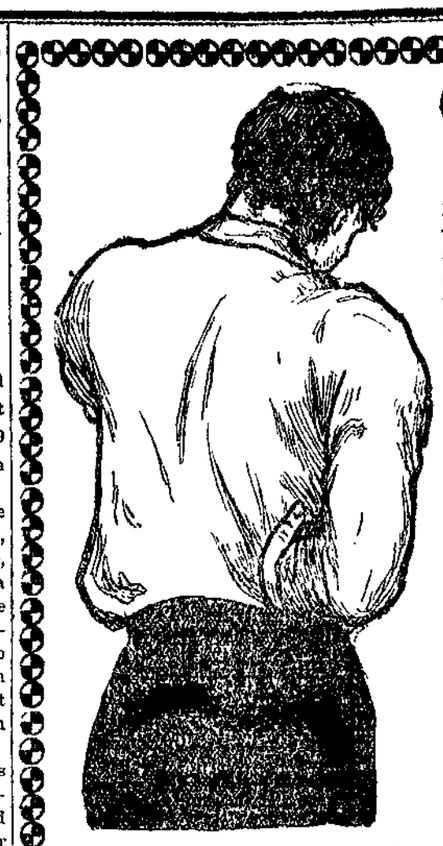
Detroit, Mich., March 9.—The Olds motor works, manufacturers of gas engines, automobiles and other vehicles, located at 1308 to 1318 Jefferson avenue, was completely destroyed by fire this afternoon, entailing a loss of over $200,000. The building, which was a three-story brick structure, covered half a square and was erected about a year ago.

The plant shut down at 12 o'clock noon, for half a day, and the fire broke out soon afterward. Two tanks of gasoline were located in the building and it is supposed that these exploded and caused the fire. In less than an hour the structure was practically destroyed. Two men were at work on the third floor of the building when the flames broke out, and were compelled to jump for their lives. One, whose name is not known, sustained a broken arm, and the other escaped uninjured. The entire season's output of the Olds works, which was stored in the large building, was destroyed. Officers of the company say the plant was fully insured.

ADRIFT FOR DAYS.

Oran, Algeria, March 9.—The Italian bark Scilin, which, on March 4, was reported wrecked, has been towed here by a steamer. The Scilin was dismasted and thrown on her beam ends during a gale off Cape Gatte, Feb. 26. The vessel drifted for days, those on board being without food or water and some of them jumped overboard and were drowned. The captain was washed away. A fishing boat saved seven of the crew.

On a recent scientific test, a worker in metals succeeded in drawing a penny out into 5,700 feet of wire.



Call It Kidney Ache

Fort Wayne Citizens Tell You Why.

May as well call things by their right name. It is backache to be sure—but the kidneys are to blame. Too much of a strain on the little filters of the blood. They can't take the uric acid out of the blood—that's where the trouble begins—
You know the rest; backache, headache, urinary troubles, diabetes—and then, Bright's Disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills

are the remedy. Cure kidney troubles of any kind. Are doing it right here in Fort Wayne every day. Fort Wayne people say so. Here is the case of Mrs. W. T. Hume, of 25 East Williams street, wife of the carriage maker, says: "Mr. Hume procured Doan's Kidney Pills at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and was greatly benefited by them. He was much troubled with backache and rheumatism, caused by disorders kidneys. His back was so lame he could hardly stoop and at times it was very painful for him to keep on working. The rheumatism was mostly in his ankles and caused him a great deal of suffering. As soon as he began taking Doan's Kidney Pills these symptoms of kidney trouble commenced to disappear and soon his kidneys were in better condition than they had been for years."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all druggists—50c a box —Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

HAD THE COIN IN HIS JEANS

AN OFFENDER WHO SURPRISED THE POLICE.

Charles M. Jaynes Found Sleeping in a Pennsylvania Coach—News of the Police.

Business at police court has been so slack during the past few days that this morning about the time for the calling of the morning session and no one being present, the wagon was sent out to stir up a customer or two. At 9 o'clock the outfit returned having on board Charles M. Jaynes, who was slated for intoxication. Jaynes was a dapper looking little fellow, rather the worse for wear and dirty as sin. He said he guessed he had been drunk, but did not remember of having slept in an empty coach at the Pennsylvania station, and did not remember of having mussed up the coach during his occupancy, as the Pennsylvania officer testified. He was fined $1 and costs and looked good for a trip across the Rhine, but he fooled 'em.

"Do I get a receipt if I pay this here business?" he asked.

Upon being assured that he would be given a clear title he produced a roll big enough to choke a $40 cow and counted out eleven simoleons of the coin of the empire. "I guess that fixes it," he said. "Now gimme a receipt." He was told that his liberty was his receipt and he left, carrying the visible remains of his jag with him. Jaynes is a gladiator who has recently established himself on the north side and is the official representative of a house of questionable repute.

Mrs. Ella Welch, proprietress of the restaurant at No. 7 Harrison street, last evening reported the loss of a large roll of money to Superintendent Gorsline. Mrs. Welch had occasion to go to New Haven on the early train yesterday morning and before leaving gathered up her money and placing it in a sack, she pinned it to her clothing under her skirt. She went down Columbia street to Calhoun and thence direct to the Nickel Plate depot, from where she took the train. When she was near New Haven she bethought herself of her money and felt to see whether it was still there and was stunned to find it gone. The sack contained $230 and she does not know where she lost it. Meantime the police have been notified to investigate, but there is little, if any, hope for the recovery of the lost boodle.

Mrs. Catherine McDonald, a woman about 77 years of age, very eccentric and living about seven miles northwest of the city, wandered into town last night and going to No. 337 West Main street declared her intention of remaining for the night. Officer Schlaudroff was called and he persuaded the aged lady to accompany him to the poor farm, where she now is.

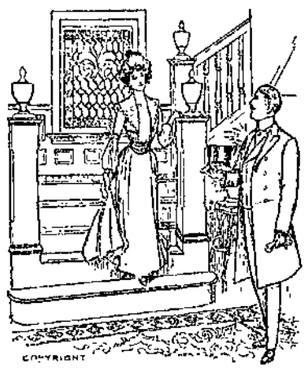
Joy Doyle, day driver of the police patrol wagon, is laying off today to gaze fondly on a new girl that arrived at his house at an early hour this morning. During his absence Station Master Romy is handling the ribbons over the fiery chargers

EVACUATED BY BOERS.

Cradock, March 9.—Maraisburg has been reoccupied by the British, the Boers evacuating. Only a few horses were secured.

BARON VON HALDBERG DEAD.

Neunkirchen, Rhenish Prussia, March 9.—Baron Von Stumm Haldberg, conservative member of the reichstag, is dead.



The Prevailing Mode

Is hardwood finish for interiors, and it is universally conceded that for a private residence nothing can be found to equal it in being at the same time artistic, beautiful and durable. Our stock of hardwoods of all the desirable kinds is exceptionally large and fine, great care is taken to keep it in good shape, and you will find it well seasoned and free from knots and other defects.

Deither Lumber Co.,
44 E. Superior St. and 100 Pearl St.

ABOUT BASE BALL.

Cleveland, O., March 9.—As the result of a conference here today between H. L. Taylor, attorney for the Players' Protective association, and Chas. Zimmer, president of hat organization, a jointly signed statement was given out bearing on the present base ball controversy. After reviewing the formation of the Players' association and its objects, the statement continues: "After a conference with the league committee lasting over six hours that committee refused to grant any concessions unless Mr. Zimmer would agree to punish all members who jumped the National league or Eastern league renewal clause and signed with the American league.

"This Mr. Zimmer had no authority to do. After consulting with other players and with his attorney both agreed in writing to 'suspend any National or Eastern player who signed with the American league for the coming session pending final action by the Protective association as a body.'

"The magnates, who undoubtedly can read and understand English, were satisfied with this and granted all the players' demands. It is our desire to make it plain that Mr. Zimmer thereby bound himself every time he received actual knowledge that a National or Eastern league man has signed with the American league 'simply and solely to temporarily suspend' that man from the Protective association until the association could act as a body.

"By no interpretation of English can it be claimed that he agreed to do anything more, or that he bound the association—in letter or spirit—either to continue or remove such suspensions. The association is left free to act just as it sees fit on every occasion."

NO SIGHT OF STEAMERS.

New York, March 9.—At 1:15 p. m. the marine observer at Sandy Hook reported wind was blowing from the south-southwest a light breeze and that it was raining and dense fog had closed down off shore. This condition would no doubt delay as well as prevent the sighting of the arrival of the belated White Star liner Germanic from Liverpool and the Cunarder Umbria from Liverpool, the American liner St. Louis from Southampton and Cherbourg, the Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee from Hamburg, and the Red Star liner Westernland from Antwerp, also due today.

THE KAISER'S CONDITION.

Berlin, March 9.—There is no change this morning in Emperor William's condition.

DEATH OF C. L. MAGEE.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 9.—The body of State Senator C. L. Magee, who died last night at his temporary residence in this city, was taken to Pittsburg at 1 o'clock this afternoon in a special train over the Pennsylvania railroad. The party will leave the train at Shady Side, the most convenient point along the railroad to the Magee homestead. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon from Trinity Episcopal church, Pittsburg.

"77"
It's Tonicity.

A cold is usually caused by checked circulation, recognized by a chill or shiver. The use of "77" starts the blood coursing through the veins until it reaches the extremities, when the feet warm up and the Cold or Grip is broken, while its tonicity sustains the system during and after the attack. Many persons write: "Your "77" has proved such a blessing, I want to try Dr. Humphrey's Specifics for other diseases." In response we send free a Pocket Manual, known as "The Dainty Lady," from the picture on the cover, for which a beautiful model was induced to pose.
Humphrey's Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

GRIP

MR. MILLS MAY GET IT.

At midnighth tonight R. O. Rankin will retire from the management of the Wayne hotel, and the house will be turned over to J. C. Peters or his representative. G. J. Mils, a well-known western hotel man, is in the city in conference with Mr. Peters, and it is said there is a strong probability of Mr. Mills becoming the new landlord of the Wayne.

ANOTHER HOTEL RUMOR.

Today a rumor was curren that M. Baltes contemplated transforming his business block at Harrison and Berry streets into an European hotel, but the report could not be confirmed.

DEEPEST WELL IN FRANCE.

A Paris correspondent of the New York Sun says that the deepest hole in France is a well in the coal mines of Ronchamp, Upper Seine, which was completed in December, 1900. Its depth is 3,600 feet and its utilizable diameter is thirteen feet. The shaft is walled from top to bottom and lined with copper where to traverses water-bearing strata. To complete it sixty months were required. At thirty feet below the surface the temperature of the rock is fifty degrees F.; at the bottom the temperature is 117 degrees F., although the highest temperature of the air in shaft (without artificial ventilation) is 88 degrees.

It is contemplated to issue a new coin from the French mint of the value of two and a half centimes. It would be principally for the use of very poor persons, who would be able thereby to buy the equivalent of a farthing's worth.

The new Austrian bank notes have been designed by Alexander Hegedues, the eminent Hungarian artist. Nine different languages are used in the text of the banknote.

FOR SALE.

12 choice lots on West Wayne street. Reasonable terms and prices. Inquire Louis F. Curdes.

NewspaperArchive.com

COME TO US

When you need a prescription filled.

We keep none but fresh Drugs and are exact in preparing them. We insist on precision in weight, exactness in measure and greatest care and accuracy in compounding.

As to the price, it is as low as it is possible without touching quality. No one undersells us, quality considered.

Ranke & Nussbaum,
APOTHECARIES.
88 Calhoun Street.

BEST SET OF TEETH

ONLY $7.00

SPECIAL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS, FROM MARCH 1ST.

We will use the very best materials, Finest Workmanship. Fit guaranteed or no pay.

Have your teeth extracted night away and get new teeth while this offer lasts.

No charge for painless extracting when teeth are ordered.

ALSO

22K. GOLD CROWN, $5.00.

Arcade Dental Parlors,
Tel. 627 Main.
BURKETT & BAKER, Managers.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.

All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 2, (second floor) 44 Calhoun St., over Mergentheim's Millinery Store. Opposite Court House.

A. Hattersley & Son,
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,
48 E. MAIN STREET,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,
PLUMBING,
STEAM AND GAS FITTING.
ELECTRIC WIRING.
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
124 Calhoun Street.
'Phone 207.

J. C. Peltier,
Undertaker and Embalmer,
NO. 17 WEST WAYNE ST.

NEW FIRM,
J. K. McCRACKEN. F. C. McCRACKEN.
J. K. M'CRACKEN & SON,
INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
Fire. Life. Accident. Liability.
Tri-State Block, 33 East Berry St., Second Floor.

YOUNG WOMEN
Take Your Meals at the
Y. W. C. A.,
51 West Berry Street.
Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:40.

DR. P. WHITE.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON
Office, White National Bank.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Room 3 and 4.
Office hours are 9 to 12, 1:30 to 4. (Other hours by appointment.) Home phone, office 575, residence 578.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

RHEUMATISM

Why go with your body full of pain or lie helpless in bed?

WRIGHT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

has cured 90 per cent of the persons who have taken it. We guarantee to cure you or refund your money.

Wright's Rheumatic Remedy is no experiment, the test period is passed. Many cases of Rheumatism and Kidney trouble cured by only one bottle of our remedy, taken internally, once in 24 hours. Don't be a burden upon some one. You can now avoid it. Ask your druggist. If he will not supply you send us one dollar for a bottle.

WRIGHT MEDICINE COMPANY, PERU, INDIANA.

KIDNEY CURE
FOR SALE
BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Money to Loan.
—AT—
FIVE PER CENT.
ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY
C. B. FITCH,
65 CLINTON STREET.

You Need Money!
WE HAVE IT.
$10. $15. $25. $75.
Or any amount you may want on your piano, household goods, horses and wagons and other like security, in fact we loan on all kinds of personal property. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both money and goods. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. Persons momentarily embarrassed who wish above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. You can have from one month to one year to pay it in and our payments are so small that any one can meet them. You will save money by dealing with us as our rates are the lowest and terms easiest. It will cost you nothing to get our rates.
Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 3 Arcade, up stairs. Home 'phone 995.
Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

DR. S. H. HAVICE,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON.
26 W. WAYNE STREET.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Office hours—8:30 to 12 m. and 2 to 4

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the best.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs
'Phone 1178. 93 Calhoun St

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison St. Specialty:—Disease of Women Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3.30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Compiled by John C. Heller & Co., Abstracters, 32 East Berry St.)

—City.—

Wm. Kamm to Aug. Seiler, lot 3, C. B. Oakley's add., for $3,000.

Eligh. and Fremont Winget to J. E. K. France, s. ½ lot 3, Lumbard's park add., for $1,500.

Eliza and F. J. Hayden to Christian and Emma Borgman, lot 16, Hanna's plat B, for $850.

Geo. Fuchs to John H. Oachtering, lot 39 and s. ½ of 40 Foundry add., for $1,500.

D. C. and Emma F. Stout to Lewis V. and Ada D. Ulery, lots 341 and 342, Lakeside park, for $1,200.

—Country.—

Jno. and Cath. Hueber to Cyrus L. Paine, e. ½, s. e. ¼, sec. 29, Lake tp., for $100.

Fred Eckert et al. to John M. Oswald, s. e. ¼, s. e. ¼, sec. 29, Washington tp., for $400.

Laura Henry to Frank Pierr, e. ½, n. w. ¼, sec. 23, St. Joe tp., for $3,500.

Wm. S and Mary Brimer to Ferdinand and Louisa Bobay, n. e. ¼ of s. w. ¼, and w. ½, s. e. ¼, sec. 12, St Joe tp., for $2,575.

CHEAP RATES TO CALIFORNIA.

February 12th and each Tuesday thereafter, until and including April 30th, special low rate Colonist tickets will be sold via the Southern Pacific Company's "Ogden" and "Sunset" Routes to all points in California.

The rate will be: From Chicago, $30.00; from St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans, $27.50; from Omaha, Kansas City, etc., $25.00. Corresponding low rates from all other points east and north.

For particulars and detailed information pertaining to the Southern Pacific Company's Routes and these special rates to California, call upon or address, W. G. Neimyer, G. W. A., S. P. Co., 238 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Connor, C. A., S. P. Co., Chamber Commerce bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. 26tf

LOCAL LINES.

Earl Potter, of Nebraska, is ill with diphtheria.

Ralph Yarnelle is confined to his home with illness.

Miss Mae Shepard is visiting friends in Cleveland.

Dr. C. A. Wright, of Huntington, was in the city Friday.

Dr. L. P. Drayer is the guest of his father in Hartford City.

Mrs. Frank Brown has returned from a visit in Chicago.

Fred Diehl has returned from a visit in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. T. H. Koontz, of Bluffton, is visiting friends in the city.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. William Lapp, of 65 Wall street, a son.

Mrs. Charles Larimore has returned from a visit in Whitley county.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Keefe, of 80 Organ avenue, a son.

Miss Maude Whiteleather entertained a High school girls' club last night.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Weishaupt, of Bluffton, visited friends in the city yesterday.

The six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Taft is seriously ill from typhoid fever.

Miss Blanche Oram, who has been visiting in the city, has returned to her home in Warsaw.

Ed Schulte, of Racine, Wis., is the guest of his brother, Adolph Schulte deputy county treasurer.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brudi, of 233 Wells street—a son. The proud father is a well known miller.

The ladies of S. W. Stirk Circle No. 18 will meet with Mrs. Lewis, of No. 600 Calhoun street, on Monday afternoon.

Miss Pearl Maxwell entertained a few friends Thursday evening in honor of Miss Kate Brothers, of Decatur.

Messrs. Henry Bendell and J. A. Hetrick, of the People' Store, have returned from a business trip to New York city.

H. B. Sale, of Indianapolis, formerly of this city, has been elected treasurer and a director of the New Telephone company of that city.

The annual meeting of the National Telephone and Telegraph company will be held in the offices over the Hamilton bank Monday night.

Churubusco Truth: "Mr. and Mrs. Harve Hughes were at Fort Wayne Thursday attending the sick bed of Henry Wyatt, who is very ill. He cannot recover."

E. V. Emrick, A. C. Baker and Alfred Hattersley, jr., will leave on Monday on a duck slaughtering expedition in the Kankakee region. They will be gone several days.

Father James M. Cleary, the famous temperance advocate, will lecture at the West Jefferson Street Church of Christ on April 9. The lecture was to have been given on February 20th but was postponed.

Bluffton Banner: "Mrs. John Seaton, of Fort Wayne, who is staying at the home of Dr. Hatfield, was operated on last Saturday for a tumor on the arm. She is recovering nicely and will be able to return to her home next week."

The E'Galantes gave the fourth dance of the season in the Wayne club last evening. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Trier were chaperones, and the out-of-town guests were Miss Blanche Gardner, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and Eugene Zur Muhlen, of Garrett.

Miss Maude Clark entertained about twenty ladies at a spinster tea on Thursday evening, the guests being dressed in old-fashioned costumes. Prizes for the best answers to the menu questions were awarded to Mrs. Mandeville Chambers, Miss Carrie Glenn and Miss Brokaw.

A male quartet has been organized at Bethany Presbyterian church under the direction of Prof. William Miles. The new chorus choir, recently organized, held its first rehearsal last night. The choir is also under the direction of Prof. Miles, and will make its first public appearance at the morning service tomorrow. The quartet will sing in the evening.

Rev. J. Webster Bailey's Sabbath school class enjoyed a sociable evening last night in the church parlors. A musical program was given, after which refreshments were served. A guessing contest was held, the game being to interpret the greatest number of advertisement pictures. Fred Willson won first prize and the booby was awarded to John Littlejohn.

Coleman Ehrman was operated on last evening by Drs. C. B. and Will Stemen and about three quarts of pus were taken from the lung cavity. This is the fifth operation of a similar character performed on the venerable gentleman during the past two years. The operation was performed at his East Jefferson street home and the patient today is doing very nicely.

Kendallville Sun: "Those from a distance who attended the funeral of Mrs. F. M. Muessing here yesterday were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schroede, Messrs. H. Hilbselt, A. Rose, Chris Gotch, William Rose, Anthony Rose, Charles Rose, William Meesing, Albert Meesing, Mesdames F. Bleke, Hafelt, Charles Bleke, Charles Meesing, Misses Emma Meesing, Emily Meesing and Lena Rose, of Fort Wayne."

How Old She Looks

Poor clothes cannot make you look old. Even pale cheeks won't do it. One thing does it, and never fails. It is impossible to look young with the color of seventy years in your hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor permanently postpones the tell-tale signs of age. It brings back the color of youth. At fifty your hair may look as it did at fifteen. It thickens the hair also, and stops it from falling out.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you send us $1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our beautiful book on The Hair.

WANT THEM OUSTED.

(Goshen Democrat.)

At a meeting of north side citizens, who are patrons of the North Fifth street school, which was held Wednesday evening, a committee was appointed to wait on the school board and demand the removal of all teachers in the city schools who adhere to the false teachings of Dowie and Eddy and believers in similar doctrines. The meeting deemed it an insult on the intelligence of the community and a menace to modern progress to permit Christian Scientists to hold public positions. The matter will be placed before the school board at the earliest convenience.

BISHOP WHITE HERE.

Bishop John Hazen White, of the Michigan City diocese of the Episcopalian church, arrived in the city today, and will remain over in the city until next Tuesday. Bishop White will officiate at both services at Trinity Episcopal church on Sunday, and will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. on Monday and Tuesday.

REV. FIELD HERE.

Rev. J. N. Field, of Buffalo, N. Y., arrived in the city today and will preach morning and evening at the First Baptist church on Sunday. Rev. Field has been called to the pastorate of the Baptist church, but he has not yet announced whether he will accept the call or not. He will remain in Fort Wayne over next week, and will probably preach the following Sunday. It is possible that Rev Field will definitely decide about accepting the call next week.

SPECIAL MUSICAL PROGRAMS.

The choir of the First Presbyterian church will render special music at the services tomorrow. The programs:

—Morning.—

Anthem—"Oh; Thou Whose Powers Tremendous"....Full chorus
Offertory—"My Soul for Help"....Wagner
Mrs. H. G. Keegan and choir.
Response ..... Hadyn Quartet

—Evening.—

Anthem—"Jesus Lover of My Soul" ..... Schnecker
Mrs. Moffat and Mrs. Miles.
Response ..... Hadyn Quartet

FEED CHILDREN.

On Properly Selected Food. It Pays Big Dividends.

If parents will give just a little inteligent thought to the feeding of their children the difference in the health of the little folks will pay many times over, for the small trouble.

A mother writes saying, "Our children are all so much better and stronger than they have ever been since we made a change in the character of the food. We have quit using potatoes three times a day with coffee and so much meat. Now we give the little folks some fruit, either fresh, stewed, or canned, some Grape-Nuts with cream, occasionally some soft boiled eggs, and some Postum Food Coffee for breakfast and supper. Then for dinner they have some meat and vegetables. It would be hard to realize the change in the children, they have grown so sturdy and strong and we attribute this change to the food elements that, I understand, exist in Grape-Nuts and Postum.

A short time ago my baby was teething and had a great deal of stomach and bowel trouble. Nothing seemed to agree with him until I tried Grape-Nuts softened and mixed with rich milk and he improved rapidly and got sturdy and well." Gratefully, Mrs. ———, Oakes, N. D. Name given upon application to Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

WITH THE BOWLERS.

The Eureka Bowling team defeated the All Stars for a third time last night in the alleys of the Y. M. C. A. building, finishing 75 pins ahead of their competitors. The Eurekas have won nineteen out of the last twenty-five games played, and are after a game with Van Wert.

The Crystal Maze team, of this city, consisting of Messrs. Bonahoon, Baker, Jones and Charles and Frank Reynolds, was defeated by the Huntington team at Huntington on Thursday night by a score of 3,464 to 3,710, a plurality of 246 points.

FIRST BARN STILL STANDING.

(Albion New Era.)

The barn on the place east of Kimmell, owned by W. H. Noe, was the first frame barn constructed in Noble county, being built in 1840 or 1841 by Mr. Blackman, father of Elisha and Sylvester Blackman, of York township. The frame of the barn is yet in execellent condition, but it has been re-sided once. A part of the house in which Will Doll lives, near there, was also built by Mr. Blackman many years ago. Mr. Blackman secured meil near by and burned it, which was then used instead of lime for plastering the house. This old plastering is yet in fairly good condition.

WANTED.

FOR RENT—House of eight rooms; all modern improvements; centrally located; first-class in every respect. Apply 49 Harmer street. 9-tf

WANTED—A single man that thoroughly understands the care of cows and dairy work generally. Apply in person, Allen M. Hart. 3-9-tf

WANTED—To say—Meyer Bros. & Co., druggists, bought Feb. 28th, 450 bottles Hiron's Asthma and Cough Cure and Nasal Catarrh Cure purely on their merits. 5eod-3m

WANTED—Persons suffering from Coughs, Weak Lungs, Consumption, even Tuberculosis, resulting from La Grippe, or other disease to try Tubercine; C. F. Beyerline, No. 33 Boone street, was permanently cured after suffering with consumption for nine years; Tubercine is highly endorsed by the United States health reports; on sale at 67 East Main street; price $1.00 per bottle. 26-eod-2m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms 24 W. Berry St. 3-8-1mo

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room with all modern conveniences at 37 Brackenridge. 8-4t

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with or without board—Inquire 225 West Main St. 2-21-1mo

FOR RENT—Two modern houses; central location. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR RENT—Room, with or without board, including bath. Day boarders wanted. Mrs. Keller, 46 W. Wayne. 15tf

FOR RENT—No 9 East Wayne, opp. Fruit House, in rear of the Bruder jewelry corner, on Calhoun; all vacant. 3-9-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms; bath, heat and electric light; with or without board. Inquire 225 W. Main St. 2-21-1m

FOR RENT—Two very desirable furnished rooms, complete for light housekeeping; positively no children. Call at 172 Holman street.

FOR RENT—The two store rooms fronting on Berry street, in Niade block, northwest corner of Berry and Harrison streets. Inquire at the Old National bank. 8-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms on first and second floors, with or without board; all modern conveniences; rates reasonable. 27 and 29 East Washington street. 5-1mo

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either on Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new 'phone. 10tf

FOR RENT—Dwellings Nos. 187 W. Berry St., 273 W. Wayne St., 330 W. Washington St., 208 W. DeWald St., 32 E. Berry St., office rooms; 25 Baker Ave.; 280 W. Berry St.; 6 Lincoln Ave.; 206 Spy Run Ave.; 144 E. Berry St.; property to sell and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson, No. 7 Court St. 10-tf

FOR RENT OR SALE—Grocery, feed store, meat market, saloon, hotel; you can rent any business separate or all together; best location, close to Pittsburg shops and Bass foundry and machine works; will give you a bargain. Call at once. I will retire. M. Frank, 208 Hanna street. In the meantime I will give you a bargain in groceries, shoes, rubbers and gents' furnishing goods. Fresh and smoked meats of all kinds. 3-9-Sat&Tu-St

WANTED.

WANTED—A good girl. Mrs. F. J. Hayden, East Lewis St. 8-3t

WANTED—Deafness cured or no pay. C. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. 10, 23, 2, 9

WANTED—An unfurnished room for storing household goods. Call at 118 Calhoun street. 8-3t

WANTED—Salesman to sell Tea and Coffee in and out of the city. Apply 348 South Calhoun. 8-3t

WANTED—$100 monthly; new patent metallic bread boards; sample free. A. F. Forshee Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—1,000 sample distributors at once; good pay; steady employment; enclose stamp. Kaska Mfg Co., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—Solicitors for Fort Wayne and vicinity; men and women; steady work. Call at Room 21, Pixley-Long building, Fort Wayne, Ind. 8-2t

WANTED—Everywhere—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—In every town, to sell lace curtains by sample or catalogue; big profits. Cincinnati Lace Co., 439 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Salesman—To handle our automatic or self-operating sprayer; splendid chance for hustler. Address L. P. Gunson & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—An Idea—A machine for picking feathers from poultry would pay big. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—Ladies, consult Mme. Place, M. B. C., in regard to your facial blemishes, 38 W. Wayne St. Electric bath, beauty culture, manicure and hair dressing parlors, for ladies only. 2-28-tf

WANTED—Agents for successful substitute for corset; a boon for medium and slender women; gives a perfect figure without padding. Wright Bust Form Co., factory, Newark, N. J. f16-26t

WANTED—An intelligent boy from 14 to 17 years, in a physician's office, to do general work in office and laboratory. Address Y. M., this office, giving references and experience in office work.

WANTED—Mrs. Fitzgerald's employment office, 39 W. Washington St., has a number of nice places waiting for girls; good wages. Apply at once. Have a colored coachman with good references. 16-tf

WANTED—To engage a janitor for the Berry Street M. E. church, to begin April 1, 1901. Inquire of C. Scarlet, Room No. 2, Tri-State building. C. Scarlet, Amos Sine, Dr. J. Hetrick, Committee. 8-1mo

WANTED—Attractive, unencumbered widow, independently wealthy, lover of home, sweet disposition, seeks protector and adviser. "Agnes," 1337 Sheffield ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Trustworthy persons to travel for old established house of solid financial standing; salary $780 and expenses; no canvassing; enclose self-addressed envelope. Manager, 375 Caxton building, Chicago. 9,16,23,30

WANTED—Men to sell cigars; liberal proposition; if you are out of employment and want a profitable steady situation and will devote your time to our business write us. Havana Cigar Co., DeSoto building, St. Louis, Mo. 9-12t

WANTED—Every man, woman, and child to call at the Citizen's Trust company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

WANTED—Cancers, tumors, birthmarks and all morbid growths removed without the use of surgeon's ghastly knife. One application does the work. Cure guaranteed. Dr. Zimmerman, Sanitarium, 38 West Wayne street, corner Harrison, Fort Wayne Ind. 2-23-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Second hand cook stoves and furniture. All kinds of furniture bought, sold and exchanged. J. M. Rasmus, 69 E. Main St. 3-9-1m

FOR SALE—Bargains—Three Washington boulevard residences; five-room cottage on Boone street; choice vacant lot on Boone street; seven-room house on Smith street; choice lot in Lakeside, one-half price. J. T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court St. 1-11-tf

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent, with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. P. A. & F. P. Randall, Bass Block, Fort Wayne, d-wtf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Good, fresh cow. First farm north out Wells street. J. C. Pfeiffer. 7-3t

FOR SALE—A nice cottage on West Creighton ave.; price, $1,650. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—160 acres, 7 miles from Fort Wayne. Address Fred Rolland, Rural Route No. 6, city. 1-15 2m d w

FOR SALE—A late style grocery delivery wagon. Good as new and very cheap. Apply 567 E. Washington St. 8-2t

FOR SALE—New, modern residence on West Washington boulevard, only $4,500. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—Large modern house, 46 Huestis ave.; will be sold at highest offer obtainable in next 10 days. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Fine large buffalo robe, lined; one fur overcoat suitable for motorman or coachman. Enquire at 39 Douglas Ave. eod2-9-1m

FOR SALE—A choice farm, south of city; belongs to heirs and must sell; it is certainly a bargain. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—7 room house, partly modern, large barn, 50 ft. lot, on Hoagland Ave. Price $3,200. W. E. Doud, over Old National Bank. 23-tf

FOR SALE—One of the fine West Berry St. homes; very desirable; owner intends to leave the city. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Forty-acre farm in southern Michigan; especially adapted to fruit culture; no commission. Address, C. Gaide, Fort Wayne, Ind. 2-9-1mo-d&w

FOR SALE—Two full lots, with partial modern improvements, on Douglas ave.; prices cut to $3,500 and $3,700. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—100-foot corner on down town west end street; owner nonresident and wants offer; fine for investment. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Some choice building lots on West Creighton, Fairfield and South Broadway; finest residence location. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Or exchange—70 acre farm for city property or vacant lots; would pay difference if any. For particulars call or address, R. W. Cecil, No. 10 North St. 23-1m

FOR SALE—Two farms—One 5 miles from city in Wayne township; one 6½ miles, in Aboite township, on North Huntington road. Inquire S. S. Coleman, Rural Route No. 3. 2-deod4t-w4t

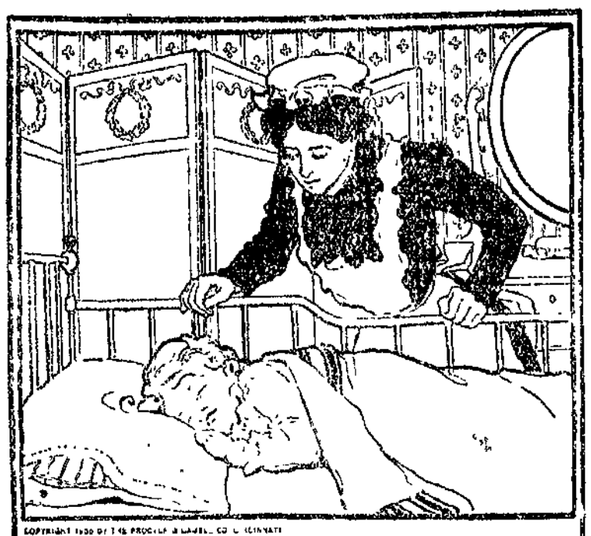
FOR SALE—Building lots; at $100 to $300 each, on very easy payments; situated on N. Clifton St., fifteen minutes walk from the court house and three or four minutes from street car. John H. Jacobs, Spy Run Ave., north of Canlivre Brewery, west side of the road. 2tf

FOR SALE—One solid gold watch, gent's, 15 jewel Elgin works, cost $85, sell for $40; one lady's solid gold watch, $18; ladies' and gents' gold filled watches from $6 to $25. Expert watch repairs a specialty, at L. J. Libbing & Co.'s, 39 E. Main and 23 W. Main streets.

FOR SALE—At a bargain—No. 176 Griffith St.; also 27 lots in Bloomingdale; houses erected on same on monthly payments; property for sale in all parts of the city; money to loan; also represent a number of the best fire insurance companies; property bought and sold. Office at drug store, 51 E. Main St. K. J. Bauer. 2-12-1m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—40 acres in Kolkaska county, Mich.; 160 acres in Nebraska state; 500 acres in Whitley Co., Ind.; 180 acres 9 miles west of city; 63 acres 11 miles east of city; 68 acre tract 8 miles east of city; 10 acres 6 miles west of city; 40 acres 9 miles north of city; also 15 resident properties in city at bargains. R. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St., city. 6-26-d-a-w-tf

FOR SALE—Choice real estate—The following lots at reasonable prices, with best possible terms. The lots are well located. Refer to city map: Lots 31, 32, 55, 72, 89, 90, 91, 122, 123, 134, 138, 139, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 156, part 101, 102, White's First add.; lot 39, Lillie's addition; ½ lot 15, Witt's add. (improved); lot 4, White's Third addition; lots 192, 196, Vordermark's add.; lot 26, Wayne Heights; lots 123, 124, 127, 163, 164, 165, 167, Fletcher's add.; lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 41, 42, 43, 35, 36, Taylor & Abbott's add.; lot 22, Crescent add. A warrantee deed and abstract furnished. Sold on monthly payments or 1 to 5 years' time. A good chance for investment. Inquire of A. B. White, care White Fruit House.



COPYRIGHT 1900 BY THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CINCINNATI

SWEET RESTORERS.

SLEEP cannot be imitated except in appearance, neither can Ivory Soap. There are other white soaps that look like Ivory Soap, this is a penalty which it pays for its great success. But you are not deceived, there is only one Ivory, the others are imitations of its perfections.

99⅔ PER CENT. PURE.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

UNION LABEL

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1901.

TONIGHT.

Street Railway Employes—Regular meeting of No. 136 at 148 Calhoun street, third floor.

Stationary Firemen—Regular meeting of No. 40 at Main and Clinton streets, third floor.

Lodges—Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27, Ladies of the Maccabes; Rathbone Sisters; Wayne, No. 25, F. and A. M.

Masonic Temple—Saturday night, "A Hot Old Time."

Sunday Night—"Passion Play" and lecture.

General Botha is negotiating for the surrender of the Boers to Lord Kitchener, but this probably does not refer to General De Wet and his followers. De Wet strikes one as being a man very apt to make his own terms.

It is now stated that John E. Searles, erstwhile sugar king and promoter and defender of trusts, never was worth more than $300,000. If that be true then never did any man cut so big a figure with so little money. Save of course the "Napoleons of finance" who usually do altogether without money.

Honore Palmer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, is a candidate for alderman in his ward in Chicago. It is to be hoped he will win out. He may not prove a valuable municipal statesman, but he is so well fixed that he will need to do no "grafting," and one good example is needed in the Chicago city council.

The coming to this city next week of Mr. Theodore Thomas and his Chicago orchestra ought to partake of the importance of an "event" in local musical circles, but the verdict upon that point must be deferred until the time shall have arrived. Heretofore the presentation in Fort Wayne of musical attractions of superior excellence have tended rather to prove that music is appreciated somewhat more in the abstract than the reality. However, it is hardly to be believed that the lovers of a higher order of music in this city will be wanting in true interest upon the occasion of such an event as the presentation of Mr. Thomas and his great orchestra. It is very seldom that popular audiences are invited in Fort Wayne to participate in the pleasure of an entertainment of such excellence. It is but a modest wish to hope that the greeting Fort Wayne will extend to Mr. Thomas and his orchestra will be of such character as to constitute a happy encouragement to the doing of more for the improvement of musical taste in this city.

The disclosures made by the grand jury which investigated the convict prison stockades of Anderson county, S. C., make one doubt that there was an emancipation proclamation and a thirteenth amendment. Black men and women were deprived of liberty without process of law, made to work for a master more cruel and live in hovels more wretched than slavery days can furnish precedent for, and with the difference that these latter-day slaves were not purchased, but stolen and impressed into bondage. It is well that it has all come to light and it will be interesting to see what South Carolina courts will do with these "prominent white citizens" proved guilty of such damnable outrage of black men.

Legislatures are as often to be commended for what they do not do as for what they actually perform. This is notably true of the Delaware assembly, which has again adjourned without electing a United States senator. Since 1895 the notorious "Gas" Addicks has sought to ornament the upper branch of the American congress. The senate once rejected his doubtful credentials and since that time he has been the one dominating political issue in the little commonwealth. There has been much honest opposition to Addicks, but the antagonism which his ambition has so long aroused has sprung from a rivalry that can claim little credit for high motives. Addicks last year succeeded in having his faction recognized by the republican national convention as the regular organization, but the other faction refused to be bound by the attitude of the national convention, and when the legislature met the old fight was on more strenuously than ever. Senator Hanna journeyed into Delaware a few weeks ago with the purpose to settle the war and secure Addicks' election, but the Ohio man's enterprise was fruitless. The only solution of the situation seems to lie in a democratic legislature, a contingency now somewhat more promising than for many years.

THE AUDITORIUM.

It is expected that within a few days there will be some definite information respecting the encouragement the auditorium project has received from the people of Fort Wayne. If the reports from the gentlemen who have been soliciting subscriptions of stock show a general and generous response to this appeal to public spirit the work of raising funds will go with greater activity. It is trite, yet none the less true, that "nothing succeeds like success," and once it is found that the auditorium is really more than an abstract project those who have been lukewarm to the enterprise or backward in their support will want to get in line with the procession. Happily, the evidence multiplies that a majority of the people of Fort Wayne are in favor of this splendid and much needed building and the outlook now is very flattering that it will be built.

No one is asked to do more than he feels able to do and it ought to be regarded as a proud privilege by everyone that there is here presented an opportunity to do something for the community. Every man who subscribes a dollar confers a benefit on every resident of Fort Wayne. Without these smaller subscriptions the enterprise would be all but impossible, and so it is that the masses of the people of Fort Wayne have it in their power to bestow a great benefaction on all the people here and hereabouts.

It has been pointed out that this is not a project wherein donations are asked. Each person is asked to subscribe in a spirit of civic pride to an enterprise that promises to pay large profits in public and personal benefits and incidentally in cash. If when the building is erected and in use any stockholder finds his stock a burden to himself there will be a market for it. There is no risk to run in promoting this great enterprise. Everybody ought to have some share in the work.

THE ENGLISH ARE WORRIED.

New York, March 9.—The London correspondent of the Tribune says. The English people, already worried by reports of depressed trade, have now to face an announcement made by the Express that early in April J. Pierpont Morgan will meet a representative of leading commercial syndicates in Berlin to arrange terms of a combination between German and American trusts.

WHY SO MANY FAIL.

The Reason So Many Catarrh Remedies Are Unsuccessful.

There are few troubles, for which there are so many remedies and so-called "cures" as for catarrh and it may be added there are few diseases so difficult to really and permanently cure.

Inhalers, sprays, powders and douches are all applied locally and give temporary relief, often for only a few hours, and it is doubtful if anything like a real cure of catarrh was ever accomplished by the use of local applications.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease; it is in the blood like rheumatism, and to cure it requires an internal medicine to act upon the blood, to drive out the catarrhal poison from the system entirely and anyone can readily see that a salve or powder or inhaler which simply clears off the mucous membrane of the nose and throat can have no effect on the real cause of catarrhal disease.

The remarkable success of the new catarrh remedy, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, is because it drives out of the system through the natural channels the catarrhal poison, the germs of grip, bronchitis and consumption, and causes the hawking, spitting and gagging because the excessive secretion is no longer supplied when the blood is made healthy from the regular use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

The remdy is in the form of large twenty-grain lozenges, pleasant and palatable, composed only of wholesome antiseptics and so safe to use that little children use them with perfect safety and benefit if the little one is suffering from colds, croup or cough from any cause.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets have been on the market scarcely one year, yet they have met with such popularity and success that druggists everywhere in the United States and Canada now have them in stock and report a constantly increasing demand for them.

U. S. Stamps; page premiums.

27-12t

HUMANE SOCIETY OFFICERS

CHOSEN FRIDAY FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Officer L. C. Schlaudroff is Commended and Reappointed--President Bittinger's Address.

Officers for the Fort Wayne Humane society for the ensuing year were selected Friday afternoon, as follows:

President—A. H. Bittinger.

First Vice President—G. W. Wilson.

Second Vice President—Rev. D. W. Moffat.

Secretary—Charles E. Archer.

Treasurer—John Mohr.

The former board of directors, composed of W. F. Myers, Rev. D. W. Moffat, G. H. Loesch, Dr. E. J. McOscar, Mrs. Gorsline and A. H. Bittinger, was re-elected, and three new members were added to the board. They are S. F. Bowser, Mrs. Paul Mossman and Charles Falk.

L. C. Schlaudroff, the humane officer, was reappointed for the coming year, and a resolution was adopted commending Mr. Schlaudroff for his diligence, wisdom and efficiency in discharge of his duties.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Bittinger delivered his annual address, speaking in part as follows:

On the 31st day of January, 1888, an elderly gentleman by the name of C. S. Hubbard, enlisted 107 of our charitable citizens in the work of organizing a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals." At a meeting held for the purpose of electing its officers Hon. Charles McCulloch was elected president, George H Wilson vice president, Dr. E. J. McOscar secretary, John H. Mohr treasurer and Meyer L. Graff was selected attorney. The members also chose a board of directors, consisting of the following named persons: E. A. K. Hackett, G. E. Bursley, M. M. Anderson, F. H. Barnard, Stephen A. Northrop, Alexander Mergentheim and Jacob Baltes. Dr. McOscar acted in the double capacity of secretary and agent until in the month of March, 1890. Six of the members of the first organization continue as members, four having removed from the city.

In the early part of the year 1890 the society was reorganized for incorporation and was given the name of the Fort Wayne Humane society. George H. Wilson, who is with us today, was chosen first president and served in that capacity for ten years; Hon. T. E. Ellison, first vice president; D. N. Foster, second vice president; Chas. E. Archer, secretary, and John Mohr, treasurer. The board of directors chosen were T. E. Ellison, D. W. Moffat, D. D., E. A. K. Hackett, Dr. E. J. McOscar, George H Loesch, Dr. W. F. Myers, D. V. S., W. H. Watt, A. H. Bittinger and Rev. H. P. Dannecker.

I have thus given you the history of the origin of this society. The idea, or thought, however, of creating a society for the protection of children and animals did not originate with the promoters in this city, as already stated, although the necessity no doubt existed for many years prior thereto. Mr. Bittenger then related in a graphic manner the interesting history of the beginning and growth of the humane society movement, accompanied by a narrative of an incident that led to the organization in New York twenty-five years age of a society for the prevention of cruelty to children. Continuing, he said:

About twenty-five years have passed since the causes which led up to the formation of the first Humane society in the United States. Mary Ellen is now the happy wife of a well-to-do farmer in the state of New York, enjoying the comforts of a happy home and surrounded by a family of interesting children.

Our society embraces all that is contained in the two societies spoken of and which had the best efforts of the great philanthropist whose labors ceased March 12th, 1888.

To enter into or give a detailed statement of the work of this society for the last year would occupy too much time and I will refer you to the report of our agent, who has carefully detailed every act and rendered an account of a duty well performed.

The membership of this society numbers 150. The amount contributed for the year 1901 was $423.25, as detailed in the secretary's report and shows clearly how carefully the funds have been managed.

The officers and directors meet regularly the first Tuesday of every month. The work done by them is without any compensation whatever, and is purely charitable and philanthropic. These meetings are not exclusive; every member of the society has the privilege of attending, and it would lend an interest, indeed, in the work and encourage the officers and board of directors to have a goodly attendance at each meeting. This is a society peculiarly suited to this age, like telephones, telegraphs and the means of rapid transit. I do not see how we could get along without it. Not until men and women become less degenerate will the philanthropic men and women of this great country cease their labors.

Referring to our work of the last year, our agent reports under the head of abandoned and neglected children—neglected by the father, 76; by the mother, 35. In our agent's annual report for the year ending March 1st, 1900, 110 children were abandoned and neglected by their fathers, and 28 by their mothers. The officer's report shows a necessity for active work which is appalling—a story of want, destitution, misery, wretchedness, poverty, cruelty and crime, which carry with it all the attendant evils.

His report in relation to the work done toward relieving cruelty to animals is interesting. If we could only instill into the minds of the owners of the horse, cow and other dumb animals that

"A man of kindness to his beast is kind,
But brutal actions show a brutal mind.
Remember, He who made the brute,
Who gave thee speech and reason, formed him mute.
He can't complain, but God's all-seeing eye
Beholds thy cruelty and hears his cry.
He was designed thy servant, not thy drudge;
Remember, his Creator is thy Judge"—

There would be an amelioration of the condition of the dumb brutes, who are treated as so much inanimate matter—wood, iron or stone—and are only fed to prolong their lives for selfish use.

I recommend that in the coming year the society enlarge its work, disseminate literature which will interest the old and young alike, increase the membership and organize bands of mercy and thereby largely increase the field of our usefulness.

I cannot close these remarks without thanking the officers and directors and members who have assisted in carrying on the good work during the year. To the Fort Wayne press, one and all, we heartily thank them for the friendly feeling and cordial acknowledgement of our work. We heartily thank the business men and other good citizens for their liberal support and kind treatment, and hope that our energies may be renewed and the coming year will prove a successful one and our work accomplish increasing good.

EX-MONK IS HELD.

London, March 9.—The former monk, Victor Ruthven, who, March 4, drew a revolver to protect himself against an infuriated mob who attacked him at Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight, while he was delivering an anti-Catholic lecture, has been charged in the county court of Newport, Isle of Wight, with shooting with intent to kill. Ruthven pleaded that he acted in self-defense. He was remanded in custody for one week.

MONARCHIAL PLOT IN BRAZIL.

New York, March 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio de Janerio says: It is said that the government has received news of a monarchial plot. Great activity is being displayed by the police to thwart it. Much vigilance is being shown in certain circles.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Cures a Cough or Cold at once.

Conquers Croup Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Quick, sure results. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. 50 pills 10c.

UNCLE SAM'S BUSY MEN

Use Peruna For Colds, Coughs and Catarrh.

Postoffice Building, Montgomery, Ala.

Hon. John C. Leftwich, Redeemer of Public Moneys, whose office is in the magnificent building above shown, in a letter written from Montgomery, Ala., says: "I take pleasure in recommending Peruna as an excellent tonic and it is recommended to me by those who have used it as a good catarrh cure."

Hon. Robert Barber, Register United States Land Office, also writes from Montgomery, Ala.: "For some time I have been a sufferer from catarrh in its incipient stage, so much so that I became depressed and feared my health was generally in a decline. But hearing of Peruna as a good remedy I gave it a fair trial and soon began to improve. Its effects were distinctly beneficial, removing the annoying symptoms and was particularly good as a tonic."

Hon. J. K. Burke, Collector of Port, of Mobile, Ala., writes: "Peruna I can recommend as a fine medicine. It has been used in my family and as a tonic it is excellent. I take pleasure in testifying to its fine qualities."

P. D. Barker, Postmaster of Mobile, Ala., in a recent letter, says: "Allow me to send to you my testimonial as to the good qualities of Peruna. I have used it for the past three months and find it a most excellent tonic."

As the skin covers the outside of the body, so the mucous membranes line the inside. Every organ, every duct, every passage, every cavity of the body, is lined by mucous membrane. These mucous membranes are liable from various causes to become irritated or inflamed. When this occurs it is called catarrh, and catarrh may be located in the head, nose, middle ear, throat, bronchial tubes, or air cells of the lungs, liver, bowels, kidneys, bladder, procreative and urinary organs. Wherever there is a mucous membrane, there catarrh may be also.

To be sure, catarrh of these various organs has been known by different names; that is, catarrh of the stomach has been called dyspepsia, catarrh of the kidneys, Bright's Disease; catarrh of the bowels, diarrhœa or dysentery; catarrh of the procreative organs, female trouble, and so on, and so on, and so on. But our claim is, that these are all one and the same disease—catarrh—and that our remedy, Peruna, is applicable to catarrh of all of these various organs.

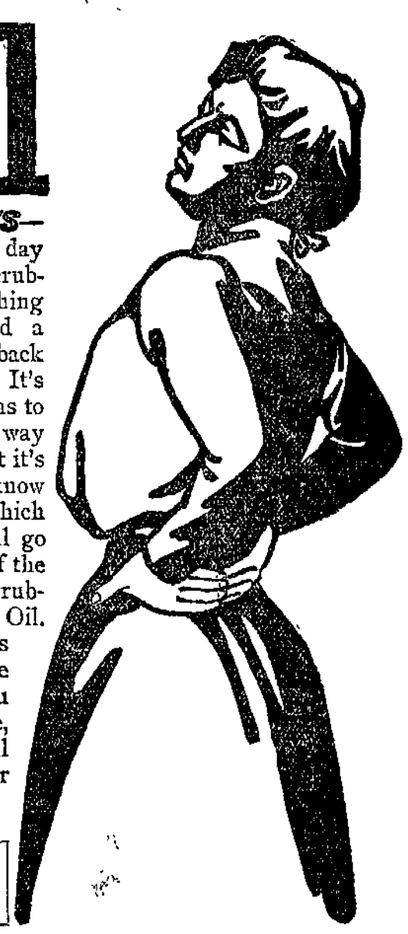
Peruna is not a "cure all"; it cures just one disease—catarrh. But since catarrh is able to fasten itself within the different organs of the body, so it is that Peruna cures affections of these organs. But we insist that Peruna cures one disease only. We claim that Peruna is the only internal, scientific remedy for catarrh yet devised. We claim that catarrh is a systemic disease; that is to say, it invades the whole system. We claim that Peruna is a systemic remedy; that is to say, it eradicates catarrh from the system. Catarrh is not a local disease; Peruna is not a local remedy. Since catarrh invades the system, only a systemic remedy can reach it. This is, in brief, our claim in assigning to the disease—catarrh—our remedy, Peruna.

An instructive and interesting treatise on catarrh in its different forms and stages, will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

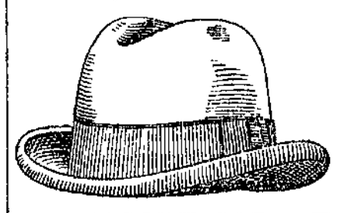
Omega Oil



TIRED BACKS— After working all day—sewing, baking, scrubbing, sweeping, washing or standing behind a counter—a woman's back is sure to be tired. It's too bad a woman has to work, but that's the way the world goes. But it's a consolation to know that the pain which comes in the day will go away in the night if the back be thoroughly rubbed with Omega Oil. The less medicines you swallow and the more Omega Oil you rub on the outside, the better off you'll be, and the quicker you'll be cured.

Any druggist will supply you, or the Omega Chemical Co., 267 Broadway, New York, will mail a bottle, prepaid, for 50c. in cash, money order or stamps. 753

SPRING HATS.—



A well dressed mans' first care is the style of his hat.

New styles and colors for the Spring 1901. . . . .

SEIDEL BROS., 50 Calhoun Street. . . .

Neckwear - Hats - Caps

Our complete line of spring hats and caps for men and boys is now awaiting you. There is not one thing lacking from a 25c to a $5.00 quality. The spring Knox" is a beauty. Call and see it.

THIS MORNING we received 30 dozen 50c ties in the new winsor string, winsor bow, regular winsor, and narrow four-in-hand. If you buy a new tie tonight, buy it of us and have something different from your neighbor.

Look in our window and see the new things.—

Reuben S. Patterson.

HELP FOR WOMEN
WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED.

"I do not feel very well, I am so tired all the time. I do not know what is the matter with me."

You hear these words every day; as often as you meet your friends just so often are these words repeated. More than likely you speak the same significant words yourself, and no doubt you do feel far from well most of the time.

Mrs. Ella Rice, of Chelsea, Wis., whose portrait we publish, writes that she suffered for two years with bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and had all kinds of miserable feelings, all of which was caused by falling and inflammation of the womb, and after doctoring with physicians and numerous medicines she was entirely cured by

MRS. ELLA RICE.

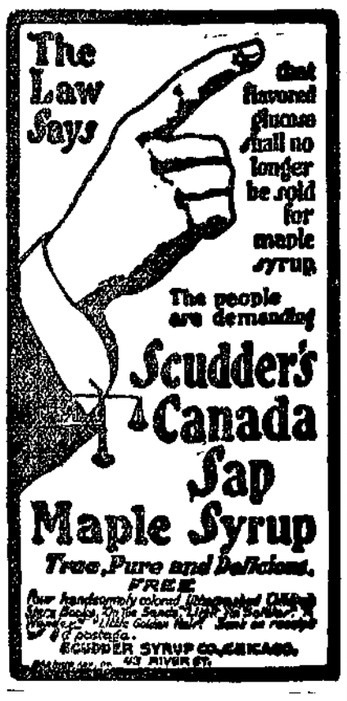
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you are troubled with pains, fainting spells, depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere, headache, backache, and always tired, please remember that there is an absolute remedy which will relieve you of your suffering as it did Mrs. Rice. Proof is monumental that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest medicine for suffering women. No other medicine has made the cures that it has, and no other woman has helped so many women by direct advice as has Mrs. Pinkham; her experience is greater than that of any living person. If you are sick, write and get her advice; her address is Lynn, Mass.

RED CROSS PILLS

SAFE, SURE, IMMEDIATE. FOR WOMANS RELIEF. LADIES. ARE UNEXCELLED FOR THE REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS OF LONG STANDING AND THE REGULATION OF ALL FEMALE IRREGULARITIES. MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS IN PLAIN PACKAGES $1.00 PER BOX. RED CROSS PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE AND LEAVE NO BAD AFTER EFFECTS. THEY HAVE THE UNQUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT OF EVERY PHYSICIAN FAMILIAR WITH THE FORMULA. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THE RED CROSS BOOKLET MAILED FREE. VIN DE CINCHONA CO. DES MOINES, IOWA.

FOR SALE BY DREIER & BRO., Cor. Calhoun and Columbia Streets.



ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, by order of the Allen Circuit Court of Allen County, Indiana, will offer at public sale, on Wednesday, March 27th, 1901, and on each succeeding day until sale be made, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the law offices of Breen & Morris, floor 2, of the Hamilton National Bank Building, at the northwest corner of Calhoun and Main streets, in the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, for not less than two-thirds (2-3) of its appraised value, the following described real estate in Allen County, Indiana:

The undivided two-thirds (2-3) of the west half (½) of lot numbered 199, in Hanna's addition to the city of Fort Wayne, and the undivided two-thirds (2-3) of lot numbered 205, in Hanna's addition to the City of Fort Wayne.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third (1-3) cash in hand, one-third (1-3) in six (6) months and one-third (1-3) in twelve (12) months, deferred payments to be evidenced by notes of the purchaser, bearing six (6) per cent. interest, with freehold surety and secured by a mortgage on said premises.

WILLIAM L. MOELLERING,
Administrator, With the Will Annexed, of the Estate of Henry A. Moellering, Deceased.
BREEN & MORRIS,
Attorneys for Administrator.
d-f23,m2,9,16

A doctor out west claims that apple cider vinegar taken in reasonable quantities is a sure preventative of smallpox.

DRIVEN TO ALTAR

MRS. DEE HARLIN TELLS A STARTLING STORY.

SCOTTSBURG WOMAN'S TALE

FORCED HER SISTER TO MARRY STRANGER.

HAPPENINGS IN HOOSIERDOM

GENERAL NEWS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Scottsburg, Ind., March 9.—Mrs. Dee Harlin, who left this city a few days ago as Miss Grace Robbins, has just returned from Alexandria, her sister's home, under the protection of her guardian, James Shearer, and Sheriff Everitt, and followed by her newly made husband whom, she alleges, she married because forced to do so by her sister. Harlin made threats against his wife, but finally abandoned his attempt to secure her and left the city.

Miss Robbins was engaged to be married to Enos Pleasant, of this county, and last week went to Alexandria, where her sister, Mrs. Emma Ford, resides, to have her assist in selecting and making her wedding gown. When she arrived at her sister's home, she alleges, instead of receiving a sister's care and attention, her ticket and money were taken from her, and she was compelled to marry a man whom she had never met before—Dee Harlin.

She also alleges that she was kept a prisoner, and she was forced by terrible threats to accept him for a husband, and she thinks that she was drugged until she was semi unconscious, in which condition she was married. She also alleges that after the marriage she was detained as a prisoner, but she finally succeeded in secretly mailing a letter to James Shearer, her guardian, detailing her condition.

Mr. Shearer and Sheriff Everitt went to Alexandria on Tuesday, and brought her away, or rather protected her while she prepared for her trip to her old home. Harlin followed but his attempts to communicate with his wife were unsuccessful.

DIED OF SMALLPOX

Auburn, Ind., March 9.—Wilson Dancer, ex-township trustee and a well known democratic politician, died yesterday of smallpox at his home south of the city. Dancer was prostrated on Saturday last, and physicians ascribe his case one of the severest known. It is feared that other cases will develop in that community

MRS. SEWALL HITS SOCIETY.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 9.—Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall in an address to the wives of legislators and others yesterday make the sweeping statement that home life has practically been destroyed by the eagerness of women to spend all of their time in society and in social duties. She said that the women have a contempt for household work, a contempt for the work they hire others to do. One reason for this state of affairs, as she views them, is that the training of the average person is on the intellectual side, that there is a system in America that recognizes the mind alone. Not until it recognizes the body also will it be perfect, she declared.

Mrs. Sewall would have every school surrounded with a yard and provided with a gymnasium and a teacher to supervise the exercises and the outdoor games. Another reform that Mrs. Sewall would bring about would be to create a proper respect for labor and have all young men taught some practical employment.

WOLVES IN KANKAKEE.

South Bend, Ind., March 9.—Gray wolves abound in the Kankakee marshes, three having been shot near Walkerton in the past ten days. The animals also have been seen within a few miles of this city.

CHINAMAN WANTS OFFICE.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 9.—Moy Jin Kee, Chinese merchant, is about to renew with the government a disturbing question as to the effect of the Garry alien law passed by congress in 1882 and known in popular phrase as the "Chinese exclusion act." Mr. Moy is a noted Chinaman, professes full citizenship and claims all the rights of a citizen. He has lived in this country over forty years, speaks excellent English and with a broad understanding of the idiom. He is now preparing to apply to the treasury department, being personally acquainted with Secretary Gage, for admission to the list of those eligible to appointments in the customs service either as interpreter or as a secret agent. He was admitted to citizenship after the passage of the Garry act.

Absolutely Harmless. Cures on the Spot.

BROMO-PEPSIN

"Note the Word Pepsin."

CURES Headache, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, and Nervousness.

All Druggists, 10c, 25c and 50c.

SAYS SON ASSAULTED HIM.

Bluffton, Ind., March 9.—Peter Garber, German, owner of two farms near this city, filed an affidavit yesterday against his thirty-year-old son, charging him with assault and battery. The son is a big man, with a reputation for bad temper. He rents one of his father's farms. The old man states that the assault was caused by his attempt to collect the two years' rent past due. The son says he is being persecuted because he will not join his father's church.

GAS COMPANY FILES CHARGES.

Huntington, Ind., March 9.—Harvey Adams, of this city, was placed under arrest last night on an affidavit filed by the Huntington Light and Fuel company. The affidavit is in three counts. The first charges Adams with changing gas pipes without the company's permission. The second count is for removing a mixer and altering the service pipe by inserting a half-inch pipe. The last count charges Adams with extending the natural gas service to another room for heating purposes without the company's knowledge or consent.

MARRIAGE OF DEAF MUTES.

Warsaw, Ind., March 9.—Wednesday night, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Calvin Lunsford, in this city, Charles Rush and Miss Jessie Frost, deaf mutes, were married by Rev. Charles F. Yoder, pastor of the Progressive Brethren church. As the minister pronounced the ceremony, each sentence was interpreted for the bride and groom by Mrs. Lunsford, who used the sign language.

THE MODEL YOUNG MAN.

Kokomo, Ind., March 9.—Rev. Asher S. Preston, pastor of Grace M. E. church, has announced that on next Sunday he will preach on "The Model Young Man." He will read six letters from the pulpit written by six of the leading young society women of this city, giving their views of the qualifications necessary to constitute a model young man.

CONVERTED IN A SALOON.

Elwood, Ind., March 9.—Standing, glass in hand, at the bar of the Canteen saloon, conversing with friends, Charles Hand of this city, who has always been addicted to strong drink, was converted in a remarkable manner to the Christian faith. When Hand entered the place no thought of religion was in his mind. He called for his usual drink. Suddenly he claims he experienced a peculiar sensation.

"Boys," he said, "I have taken my last drink, and hereafter will be a better man."

Then the desire to sing and pray came upon him. His voice swelled with the melodies of sacred songs, and then down he went on his knees in prayer, inviting his old colleagues to join him. Hand vowed he would keep his promise of reformation and left the saloon.

SUES CITIZENS OF SALEM.

Indianapolis, March 9.—The suit of David A. Jennings against twenty-eight citizens of Salem, Washington county, for $200,000 damages was before Judge Baker of the United States court yesterday. The plaintiff makes numerous charges of conspiracy against the defendants, alleging that they ruined his business, undertook to break up his home, destroyed the health of the members of his family, whitecapped him, and finally forced him to leave the state. The Salem people have a strong array of counsel.

CAPTURE CHINESE FORT.

Amsterdam, March 9.—A dispatch from Batavia, capital of the Dutch Indies, announces that the troops have captured the Chinese fortress at Pajarenbe, on the west bank of the Pedir river. Seventy-seven rebels were killed and many more drowned. The Dutch had two men killed and seven wounded.

Grain Kernels make a delicious breakfast dish. For sale by your grocer.

The most recent experiments with electricity strongly point to the probability that it will in most cases supplant steam as a motive power and gas as an illuminant, and that the electric cars and automobiles will eventually take the place of the horse as a means of transport.

BRYAN IN GOTHAM

EDITOR OF COMMONER EAST ON BUSINESS.

HE WILL MAKE NO SPEECHES

AND ACCEPT NO BANQUETING ENGAGEMENTS.

MAKES SOME OBSERVATIONS

THINKS FINISH OF G. O. P. IS IN SIGHT.

New York, March 9.—William J. Bryan arrived unheralded at the Hoffman house today and nobody called on him before noon except his friend, Dr. John H. Girdner, and a reporter. Mr. Bryan said he had come here on business—newspaper business—and that he would deliver no speeches and attend no public dinners.

He had not a word to say about free silver or paramount issues. He was here on business for his paper, he said.

Mr. Bryan was questioned about various matters of public interest. Here are some of his replies:

"It looks as if the Nicaraguan canal project had fallen through. The trans-continental railroads and the McKinley administration are responsible. The railroads were afraid that if the water was used for the canal there would not be enough left for their stocks.

"If the republican party makes no more progress in the next four years than it made in the last four, it will soon reach its finish.

"This big steel combine is but another illustration of the trusts we fought in the last campaign. The tendency is to still further and larger consolidations of capital.

"The dead-lock in the Nebraska legislature? Oh, yes; that is easily explained. You see there are only two senatorships at the disposal of the state and there are more than two railroads. Each railroad can't have a senator; therefore, trouble."

When questioned about the populist situation, Mr. Bryan begged to be excused.

IN NO ALLIANCE

(Continued From Page Ten.)

now termed "a grave and serious state of affairs."

Lord Lansdowne is using every effort to bring the powers into line, in order to present to Russia such a menacing front that, without any ambiguity regarding temporary or other occupation, she may give up all designs upon Manchuria.

RUSSIA MUST RECEDE.

What prompts the British foreign office to take such an alarmist view of circumstances usually looked upon as fatalistic sequences is the apprehension that Russia, having held her own in spite of the protest of the ministers of the powers to the Chinese government and having put herself on record in the reply to Sir Charles Scott as determined on at least a temporary occupation of Manchuria, will refuse to back down. That she must do so Lord Lansdowne considers vital, both for the future of China and for the continued existence of the concert of powers.

Count Lamsdorf's reply to Sir Charles Scott is considered quite unsatisfactory.

"If such excuses are accepted by the powers," said a British official last evening, "there will be nothing to prevent the immediate partition of China, for with almost exactly the same verbiage any European power could justify the occupation of other provinces."

Upon the degree of support afforded the movement by Germany and Japan depends the result of what is understood to be the almosts synchronous action of Washington and London. The whole affair is guarded with the greatest secrecy, and it was not apparently without motive that a special dispatch was alowed to go from London erroneously announcing that the negotiations going on between Mr. Choate and Lord Lansdowne related to the Nicaragua affair.

FEAR PARTITION OF EMPIRE.

A feeling prevades inner circles here that if Count Lamsdorf's explanation is accepted by the powers Russia will be accorded a free hand to take all she pleases, and the door will be opened to any other power aggressive enough to step in and annex Chinese provinces under the pretext of temporary occupation.

The text of the Russo-Chinese convention concerning Manchuria has been received here. It confirms the accuracy of the forecast cabled to the London Times by its Pekin correspondent Feb. 27.

"There is much activity in Japanese naval, military and political circles as a result of Russia's action in Manchuria," says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Kobe, dated March 8. "It is reported that 600 Russian marines, with ten guns, have landed at Mansanpo, Corea."

Berlin, March 8—The German press believes that Russia's assurances regarding Manchuria to Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British ambassasdor in St. Petersburg, are insincere and intended only to blind the world.

The National Zeitung frankly asserts that this is their object.

OPPOSES RUSSIAN PACT.

"Emperor Kwang Su opposes the Russo-Chinese agreement as to Manchuria," says the Pekin corespondent of the Daily Express, "and has instructed Li Hung Chang to refer Russia to the other powers."

Liu Kun Yi, the viceroy of Nankin, has appealed to Great Britain, Japan and the United States, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, to assist China to resist Russia's designs in Manchuria.

FOR SALE.

12 choice lots on West Wayne street. Reasonable terms and prices. Inquire Louis F. Curdes.

GREATNESS.

"Some are born to greatness."

"Some Achieve Greatness."

"Some have greatness thrust upon them."

TRUSTS IN EUROPE.

Coal, sugar, wire, plate glass, and so on, down to fez caps and enameled cooking ware—in all of these the trade on the continent has become syndicated to an extent of which the ordinary consumer has little idea, but which, if he had, would possibly in some degree explain to him how it is that improved processes, more abundant food and greater facilities of intercommunication do not seem very materially to reduce the prices of these and other commodities. In some cases, on the contrary, the combination has raised the price 50 per cent. For example, says a Berlin correspondent, the case of the plate glass combine in Austria, which sent up the price of hall-door mirrors in several countries to that extent.

The German postmaster general has forbidden the delivery of postcards made in the shape of beer glasses, pots, triangles, and also those with holes for the nose and eyes, like masks. Nevertheless, they are being largely sold in the streets.

CELRO

IS NATURE'S GREATEST NERVE TONIC, INVIGORATOR AND VITALIZER

It creates appetite, aids digestion, stimulates the heart, enriches the blood, quickens the brain and quiets the nerves. It imparts renewed vitality to every organ and infuses new life and strength into all the tissues of the body; contains no injurious properties or opiates, and is guaranteed to bring that true health that puts vigor into a man's brain and sparkle and pink in a woman's face.

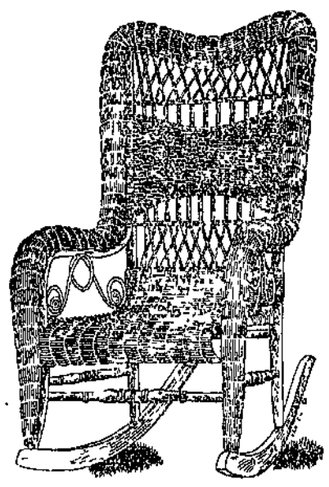
NOT A PATENT MEDICINE BUT AN HONEST ONE

Price, Fifty Cents. CENTURY PHARMACAL CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

SOLD IN THIS CITY AND GUARANTEED BY PELLENS & POLSTEN, EXCLUSIVE AGENTS 94 Calhoun St.

SPECIAL SALE

. . . Wednesday, March 13. . .



Wednesday Morning at 7 o'clock

we shall place on sale one hundred very large Heavy Roll Rattan Rockers, like cut

Worth $6.50

FOR $2.98

This is all we shall be able to get of them and you will have to be on hand at an early hour or you will miss them.

None sold until Wednesday morning.

If you prefer to do so you can telephone for one that morning and you can pay for it when it is delivered. Tell your neighbor about this extraordinary bargain, that she may also take advantage of this great opportunity.

Foster Furniture & Carpet Co.

In Order to Retire From Business

A Few of Our Bargains:

Gent's gold filled watches with Elgin movements, warranted twenty years, $10.00.
Ladies' gold filled watches with Elgin movements, $7.65.
Solid gold rings from $1.00 up.
A fine line of ladies' and gents' chains from $1.00 up.
Sterling silver spoons and forks 85c .oz.
Roger Bros.' teaspoons, $1.35 a set.
A fine eight-day mantle clock for $5.00.
Cake baskets, $1.50; berry dishes, $2.00.
Now is the time to buy, while the stock is large and complete. Sale to continue until entire stock is disposed of.

P. Scherzinger,
78 Calhoun Street.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE Cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,
Cor. Berry and Court Street.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c per bottle.

CHARLES C. ADSIT

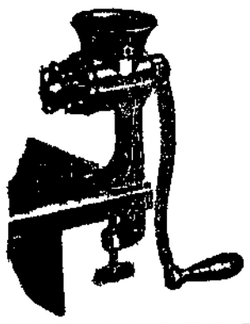
226 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.,

BONDS, STOCKS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Bought and sold for cash and on margins. Private wire to New York. Chicago References: Continental National Bank, Hibernian Banking Association, Royal Trust company.

Feb9-eod-1mo

THE UNIVERSAL



FOOD CHOPPER.

IT WILL CUT

Meat and Vegetables COARSE for Hash, Mince Meat, Soups, Stews, Etc.

IT WILL CUT

Meat FINE for Hamburg Steak, Sausage Croquets, Patties, Etc.

IT WILL PULVERIZE

Crackers, Bread Crumbs, Etc.

FOR SALE BY

H. PFEIFFER & SON,

Phone 484. 9 E. Columbia St.

Hardware, Paint and Glass.

Business · Directory.

UNDERTAKER.

ROBERT KLAEHN,

39 W. MAIN.

Undertaker,

LINCENSED EMBALMER.

Office open day and night.

Telephones 1258 and 228 Main.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans.

No. 24 West Wayne Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $250,000.

The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.

President—Charles McCulloch.

Cashier—John Moar Jr.

White National Bank,

Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

SURPLUS, $75,000.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYERS.

ABSTRACTER OF TITLES

INSURANCE.

COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.

James E. Graham,

Room 16, Bank Block,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

INTERESTING TO FISHERMEN

NEW FISH LAW HAS BEEN SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Is Much More Satisfactory Than the Present Law and Becomes Operative About May or June.

The new fish law introduced by Representative Kirkham has been passed by both branches of the legislature and signed by the governor, but will not go into effect until about May, that is not until after the law shall have been printed and delivered to all the county auditors, which will be along about May or the first of June. The existing law, passed two years ago, was a sort of a patchwork compromise of a number of bills and amendments introduced, and was finally passed upon as being the proper thing by Fish Commissioner Sweeney, but a more diabolical crazy quilt was probably never perpetrated in the form of a statute. That law, however, with all its provisions, is still in force, and may be, as stated, until as late as June, and as the old law prohibits fishing in streams with a hook and line during the months of May and June, that portion as well as the others still stands. There are a number of other important changes which will be found interesting to all local fishermen, and the full text of the new law is given herewith:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation, to suffer or permit any dyestuff, acid, coal, tar, oil, logwood or other refuse matter and substances to be thrown, run or drained into any of the waters of this state in quantities sufficient to injure or destroy the lives of fish which may inhabit the same at or below the point where any of such substances are discharged or permitted to flow into such waters. Whoever shall violate or attempt to violate the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than $25 not more than $100 for each offense.

"Section 2. The use of dynamite or other explosives in any of the waters of the state is prohibited, except by the special permission of the commissioner of fisheries and game, or his chief deputy, and then only for mining or mechanical purposes. Any one violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than $250 nor more than $1,000, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for any period not less than thirty days nor more than one year, and for a second or subsequent offense shall be fined in the sum of $500 and imprisonment in the state prison for not less than one year and not more than three years.

SPEARING, SEINING, ETC.

"Section 3. It shall be unlawful to take, catch or kill or attempt to take, catch or kill any fish in any of the waters of this state by means of any spear, seine, pond net, set net, trammel net, gill net, dip net or any other kind of net or trap, or to kill or destroy any fish by the use of Indian cockle, fish berries or other substances which have a tendency to stupefy or poison fish. Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the waters of Lake Michigan, private ponds, the Ohio river, the Wabash river so far as it is the boundary line between the states of Indiana and Illinois, except that it shall be unlawful to use any net, seine or trap in the Ohio or Wabash rivers, so far as the same is the boundary line between the states of Indiana and Illinois, within 100 yards of the mouth of any stream emptying into such rivers from the Indiana side. Provided, further, that it shall be lawful to catch minnows for bait with a glass minnow trap or a minnow seine, which shall not be more than twelve feet long, four feet deep and the meshes of which shall not be larger than one-fourth of an inch. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $10, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for any period not to exceed thirty days, and for a second and subsequent offense shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $200, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed sixty days.

"Section 4. It shall be unlawful to take, catch or kill or attempt to take, catch or kill any fish in any of the inland lakes of this state, except private ponds, by any means or with any device whatever from the 1st day of December of any year to the 1st day of April of the succeeding year, or to sell, offer for sale or to buy any pike, pickerel, wall-eyed pike, perch, blue gills, black bass, green bass, rock bass, or other species of bass at any time. Provided, that the provisions of this section shall apply only to fish caught in the waters of this state. Provided, that none of the provisions of this act shall operate to prevent any person from taking fish with a hook and line in any of the streams or ponds of this state at any time of the year, which method is hereby expressly made lawful at any and all times of the year. Whoever violates or attempts to violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined $5 for each fish caught, sold or purchased, and not less than $10 nor more than $25 for each attempt to catch fish in violation of any of the provisions of this section.

WITH TROT LINES.

"Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to fish in any of the waters of this state with more than one trot line, having not to exceed 100 hooks, at any one time. Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the Ohio river, so far as it is the boundary line between the states of Indiana and Illinois. Any person violating or attempting to violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in any sum not less than $5 nor more than $50 for any offense.

"Section 6. No person shall enter upon any inclosed land for the purpose of setting a trot line without first obtaining the consent of the owner, lessee or tenant of such premises. Whoever shall violate or attempt to violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $5.

"Section 7. It is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor for any person to have in his possession any seine, dip net, gill net, pond net, spear or gig, or other part thereof, other than a minnow seine, or glass minnow trap, spear or gig, as allowed in section 3 of this act, and any one convicted of having such seine, gill net, dip net, pond net or other kind of net, spear or gig, trap or seine, or part thereof, in his possession, shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $200 for each offense, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for any determinate period, and every day's possession of such gill net, dip net or other kind of net, spear or gig, trap or seine, shall constitute a separate and distinct offense under this act. Provided, that this section shall not apply to such persons who have licensed seines or nets, providing the same are disposed of within sixty days from the taking effect of this act; that it shall not apply to persons who have in their possession nets, seines, traps or other fishing tackle for the purpose of taking fish from Lake Michigan, the Ohio river and the Wabash river, in so far as it is the boundary line between the states of Indiana and Illinois.

"Section 8. No person shall take, catch, kill or possess more than twenty black bass in any one day. Where two or more persons are fishing or angling from the same boat, the aggregate number of bass taken, caught, killed or possessed by the occupants of said boat shall not exceed thirty-six. Whoever shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined in any sum not less than $5 nor more than $25 for each fish so taken or possessed.

"Section 9. No pickerel or pike perch, commonly called wall-eyed pike, less than twelve inches in length, or rock bass, or croppie, less than six inches in length, or black bass less then ten inches in length, shall be intentionally taken from the waters of this state, or possessed, and in case any such fish is taken the person taking it shall immediately return it to the waters from which it was taken without unnecessary injury. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not to exceed $10.

A FEE OF TWENTY DOLLARS.

"Section 10. In all cases of conviction or on pleas of guilty of violating any provisions of this act, in all cases filed by, or that have been caused to be filed by, the commissioner of fisheries and game, and in no other case there shall be taxed and collected in favor of the commissioner of fisheries and game, a fee of $20 as a part of the costs and against each defendant so convicted. Said fee shall be paid by the clerk, justice of the peace or mayor, as the case may be, to the auditor of state within sixty days after the collection thereof, and such fees shall be paid to the treasurer of state, as a part of the fish and game protective fund, to be expended by the commissioner of fisheries and game in paying rewards and other expenses for the detection and conviction of persons who violate the provision of this act and the game laws of the state.

"Section 11. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of fisheries and game, and his deputies and each sheriff and constable in the state, to seize and destroy any seine more than twelve feet in length and four feet in width, dip net, gill net, set net, pond net, or other kind of net, trap or seine, and any gig or spear, and for each seine more than twelve feet in length, dip net, gill net, pond net, or other kind of net, trap or seine, spear or gig, the person so seizing and destroying the same shall be paid out of the county treasury, of the county where the same is found and seized, the sum of $5, and for each separ or gig so seized and destroyed they shall in like manner be paid the sum of $1.

"Section 12. It shall be unlawful at any time to shoot or shoot at fish of any kind in any of the waters of this state. Any one found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $50 for each offense, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for any period not to exceed thirty days.

"Section 13.—It shall be unlawful to catch, take or kill or attempt to take, catch or kill any fish in the waters of this state when the water is covered in whole or in part with ice. Whoever shall violate the provisions of this section shall be fined in any sum not less than $5 nor more than $20 for each fish taken, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed twenty days.

"Section 14. All licenses heretofore issued for the use of seines in the waters of the state are hereby revoked.

"Section 15. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

WILL SEND $2.50 FREE.

Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., the Celebrated Specialist, Will Send a Course of His New Special Treatment Free.

When an experienced physician offers to give away $40,000 worth of a New Treatment for diseases of the heart, nerves, stomach or dropsy, it is conclusive evidence that he has great faith in it. And when hundreds of prominent men and women freely testify to his unusual skill and the superiority of his New Special Treatment his liberality is certainly worthy of serious consideration.

That Dr. Miles is one of the world's most successful physicians is proven by hundreds of testimonials from well-known people. One patient cured after failure of eleven Grand Rapids physicians, two after being given up by six and seven Chicago physicians, another after nine of the leading doctors in New York City, Philadelphia and Chicago failed.

Mr. F. J. Held, of Grand Rapids, Mich., writes: "Eleven of the best physicians pronounced my case incurable. Yet thanks to your remarkable skill. I began to improve, and instead of dying, was soon out of danger." J. H. Abrams, Benton Harbor, Mich., reports: "I had serious heart trouble and dropsy. Obtaining no relief from local physicians I consulted Dr. Miles, and now am well."

The eminent Rev. W. Bell, D. D., of Dayton, Ohio, General Secretary of Foreign Missions, writes editorially in The State Sunday School Union: "We desire to state that from personal acquaintances we know Dr. Miles to be a most skillful specialist, a man who has spared neither labor nor money to keep himself abreast of the great advancement of medical science."

A thousand references to, and testimonials from Bishops, Clergymen, Bankers, Farmers, and their wives, will be sent free on request.

This new system of special treatment is thoroughly scientific and immensely superior to the ordinary methods

As all afflicted readers may have $2.50 worth of treatment especially prepared for their case, free, with full directions, we would advise them to send for it at once. Address DR. FRANKLIN MILES, 801 to 209 State St., Chicago. Mention this paper.

Y. W. C. A. REPORT.

General secretary's report for February: Attendance at board and committee meetings, 25; attendance at Sunday services (4), 90; attendance at educational classes, 59; attendance at Bible classes, 42; attendance at social evening (1), 60; attendance at noon rest, 1,666; total visits to association, 1,977; applied for employment, 8; employment secured, 4; directed to boarding places, 17; membership renewals, 7; new members, 6.

THE GREEN TRADING STAMP CO.—WE LEAD LET OTHERS FOLLOW.

To Our Numerous Patrons:

The Indiana legislature recognized the benefits our firm are daily distributing to the great army of Fort Wayne shoppers by defeating a bill introduced for the purpose of crowding out from the channels of trade our institution, which has the enthusiastic support of merchants and the public alike.

We announce this for the purpose of assuring the public that the Green Trading Stamp Co. is a fixed institution here, permanently and forever. Don't forget this. New goods added daily. Call at the display store for new directory of merchants. 8-2t

LADIES.

G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry street, has a fine line of ladies' cloths for spring suits and jackets. He makes garments to order at lowest prices. 27-tf

JACKASS PUT ON $10 BILL

PUZZLE PICTURE IN SERIES OF 1880.

Joke Perpetrated by a Maliciouss Englishman Employed as an Artist—A Secret Told.

[Chicago Chronicle.]

The "jackass bill" is the name applied to the 1880 series treasury note of the $10 denomination. The government was made the victim of a practical joker in the bureau of engraving and the staid, serious money of the country has become the vehicle of a puzzle picture The facts were given out by the local subtreasury officials yesterday.

The treasury officials have omitted to place an inscription on the bill, "Find the jackass." The absence of this has kept the matter a government secret for some time. Although the "jackass bill" has been in existence for several years it was first discovered the other day by a bank clerk in Chicago, who thought it was a counterfeit and reported its discovery to the subtreasury officials. They have been ignorant of the puzzle picture and sought information from Washington. The answer received was not made public except in so far as the bill was acknowledged as genuine. The full text of the message from Washington, it is said, was to the effect to keep the "jackass" quiet and not let the public hear its braying.

PLAIN PORTRAIT OF JACKASS.

The jackass shows as plain as a lifelike portrait when the bill is turned upside down. On the face of the bill is an American eagle in a little engraving on the left of the seal and between the names of J. W. Lyons, registrar of the treasury, and Ellis H. Robents, treasurer of the United States. There is nothing peculiar in the eagle until the bill is turned upside down and the eagle becomes a jackass, perfect in outline.

The jackass' picture is on one of the most common of the $10 notes in circulation. The surprising thing is that the puzzle or joke on the eagle was not discovered long ago. None of the serious men who handle the money at Washhington ever thought of turning a bill upside down. The men who examine designs before they are committed to the engraving machine and the engraver passed the double tender, as it was facetiously termed.

ARTIST SCOFFS AT TREASURY.

The bills had gone all over the country when the artist who perpetrated the joke in a spirit of maliciousness and revenge sent word to the treasurer of the United States to scan the portraits on the treasury $10 bill when held upside down. The jackass was found and there was consternation in the department. For the best interests of the service and for the sake of the reputation of the department it was decided to let the combination of eagle and jackass alone in the hope that the public would never notice the picture.

ENGLISHMAN THE CULPRIT.

The story that comes from Washington is to the effect that an Englishman working in the bureau of engraving was discharged for having opinions counter to those of the republican party. Having been given the usual month's notice, he decided upon a cold-blooded revenge upon the imperial eagle of McKinley.

He was working on the new plates for the $10 bill and by a deft handling of the lights and shadows of the eagle he produced the jackass. From an artistic point of view his work is excellent. It is the perfection of puzzle creation. The head and neck of the eagle, which has a peculiar twist, furnished the head of the jack. The light shading at the base of the wing becomes a perfect eye from the other view point. The thighs of the eagle form the ears of the jack.

Ex-County Clerk Harry Metzger several weeks ago called the attention of the writer to the "jackass" ten-dollar bill, a specimen of which he had in his possession. Others to whom it was shown marveled at the picture, but none had ever observed it before and none suspected it was more than a curious freak of coincident of lines or that the "puzzle" had a history.

REPRESENTS M. WITTE.

San Francisco, March 9.—The Examiner says: Prince Engalitschiffe, who is here from China, en route to St. Petersburg, is a representative of M. Witte, the Russian minister of finance, and confidential agent of Adolph Rothstein, the leading financier and railway promoter of Russia. It is said he will convey to the Russia secretary of railway and communication final surveys for new Russian lines in China, which are to be operated in connection with the trans-Siberian and the Chinese Eastern, or Manchurian railroad.

U. S. Stamps. Get them. 27-12t

That dispirited feeling caused by an impaired digestion is easily banished by the use of Grain Kernels, the vitalized cereal.

van Houten's Cocoa

is of Unequalled Value as a Household Beverage. Economical, Easy to make—Easy to Digest. Exquisite Flavor.

Sold at all grocery stores—order it next time.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, March 9.—Wheat ruled strong and fairly active during the first half of the session today. May opened ¼c higher at 75⅝c to 75½c, under the influence of strength in the Liverpool and Antwerp markets. Under a good outside demand and covering May advanced to 75¾c, but profit-taking caused a reaction to 75¼c. Local receipts were 111 cars, 8 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 333 cars, against 305 last week and 650 a year ago.

May touched 75¼@75⅜c, but recovered to 75¾c and closed firm, ¼@⅜c higher, at 75⅝c.

May corn opened ⅛@¼c higher at 41⅛c to 41¼c on higher cables and unfavorable weather. May dropped back to 41c on heavy local realizing. Receipts were 357 cars, 9 of contract grade.

The close was easy, May a shade down at 40⅞@41c.

Oats were rather weak. The opening was steady in sympathy with wheat and corn, but local interests pressed the market back. May opened a shade higher at 25⅛c and sold to 24⅜c. Receipts were 217 cars.

Profit-taking by longs and covering by shorts in May pork made an animated provisions market. The opening was firm on light hog receipts and higher prices at the yards, and the market held with considerable strength in the face of liberal offerings. May pork opened 10@15c higher at $15.00@15.05 and sold off to $14.92½; May lard opened a shade higher at $7 37½ to $7.60, and May ribs 2½c up at $7.27½.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—March, 74c; April, 74⅝c; May, 75⅝c.

Corn—March, 39⅜c; May, 40⅞@41c.

Oats—March, 24c; May, 24⅞c.

Pork—March, $14.70; May, $14.90; July, $14.50.

Lard—March, $7.55; May, $7.57½; July, $7.65; Sept., $7.72½.

Ribs—March, $7.20; May, $7.25; July, $7.30; Sept., $7.35.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.56; No 1, $1.55; May, $1.54½.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, March 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.05@6.25; poor to medium, $3.60@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.60; cows, $2 60@4.20; heifers, $2.65@4.40; canners, $1.75@2.50; bulls, $2.60@4.25; calves, $4.00@6.25; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.90; Texas grass steers, $3.35@4.00; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts today, 15,000, Monday, 30,000; left over, 3,974. Market 5c higher; top, $5.70. Mixed and butchers, $5.40@5.67½; good to choice heavy, $5.55@5.70; rough heavy, $5.40@5.50; light, $5.40@5.62½; bulk of sales, $5.55@5.62½

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, March 9.—There was excited trading in a few stocks at the opening, but the general market was quiet and irregular with narrow changes both ways. Chesapeake and Ohio sold at 47½ and 47 compared with 45⅞ last night, on a report of consolidation with the Pennsylvania. Amalgamated Copper made a violent recovery from last night's depression, selling at 99½ and 100½ at the opening, compared with 97⅞ last night. Sugar was carried down an extreme 1⅞ on the sale of 3,000 shares. The opening sales of Chesapeake and Ohio were of 8,500 shares and of Amalgamated Copper 2,000 shares.

Price movements became more variable and in specials quite wide. Amalgamated Copper improved to 101 before realizing sent it under par. Anaconda Mining also lost a point and there were declines of 1 to 2½ in Hoop preferred, Consolidated Gas and General Electric. Meanwhile the St. Louis and San Francisco issues were marked up aggressively, the common stock rising 2 points. Some of the low-priced railroads were conspicuously strong, including Chicago, Great Western, Denver and Rio Grande, Hocking Valley, Peoria and Eastern and Wabash preferred. The market at 11 o'clock was very irregular, profit-taking in Chesapeake and Ohio and the weakness of the Grangers and Pacifics contrasting with the strength at other points.

Pacifics drifted downward on realizing, some of the principal stocks reacting 1 to 2⅜. Amalgamated Copper fell to 99 and Sugar an extreme 2⅜ on the report of the death in Paris of an official of the company. The publication of the weekly bank statement disclosed an unexpected short interest and their buying of stock caused a sharp rally. Wabash preferred, Pressed Steel Car and Hocking Valley rose 2½ over last night. Recoveries ran from 1 to 2 points in Sugar, Amalgamated Copper, Pennsylvania Union Pacific, Consolidated Gas, General Electric and American Tobacco. Renewed realizing at the advance made the closing irregular.

NEW YORK PRODUCE

New York, March 9.—Butter—Receipts, 2,300 pkgs; market firm, state dairy, 13@21c; fresh creamery, 17@22c; June creamery, 15@30c; factory, 11@15c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,071 pkgs; market firm; fancy large colored and white, 11@11½c; fancy small colored, 12½c; fancy small white, 12@12¼c.

Eggs—Receipts, 4,127 pkgs; market easy; state and Pennsylvania, at mark, 14½@14¾c; western, at mark, 14¼c; southern, at mark, 14@14½c.

Sugar—Raw, weak; fair refining, 3½c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4c; molasses sugar, 3½c; refined, weak; crushed, $5.75; powdered, $5.35; granulated, $5.25.

Coffee—Market easy; No 7 Rio, 7½c.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, March 9.—Money on call nominal; prime mercantile paper, 3@4¼ per cent; sterling exchange nominal with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87⅞ for demand and at $4.84⅛@4.84¼ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85@4.85¼ and $4.88½; commercial bills, $4 83¼@4.84; silver certificates, 61½@63c; bar silver, 60⅞c; Mexican dollars, 49c.

THE BOND MARKET

New York, March 9.—State bonds weak; railroad bonds irregular; government bonds strong:

Refunding 2s registered	105½
Refunding 2s coupon	105½
U. S. 3s registered	111
U. S. 3s coupon	111
U. S. 4s registered (new)	137⅞
U. S. 4s coupon (new)	137⅞
U. S. 4s registered (old)	112
U. S. 4s coupon (old)	111
U. S. 5s registered	111½
U. S. 5s coupon	111½

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, March 9.—The weekly statement of averages of the associated banks shows:

Loans, $918,789,600; increase, $1,580,200.

Deposits, $1,011,928,500; decrease, $585,000.

Circulation, $31,469,000; increase, $160,000.

Legal tenders, $72,565,300; decrease, $1,415,800.

Specie, $191,134,100; decrease, $1,230,200.

Reserve required, $252,982,125, decrease, $146,375.

Surplus reserve, $10,717,275; decrease, $4,083,825.

EDWARD VII AND HIS AUTO.

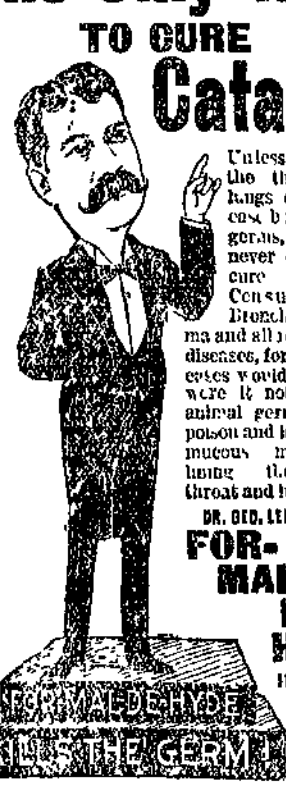
The automobile exposition recently held at Paris seems to have awakened a general interest throughout Europe in these vehicles. Several hundred manufacturers in every part of the world were represented, and the vehicles displayed were the finest specimen of workmanship ever placed on exhibition.

There is soon to be a meeting between representatives of the Automobile club of London and a large committee made up of representatives of the various county councils and chief constables from all over England to make an effort to do away with some of the restrictions now in force and constantly being added to. The Automobile club of London has now a membership of over 700 and nearly half the members own a motor vehicle of some sort or another. The horse, however, is so worshipped in England that its supporters still possess a very great amount of influence, which will be directed against the spread of the new power.

A Paris firm of manufacturers has now under contract a superb automobile for the use of King Edward VII. of Great Britain. It is being built regardless of expense, and will undoubtedly be the finest vehicle of its kind ever constructed. The king, it is said, is an enthusiastic automobilist, and has become one of the most expert men in England in the management of the horseless carriage. His adoption of this means of locomotion is expected to lend a great impetus to the trade throughout the world.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

The Only Way TO CURE Catarrh



Unless you rid the throat and lungs of all disease breeding germs, you can never expect to cure Catarrh, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and all respiratory diseases, for these diseases would not exist were it not for the animal germs which poison and inflame the mucous membranes lining the head, throat and lungs.

DR. GEO. LEININGER'S FOR-MAL-DE-HYDE INHALER stands today as the only germicide powerful enough, yet entirely harmless, to destroy all the [illegible] disease breeding germs, and restore the diseased tissues to their normal condition, thereby positively curing Catarrh, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, La Grippe and all Nose, Throat and Lung diseases.

Dr. [illegible] of [illegible] City, Neb., writes: "It is one of the best preparations I ever used for Catarrh and Bronchitis. I put a boy [illegible] treatment who was considered hopeless [illegible] Catarrh, and in [illegible] months his parent's came to me and said, 'Doctor, you have saved our boy' and it is a fact the boy is getting to be robust. I am now prescribing your Formaldehyde Inhaler in exclusion to all others."

Sold on a guarantee at all druggists for 50 cents or direct, **The Dr. Geo. Leininger Chemical Co., Chicago, Ills.**

Booklet mailed free containing the $250.00 Cash Prize Formaldehyde Riddle.

Not A PIG

In a poke, but did you ever hear a **Pig Sing?** Well, this **Musical Pig** right from the **Paris Exposition** is the latest and greatest wonder out. **More fun** with this cute little porker than anything ever invented. You simply blow him up like the picture here then the **Pig begins to sing.** After singing awhile he squeals, then collapses, then gives up the ghost with a **last faint grunt** and finally dies. Everything about the tragic ending is so laughable, however, that you nearly burst with hilarity, so funny is the ending of poor piggy. Thousands of these Musical Dying Pigs were sold in Paris at the Exposition and they are now all the rage in New York and London. Don't fail to get one if you want some fun. They are strongly made of a thin rubber substance so you can carry them in your vest pocket and suddenly blow him up and then there is more fun ahead than a box of monkeys. Just get one and try it. Agents can sell them at the rate of a hundred an hour in a crowd. **We send one FREE** with 15c. for six months' trial subscription to our great family monthly, **2 for 25c., 5 for 50c. and one year's subscription one doz., $1.00,** postpaid. **"Comfort"** has the largest circulation of any monthly in the world. It is printed in bright colors and is read by over **six million** people each issue. It has something new, novel and entertaining for each and every member of each and every household. Address **COMFORT, Box 654, AUGUSTA, MAINE.**

FOX TYPEWRITER.

Pleases Both Purchaser and Operator.

Durability
For the Purchaser.
AND
Speed and Ease
For the Operator.

Points of Mechanical Excellence.

Improved Automatic Escapement
Non-Tilting Carriage,
Adjustable Type Bar Hanger,
Improved Ball Bearing Carriage,
Short and Soft Finger Dip,

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

FOX TYPEWRITER CO.,
Grand, Rapids, Mich.
Dealers Wanted.

House Work

Seems easy to a man, but there is a great deal of lifting and reaching to do; a great many trips up and down stairs to make in the course of day's house work. It's hard where a woman is well. For a woman suffering with some form of "female trouble" it is daily torment. There are thousands of such women struggling along, day by day, in increasing misery. There are other thousands who have found a complete cure of their disease in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It stops debilitating drains, cures irregularity, heals inflammation and ulceration, nourishes the nerves, and gives vitality and vigor. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. It contains no opium, cocaine nor other narcotic.

"For a number of months I suffered with female trouble," writes Miss Agnes McGowne, of 1212 Bank St., Washington, D. C. "I tried various remedies, but none seemed to do me any permanent good. The doctors said it was the worst case of internal trouble they ever had. I decided to write to you for help. I received a very encouraging reply, and commenced treatment at once. I had not used your 'Favorite Prescription' a week before I began to feel better, and, as I continued, my health gradually improved. It is improving every day."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay cost of mailing *only*. Send 21 one cent stamps for a book in paper covers, or 31 stamps in cloth, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

A NEW FOREMAN

FRED W. MEYERS TO ASSUME NEW POSITION.

WILL TAKE CHARGE MONDAY

OF WESTERN GAS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY'S FOUNDRY.

DEPOTS, SHOPS AND YARDS

PERSONAL NOTES GATHERED FROM INDUSTRIAL CENTERS.

Fred W. Meyers, who has for years been foreman of the car department of the Bass foundry, will on Monday assume charge of the foundry department of the Western Gas Construction company. Although the foundry of the Western Gas Construction company has been in existence but a comparatively short time, the business has grown to such a magnitude that it requires a man of considerable ability to oversee the work and Mr. Meyers' fellow workmen at the Bass works are fully confident that he is the proper man for such a responsible position.

ENGINEMEN DISCHARGED.

Galesburg, Ill., March 9.—Considerable excitement prevails in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy circles here over the discharge of a number of enginemen here and in Quincy, and it is represented that others are under investigation. The discharged men represent that they were discharged because they joined the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and claim that some of them were allowed no hearing. It is claimed that 100 firemen are liable to be discharged for a similar reason. The brotherhood men are not thoroughly enough organized to resist the company's action, and the company has enough extra men to suply their places.

C. M. HAYS TO REMAIN.

A report is curent in New York that there is good reason to expect some important changes in the board of directors of the Southern Pacific railroad within the next few days. When the board meets to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Director John D. Probst, it is likely that other vacancies will be created by resignations in order to make places for Union Pacific representatives. It is expected that E. H. Harriman, who is chairman of the Union Pacific board will have an influential voice in reorganizing the Southern Pacific board.

President Charles M. Hays has been asked by the new owners of the Southern Pacific to remain as the executive head of the system, and there is no expectation of any material change in the executive staff of the road. Considerable guessing has been done regarding the probable successor of H. E. Huntington as vice president, but nothing definite has been made known on that point.

B. & O. SHORTENING LINE.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 9.—An important step was taken today by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company working to the establishment of a direct trunk line through Pittsburg as the main line to Chicago. A party of ten engineers left here this morning to locate the line of the Chicago cut-off from Smiths Ferry Pa., to Canton, O., a distance of sixty miles. Preliminary surveys were made a year ago and the rights of way were subsequently obtained. This line will reduce the distance to Chicago twenty-eight miles, will avoid the heavy grades between those points and will triple the hauling capacity of trains.

MAY "ANNEX CANADA."

A dispatch from Ottawa, Ont., says: "The parliament of Canada will be engaged until the end of the session in the consideration of three of the largest measures ever presented for its consideration since the inception of the Canadian Pacific railroad scheme. James J. Hill, F. H. Clergue and other promoters engaged in securing charters will superintend operations here. These measures are the Crows' Nest Pass coal and railway project, the Canadian Lloyds bill and the scheme intended to complete a new transcontinental route practically under government control and practically under government ownership.

"A hard problem which must be faced is the acquisition by American capitalists of the control of Canada's greatest industries. It is computed that the passage of the Sydney (Cape Breton) steel and coal interests into the hands of the American syndicate means, in effect, that the Canadian treasury will be called upon to pay direct tribute to the syndicate to the extent of $15,000,000 a year under the bounty law. The bounty expires in 1908, and if the trusts can put out 10,000,000 tons of manufactured product in that period it will cost the Canadian taxpayers $10,000,000 in cash. The situation is thus summed up:

"With the Morgan-Rockefeller trust controlling the iron and coal of the Atlantic seaboard, with Hill and Rockefeller controlling the coal of the Crows' Nest Pass, with the same combination directing the Midland, the Soo and the Nanaimo (B. C.) enterprises, the annexation of Canada's industries will be practically complete, and Canada will be henceforth a mere annex of the American syndicate. These subjects will come prominently to the front during the coming the month, and indications of the policy of the government are sure to be elicited by the discussions in the railway and private bills committees of the house, where all such questions must be thoroughly sifted."

CALLAWAY DENIES REPORT.

New York, March 9.—The Evening Post says: President Callaway, of the New York Central railroad, who is a director of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, denied positively today that any lease of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad to the Pennsylvania railroad was contemplated. For some days rumors have been circulated in Wall street accompanying the rise in the shares on the stock market, that the road was likely to be turned over to the Pennsylvania railroad. These rumors were published in morning newspapers, with circumstantial details of a 999 year lease, with 3 per cent guarantee, but Mr. Callaway said the whole story was news to him; he had never heard of it before.

On Wednesday of this week there was an important meeting of the Chesepeake and Ohio directors in this city, at which all three Pennsylvania directors were present with Mr. Callaway, the other two Vanderbilt representatives, Mr. Depew and Mr. Twombley, being out of the city, the latter in the south.

This meeting was mostly taken up with plans for developing the traffic-carrying capacity of the Chesapeake and Ohio, particularly terminal enlargements at Newport News.

While, therefore, if any plan for leasing the Chesapeake and Ohio is carried out, it would seem as if it must be a later development. There is good reason to believe that the Pennsylvania has been increasing its stock holdings in the seaboard soft coal carrying lines, and it may be holding nearer a majority of the Chesapeake and Ohio stock than it embraced in its earlier purchases.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Wabash Firemen Rice and Williams are laying off.

W. M. Repine, of the Pittsburg car shops, is sick and off duty.

A. M. Ringle, of the Pittsburg machine shop, is sick and off duty.

Conductor D. Watterson, of the Nickel Plate, is taking a lay off.

Ed Keefe, the Pittsburg boilermaker, is the proud father of a new son.

Roadmaster A. B. Adams, of the Wabash, was in the city on business yesterday.

C. C. Denton, susperintendent of the Nickel Plate dining car service, is in the city.

Engineers Heller and James Wells, of the Wabash, are off duty, the former being sick.

Nickel Plate engine No. 4 has gone to the Stony Island shops for a general overhauling.

I. Sorg, S. S. Henline and E. B. Moore, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, are sick today.

W. H. Parmlee, traveling freight agent of the Hoosac Tunnel line, was in the city yesterday.

Henry Mennewisch, heater, and Michael Collins, blacksmith, of the Bass works, are off duty today.

Fireman W. M. Crouse, of the Pittsburg, who was taken sick at Lima, came home today on No. 9.

Brakeman Gallup has been transferred from the passenger to through freight service on the Nickel Plate.

Conductor A. Little, of the Nickel Plate, who has been visiting relatives in Ohio, has reported for duty.

Engine 603 left the Wabash shops today after general repairs, and will be turned over to the Detroit division.

Joseph W. Keeler, passenger conductor on the Pennsylvania, is laying off on account of the illness of his son.

Jacob Houck and Charles Wiedman, carpenters at Rhinesmith & Simonson's factory, are sick and off duty.

Conductor Brinsley, of the Wabash local crew, is laying off and R. W. Metzgar has charge of the run in his absence.

The City Trucking company has men and teams engaged in hauling and distributing ties along the right of way of the Fort Wayne and Southwestern Electric railway between Roanoke and Huntington."

Ed Tierney, of the Pittsburg machine shops, is off duty today on account of the sickness of a member of his family.

T. B. Hunt, general foreman of the Pennsylvania shops at Chicago, is in the city today on business with local officials.

Engineer H. W. Frase, of the Nickel Plate, has reported for duty after an absence of ten days on account of sickness.

W. F. Scherer, tinner, of the Pittsburg shops, has reported for duty after an absence of several days on account of sickness.

Wesley Wells, the Nickel Plate brakeman, is laying off to entertain his wife, who is visiting in the city. Their home is at Bellevue.

Brakemen J. W. Miller, P. M. Henderson and C. M. Gosler, of the Nickel Plate, are laying off. The first named gentleman is sick.

Mrs. Medsker, wife of J. R. Medsker, of the Pittsburg car machine shop, was called to Crestline, Ohio, today by the serious illness of a relative.

Fireman P. H. Doty, of the Pittsburg, is sick and laying off. Yard Fireman J. M. Brown, of the same road, is also off duty on account of sickness.

Brakemen C. R. Lynas and J. C. Miller, of the Nickel Plate, have reported for duty. The former was attending to private affairs and the latter's wife was sick.

Pennsylvania passenger train No. 21 was nearly three hours late today. The delay was caused by heavy inaugural business, the time limit on tickets expiring today.

Engineer R. M. Germain is taking a lay off for a week or ten days and Engineer W. P. Morris has charge of his passenger run on the Nickel Plate during his absence.

Robert F. Douglas, assistant passenger and ticket agent of the Wabash, is sick with the grip, and Col. R. G. Thompson is looking after his work in addition to his own.

P. E. Bresnahan, machinist in the Pittsburg shops, reported for duty this morning after an absence of several days spent in getting acquainted with a new member of his family.

D. J. Timlin, formerly general foreman of the local shops of the Wabash and later with the Baltimore and Ohio at Newark, O., has been appointed master mechanic of the Texas Central, with headquarters at Walnut Springs, Texas.

Engineers P. Titus, C. A. Prince and Harry Kelker are sick; George W. Kensill is taking a vacation, and W. Beck and W. K. Wilder are laying off on account of the death of relatives. They are employed on the Pittsburg road.

Glen Watson, a 10-year-old boy, was struck by a Pennsylvania freight train at Monroeville last night and seriously injured. The lad was standing on the tracks near the station when the train came by, and did not notice its aproach. He was taken to the home of his parents.

August Ginther, the watchman at the Broadway crossing of the Pennsylvania road, was discovered in a helpless condition by Officer Lavanway last evening. He was very sick and the officer remained at the cross ing until a man was sent to relieve him and the sick man was taken to his home.

J. M. Farmer, commissioner of the Trunk Line association, has issued a circular advising that in view of the limited siding facilities at Buffalo and the difficulty of maintaining sanitary conditions the Buffalo lines will be unable to store sleeping or reclining chair cars for occupancy at Buffalo in the course of the exposition.

Bellevue Gazette: "On account of failing health J. W. Calder, night yardmaster at the Nickel Plate yards in this city, resigned his position. A. D. Bretz, of Stony Island, who has been a valued employe of the road for some time, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Calder. He arrived in the city today and will enter upon the discharge of his duties tonight. Although a comparatively young man, Mr. Bretz has had years of experience in railroad circles and is a genial and pleasant gentleman. As soon as he finds a suitable house he expects to bring his family to Bellevue. Mr. Calder does not expect to leave the employ of the road, but has accepted a position as yard conductor."

Huntington News-Democrat: "Notice was received in this city Thursday afternoon of the Wabash railroad's intention to change John Goring, local ticket agent, to New Haven, and bring O. W. Lake, of that place, to Huntington. The change will be made March 20th. The purpose of the change has not been learned. Mr. Goring will go to New Haven, which is five miles east of Fort Wayne, next week to arrange for a residence. It is likely that he and Mr. Lake will exchange residences. Mr. Goring has been the local representative of the road over fifteen years, during which time he has attended to the company's interests in an excellent manner. He and his family have formed many acquaintanceships and all will be sorry to learn of their departure."

From a cliff 1,000 feet high, one with clear vision can see a ship a distance of forty-two miles.

USE ALLENS FOOT-EASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. Your feet feel swollen, nervous and damp, and get tired easily. If you have aching feet, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It rests the feet and makes new or tight shoes easy. Cures Chilblains, swollen, sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe dealers, 25 cts. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

WARSAW MAN HOLDS BELT

PETER EVANS HAS BEEN ARRESTED 169 TIMES.

In Fifteen Years He Has Served 1,429 Days in Jail Doing Time for Intoxication.

(Warsaw Times.)

There is no doubt but that Peter Evans, a well known resident of this city, "holds the belt" for being arrested more times within a given period than any other man in the country perhaps. Recently a special dispatch from Warsaw appeared in the city papers stating that Peter Evans had just been arrested for the ninety-seventh time within a period of fifteen years. This came under the notice of the Indiana state board of charities, the head of which evidently thought it could not be possible that such was the case and that the newspapers in which the dispatch appeared were misinformed. They instituted an investigation of the records of the sheriff's office of Kosciusko county, the investigation having been made by a local representative of that organization and Sheriff Smith himself. They completed the work Wednesday, March 6, for the period of fifteen years as requested. The record is more remarkable than that at first given out. It shows that in that time Peter Evans was arrested 169 times for intoxication; 129 times of which he was placed in jail "just to sober up," and 40 times he was tried and convicted. It shows that the time he spent in jail was 1,429 days. The total cost to the county for the period mentioned was $651.60. His board alone amounted to $571.60, and $80 is charged up as officers' compensation for "ins and outs." Peter Evans has just completed a sentence of ten days in jail for intoxication, and by his own request has become an inmate of the county infirmary. He was prompted to make the latter move, one which had never entered his head before, from the fact that Sheriff Smith has kept him confined in what is known as "the cage" of the jail, thus abridging the liberties granted to Peter by former officers who occasionally allowed him to go about the yard, do the chores and get fresh air. He dislikes the confinement he has been subjected to lately and so declared himself before he left for the infirmary. It might be added that at one time Peter Evans was worth between $25,000 and $30,000, all of which has slipped from his fingers through his love for liquor. It might also be stated that in his halcyon days he paid innumerable fines, aggregating large amounts, but he has served sentences of from ten to sixty days in jail for perhaps twenty years past. He is a man of about 60 years of age, vigorous, and is a good worker when sober. Peter Evans' record has attracted considerable attention throughout the state.

WITNESSED THE LYNCHING.

Harry Meyer, of the Meyer Cycle company, witnessed the lynching and burning of the negro George Ward at Terre Haute on February 26 for the murder of a school teacher near that city. Mr. Meyer has an interesting relic in the shape of a piece of the rope used to hang the man from the bridge, which he secured shortly after the murderer's body was cut down. He has also three pictures taken immediately after the hanging. One was taken while the man's body was suspended from the bridge, another shows the mob grouped around the fire where the negro's body was burned, and the third, the most gruesome of all, is of the scene about half an hour after the murderer's body had been placed on the fire. It shows a portion of the body, the legs and lower trunk, the rest having been consumed. The pictures are excellent, and it is believed that they were the only ones taken that day. Mr. Meyer has placed them on exhibition in the window of his store on West Berry street, where they are attracting much attention. Mr. Meyer, who witnessed the entire proceedings, states that the negro was struck on the head with a billy when the mob broke into the jail and that he was apparently dead before he was dragged from the building. He is of the opinion that the brute would not have been lynched had not the crowd been allowed the view the remains of the dead girl, which lay in an undertaking shop near the heart of the town. Men passed inside with a feeling of morbid curiosity, but on coming out of the room where the body lay they appeared almost frenzied, and it was but a very short time before popular feeling had reached a point where reason was useless. Mr. Meyer further states that the police of the city made no resistance whatever with the exception of one deputy, who tried to hold the jail door and nearly lost his life for his pains.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

Sore Hands

Red Rough Hands Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air-holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used them to use any others, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp and hair of infants and children CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor, $1.25, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring and humiliating skin, scalp and blood humors, with loss of hair when all else fails. Sold throughout the world.

The Big Consignment Silk Sale

AT THE

Wayne Dry Goods Co.,

Continues to fill the store from morning till night with a more than satisfied crowd of buyers. The universal verdict is

Nothing Ever Before Like It in Fort Wayne.

We had an immense amount of those Fine Taffeta Silks and Satins sent us and it will take several days to make any perceptible decrease in them, even at the rate they have been going, but the earlier you see the pleasantly bewildering assortment, the greater will be your enjoyment in looking through it.

A bargainsecured, carries with it to the possessor a satisfaction peculiar to itself. If you wish to enjoy a bargain, come to the Big Silk Sale, where handsome Silks and Satins, ranging in value from $1 00 to $1.50, are sold at

69c a Yard.

Wayne Dry Goods Co.,

96 Calhoun Street.

Distance Counts for Nothing

With me. I'll ship anywhere

- - - PETS - - -

of all description at prices that you'll not complain of.

ANGORA CATS,
DOGS,
BELGIAN HARES,
JAPANESE GOLD FISH,
TALKING PARROTS,
SINGING CANARIES.

I import the best breeds only.
Send for catalogue.

HOPE,
29 No. 9th St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A single workman can cut by hand 6,000 watch glasses a day.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR MAYOR.

Editor Sentinel: Please announce my name as candidate for mayor, subject to decision of the democratic convention.

HENRY C. BERGHOFF.

FOR CITY CLERK.

Editor Sentinel: Please announce my name as a candidate for city clerk, subject to the decision of the democratic convention or primary.

HENRY B. MONNING.

Editor Sentinel:—You will please announce that I will be a candidate for the nomination for the office of city clerk, subject to the decision of the city democratic nominating convention or primary.

AUGUST M. SCHMIDT.

FOR COUNCILMAN.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Tenth ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election.

JOHN ZELT.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

RURODE'S

IT IS HIGH TIME

To think spring dress matters over. Only a few weeks more, then Easter blossoms forth. Everything that Dame Fashion labels "right for spring" is here for you to view.

Things new in spring suits and jackets.
New ideas in wash fabrics.
The best things in spring silks.
Handsome new weaves in dress goods.
Hundreds of smart new things in the laces, among the ribbons and trimmings, and in women's wear of all kinds.

THE WASH DRESS FABRICS

One of the most attractive departments in the store, with its great showing of all that is new and beautiful, in foreign and domestic summer dress materials. See the new Silk Mousselines, Lace Stripe and Plain Batistes, like Silk Foulards, Lawns and real Irish Dimities in a bewildering variety of dainty styles and beautiful effects.

OUR CARPET ROOM

With its increased facilities for showing goods and its magnificent stock offers opportunities to carpet buyers unequalled in the state. All the new things, all the best styles, will be found here, priced right, of course. In Rugs, Curtains and Draperies our line is complete with many choice selections at attractive prices.

THE RURODE DRY GOODS CO.

FIRE BELLS IN THE NIGHT

Strike terror to the heart of the man who is away from home, as he don't know but that he may find his home in ruins on his return. And the first thought that strikes him after his family is safe—I hadn't a cent of insurance on it! Be wise in time, for it may be your home next time. I represent some of the oldest and safest companies. Let me insure you at once. I have some choice building lots for sale on which I will build houses to suit, and sell on easy terms.

LOUIS F. CURDES,
PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.

MASONIC TEMPLE

The Big Event,
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 13.

The Play That Has Been Applauded by More Than a Million People.

Liebler & Co's. Superb Original Production of Hall Caine's Great Play,

"The Christian"

50— PEOPLE —50

Presented in Fort Wayne with the same attention to detail as marked the run of the play for 175 nights in New York.

Prices, $1.50, $1 00, 75c, 50c, 25c. Sent sale today.

SPECIAL SALE.

At 348 South Calhoun street, of dishes in part or full sets, or as many pieces as you may want. They run from $5.00 up—parts of sets $1 00 and up. Sale commences March 9—Ends March 19. 8-3t

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL All kinds of Hard and Soft Coal at lowest prices.

WOOD I accept orders of from $1.00 up to any amount. I have the best of Hard Chunk and Split Wood. Also Charcoal. I give the most for the money.

W. M. WELLS.

Office and Yards: Corner Main and Clay, opposite Old Fort.

Home Phones: Office, 1504; residence, 1291.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns

Gentlemen

We are ready to show our entire line of Woolens for the Spring Season. We call your particular attention to our own importation of the latest English Novelties in the highest grade of Woolens made.

Ladies

We are showing a full line of English Cravenette Cloths which we sell by the yard.

I. Mautner & Co.
52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1901.

OUR TELEPHONES

Business Office..... 173
Editorial Rooms..... 650

WEATHER.

Chicago, March 9.—For Indiana—Rain or snow in northern and rain in southern portion tonight and Sunday; cooler in central portion tonight; brisk to high northeat winds.

LOCAL LINES.

L. S. Crane, of Elkhart, is in the city.

Hugh M. Beaver goes to Decatur this evening for a visit with friends.

Mrs. Henry Rehner has gone to Decatur to visit her cousin for a few days.

Miss Cora Kurrle left this morning to spend Sunday with friends at Kendallville.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Trevey, of 11 Harrison street—a daughter.

F. W. Stewart, city salesman for the Wayne Knitting mills, is slowly recovering from a severe illness.

Mrs. T. S. McGee and daughter and Miss Addie Cramer will leave this evening for Pittsburg for a visit.

The trustees and financial board of Plymouth Congregational church will meet in the church this evening.

Mrs. P. O. Kinley, of Francis street, who has been a patient at St. Joseph's hospital for several weeks, has been discharged and returned home.

The choral quartet will sing at Westminster church Sunday morning and evening. The quartet is composed of T. W. Blair, A. H. Crawford, J. W. Brown and D. J. Dull.

There will be a union Christian Endeavor meeting at Grace Reformed church tomorrow evening from 6 to 7, and an interesting program has been prepared. E. F. Yarnelle will lead the singing.

Mrs. Jane E. Fairfield yesterday returned from California, where she had been during the past two years in quest of better health. She is much improved and will remain in this city indefinitely.

A team from the Gable dairy ran away on East Berry last evening, crashing into the carriage of C. H. Guild, which was hitched in front of the Elektron building. All the horses were thrown to the ground and one or two of them injured, but the vehicles and drivers escaped injury.

One of the rear wheels of a wagon loaded high with elm butts collapsed on Broadway last evening and the driver was compelled to make a flying leap for life. His act was an acrobatic triumph, and he reached the pavement just ahead of his load of timber, which scattered over the entire street.

A pleasant party was given last evening at the home of Rev. and Mrs. White, in honor of Miss Elizabeth Love, of Kokomo, who has been the guest of Miss Audia White for several weeks. The evening was enjoyably spent by those present in playing charades. Miss Love returned to her home this morning.

Fred Roher, of Berne, Ind., representing the Mennonite publishing house in that city, was in Fort Wayne yesterday, the guest of Rev J. H. Evans, of Bethel Evangelical church. Mr. Roher was here to secure the contract for the publishing of the literature for the Indiana conference of the Evangelical association, of which Rev. Evans is presiding officer.

STRICTLY FRESH EGGS, 15c DOZ.

BEST ROLL BUTTER, 18c POUND.

BEST MICHIGAN POTATOES, 45c BUSH.

Best Country Mills Flour, $3.75 bbl.
All Best City Flour, $4.00 bbl.
Best Sugar Cured Hams, 11c lb.
Picnic Hams and Shoulders, 8c lb.
Fine Breakfast Bacon, 12½c lb.
Standard Granulated Sugar, 6c lb.
Standard Coffee A Sugar, 5½c lb.
Cut Loaf and Powdered, 6½c lb.
Choice Yellow Extra C, 5c lb.
Choice New Orleans Sugar, 4½c lb.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

U. S. Stamps—good as gold. 9eod7t

WAR RELICS.

Officers' Swords and Cavalry Sabres for interior decorations at a fraction of their historical intrinsic value, $2.85 per set, or $1.50 each.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

U. S. Stamps. Get page premiums. 27-12t

NICKEL PLATED BATH ROOM FIXTURES.

During house cleaning time don't neglect the bath room, but select a towel bar, soap dish, tumbler holder, etc.

We carry a full line of these articles at 15c and up.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Will Young has returned from a visit in Washington.

George Faust, of Chicago, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harris.

Mr. and Mrs Louis Bayman, of South Whitley, who had been visiting their niece, Mrs. Lyman Fox, of 174 Columbia avenue, returned home yesterday. Mr. Bayman is a well-to-do farmer.

Sparks from the cellar draining outfit owned by F. J. Zimmerly set fire to the awning in front of the store owned by P. G. Kuttner, on Calhoun street, near Jefferson, yesterday, damaging it badly. The awning had only recently been put up and the fire burned several large holes in it.

Investors in the Diadem Mining company a few months ago are much gratified now to learn of a sudden boom in their stock. Shares during the past few days have advanced five points on the board and there is no stock offered for sale. A number of Fort Wayne gentlemen have holdings.

Word was received today from Auburn of the death of Wilson Dancer, of that city. Deceased was the father of Dr. Charles Dancer, of the feeble minded institute, who was called home several days ago on account of his father's illness. Mr. Dancer's death was due to malignant smallpox, from which he had been ill for some weeks.

REV. M'CAUGHTREY CANDIDATE

Rev. James D. McCaughtrey, of Ottawa, Ill., will occupy the pulpit at Westminster Presbyterian church at both services on Sunday. Rev. McCaughtrey, who is a candidate for the pulpit, is said to be a preacher of great ability, and he is very highly recommended. The quartet, consisting of Messrs. T. W. Blair, A. H. Crawford, J. W. Brown and D. J. Dull, will render special music

GLEE CLUB COMING.

The Glee club of the Indiana university will appear in this city at the West Jefferson Street Church of Christ on Thursday, March 28. This entertainment is separate from the People's lecture course. At the close of the concert, the alumni and former students of the university, residing in this city, will tender them a reception in the parlors of the church. The Glee club is said to be excellent and their reception in Fort Wayne, where there are many graduates of the university, should be most cordial.

MANY NEW MEMBERS.

At the meeting of the Fort Wayne Mercantile Accident association held this morning at the offices in the Arcade, about twenty-five new members were received into the association. The organization is just now enjoying a phenomenal growth and each week during the past month or two has witnessed a similar increase in membership.

COUNTY BOARD TO MEET.

The county board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will hold a meeting at Library hall Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

NO PAIN, TRIFLING EXPENSE.

A Simple, Harmless Remedy for the Cure of Piles.

A person contracts a cold, pneumonia, rheumatism and pluerisy from exposure; dyspepsia and liver trouble from dieatry errors and the causes of most diseases are easily traceable, but although piles are as common as any of these, the cause is obscure.

Violent exertion, as in lifting, sometimes produces them and a sedentary occupation is by some supposed to be a predisposing cause, but as a rule piles and rectal troubles appear without apparent provocation.

There are many pile salves and ointments which give temporary relief and when these fail the patient, if he can afford the expense and is wiling to take the risk, has recourse to a surgical operation. But there is one remedy which gives immediate relief and the regular use of which will bring about a permanent cure and that is the well known Pyramid Pile Cure.

In long standing cases the Pyramid has proven to be the only cure except a dangerous and exceedingly painful surgical operation, and its advantages over any kind of operation are many, as it is painless, causes no interference with daily occupation, and being in the form of a suppository is always convenient and ready for use.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is an effective combination of soothing oils and antiseptic acids. It contains no cocaine nor nerve destroying opiates and unlike most pile salves, contains no bi-chloride of mercury nor any injurious drug of any kind.

All druggists sell the Pyramid Pile Cure at 50 cents for complete treatment of the suppositories.

A little book on cause and cure of piles will be mailed free by addressing Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.
John Amstutz and Mollie Hartzell.

MRS. ROBERTSON TO LECTURE.

Mrs. R. S. Robertson will deliver an Art lecture in the parlors of the First Presbyterian church on Monday evening, March 11, her subject being "The Making of a Picture." This lecture is given under the auspices of the Fort Wayne School of Art and is the final entertainment in the course given by the school for the benefit of its patrons. All those interestsed in art ubject are especially invited to present at this entertainment.

IN JUSTICES' COURTS.

Last evening John Smith, whose true name is unknown, was arrested for obstructing the public highway in Bloomingdale. The accused is a driver for the Pape works and his trial will be held today in Bullerman's court.

George Alexander, who was tried in France's court yesterday for assault and battery on a little girl named Davis, was sent to jail to board out his fine. Previous to his arrest Alexander had been in a fight with some of his colored brethren, in which razors figured conspicuously and he was severely cut. The trouble occurred on Dawson street instead of Grand street, as previously stated.

Herman Heersche this morning filed his appeal bond in the case of the state ex. rel. Miller vs. Heersche for assault and battery. The case will be heard in the circuit court.

Thirty new chaplains are to be appointed under the new army bill.

ANOUNCEMENT

We have built a large addition to our carpet cleaning works and now have 3,700 square feet of floor space devoted exclusively to the carpet cleaning business. In remodeling our factory we have made many improvements and can now turn out the work more rapidly than heretofore.

Remember, we clean, wash, remake and lay carpets, renovate feathers and mattresses and make rugs of your old carpets.

Carpet lining furnished when desired.

Soliciting your patronage, we are,

The ZIMMER CARPET CLEANING COMPANY

Phone 496. 200 St. Joe Boulevard.

A GOOD REWARD.

Will be given for an old German pocket knife with cork puller and pipe cleaning tool, which was lost some time ago. Is prized very highly on account of memorial sake. Can be brought to 195 Calhoun or 19 Maple avenue.

CHAS. ZIEGLER.

SPIRITUALISM.

The First Spiritual society of this city is holding meeting every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Mrs. J. M. Bryan, of Lorain, Ohio, will lecture next Sunday, in the absence of Mrs. Claman, who will return for the following Sunday for the balance of this season.

UNCLE SAM Stamps give better premiums for a half book than others giev for a full book. 9eod7t

HORSE SALE.

WAIT, WAIT, for D. W. Berry & Co.'s public auction and private sale of horses, FRIDAY, MARCH 15. WHY? Because you can get what you want, as every horse sold must be as represented or money refunded. Therefore, a lady can buy a horse at this sale as well as a gentleman. Sale will be held at Drake's Feed Stables, on Pearl street. 9-5t

U. S. Stamps circular page premiums are beautiful. See the new goods. 27-12t

FREE EMBROIDERY LESSONS JAPANESE TEACHER

Miss Lowry takes pleasure in announcing that Mr. Katow will continue his free embroidery lessons at her store all next week, and also that the display of magnificent art embroideries in her windows will continue several days. New store, 98 Calhoun street.

U. S. Stamps—new goods daily. 7-eod-7t

ATTENTION, MEN!

G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry street, has just received a fine line of spring and summer suitings. 27-4t

A New Carpet House . . . . .

For the People of Fort Wayne.

With the New Furniture Store of

SOLIDAY, HITE & CO.,

111-113-115 Calhoun Street.

We invite the public to call and see the new line of . . . . . .

Carpets AND Furniture

For the spring just received from the manufacturer's. The only Furniture and Carpet house up-to-date in the city. Please call.

SOLIDAY, HITE & CO.,

111-113-115 Calhoun Street.

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. DR. BEATTIE,

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT PALMIST AND CARD READER.

Office and Residence

63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influence, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Ladies, 25c; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1473 Main.

—THE—
Citizens Trust Company,
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits . . . . . .
One Dollar
—AND UP,—
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates.

The Kansas City Southern railway will make a trial as a fuel in its locomotives of oil from the field recently discovered near Beaumont, Texas.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
CORNER MAIN and COURT STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate on a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

OFFICERS:
Henry C. Paul, President.
Samuel M. Foster, Vice Pres.
Andrew Hoffman, 2nd Vice Pres.
Charles A. Wilding, Secretary.
William Paul, Ass's Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
Samuel M Foster, Andrew E. Hoffman, Charles S Bash, John C. Peters, George W. Pixley, William J. Vesey, William L. Mossman, Louis Fox, Henry C. Paul, John B. Renas, Charles A. Wilding, David Studebaker.

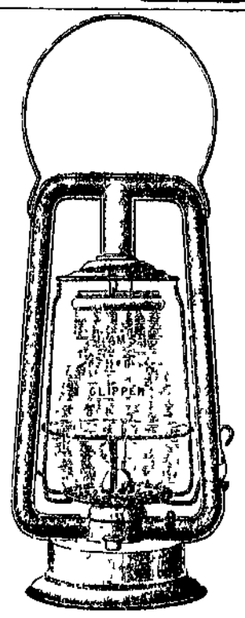
THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. It's a friend to Rich and Poor. Assets $560,000.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2tf

"If it's a good thing SEAVEY'S have it."



Let There be Light

We have the article that wil produce it. Lanterns, the best on earth. Only 44c, for the next ten days. This is no cheap or under size Lantern but a first class article. Fully guaranteed. We only do this sort of thing once in a great while, in fact, this is an UNHEARD OF PRICE. Don't miss this chance.

BOTH PHONES 1440 **SEAVEY'S** UP-TO DATE HARDWARE STORE

PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY RESULTS
To All Want Advertisements Placed in the Sentinel.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE, AND... IT'S ALL TRUE.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HELD AS SLAVES IN SOUTH

A SYSTEM IN SOUTH CAROLINA THAT IS WORSE THAN BEFORE THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The report of the grand jury which investigated the convict slavery conditions in Anderson county, S. C., disclosed a state of things more horrible than was at first imagined by Judge Benet, who first ordered the special term of court to receive the jury's report, which was submitted this week.

Every effort has been made to suppress the facts. The jury has been hampered in its work, but proof has been secured to show that the system of slavery was more binding than the slavery system in operation throughout the south before the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln. Men high in authority will be dragged into the scandal, but there is power enough in the county to protect ringleaders who are said to be responsible for the iniquities of the stockades.

Under the guise of the convict lease system this scandalous condition has been allowed to go on. Since the jury began its investigation more than a score of ignorant negroes have been liberated from the vile dens. The convict garb has been removed and the shackles have been lifted from the feet of black wretches who had been bound for years. Fearing the wrath of the courts the managers of the private stockades have opened the door and the black slaves have been allowed to depart, but death was threatened to all who attempted to divulge the secrets of the stocks, and private detectives are following the men to shoot them like rats if they try to use the information which will send wealthy planters to the penitentiary. A planter who has been involved has made the open threat that a massacre will follow any attempt by the courts to change the system, and negroes in Anderson, who might produce proof to convict the managers, have fled through fear of their former masters.

INVESTIGATION TO PROCEED.

But the grand jury, which is backed by the power of the law, has not been influenced by the threats openly made. The investigation has reached that point where a "whitewashing" cannot occur. The governor of the state and the influence of every court are being directed against the twentieth century slave dealers, and the indiscriminating trading of human lives will cease. The great constitution of the United States has been violated, and if prompt action is not had by the state it is said that a movement will be directed against the system by the federal government, and in this event no loophole of escape can be offered the guilty.

One negro who was released from a private stockade this week had been shackled for nineteen months. He was seized—kidnaped—and sent to the stocks for no violation of a law, and he was guarded like a felon and made to perform manual labor in the cotton fields, whiles bullies with rifles and bloodhounds guarded all avenues of escape. On these big farms, where thousands of bales of cotton was raised, enormous revenues rolled into the coffers of the managers. Of the twenty-five negroes released not one had been sent in for an infraction of the law. The systems were privately operated. There was no authority for their establishment, and back in the mountain section, away from the world, these places held hundreds of ignorant negroes who had been stolen from their families to make fortunes for white men who occupied high positions in the social world of the county and state.

ESCAPING SLAVE KILLED.

The death of Will Hull, a poor negro who had been seized on a trumped-up charge and illegally committed to the stockade, led to the investigation. Hull protested against his incarceration. He asked for a fair trial and his reward was a blow from a club. Not content with his lot, the negro planned to escape—to get back to his wife and children. In the quiet of the night, with the chains still binding his legs, he stole forth. But the guards had orders to watch him. As Hull was going away a bullet from a 54-caliber rifle bored its way into his brain and he fell dead. Newell, the guard who had fired the shot, was arrested and sent to court. Other guards went to his rescue, a story of self-defense was put up in court, and in five minutes the jury said the man was not guilty. But in the death of Hull the story came out. A rasping charge from Judge Benet followed, and the grand jury, armed with full power to summons leaders and seize papers, went to work to investigate and found the condition of affairs more horrible than was ever dreamed.

Court officers who have been watching the trend of the investigation declare that the grand jury will not be able to deal justice to the guilty. Anderson is a small city. It is like a big family circle; the people are all more or less connected by blood and marriage, and the various influences are being brought to bear to let the scandal die because it is argued that the business of the city will be ruined by the expose. And so it will come to pass that money will be more powerful than justice. It is a fight between white men and negroes, and the negro must be the under dog. Local influences may save the slave-dealers, who have dealt in human flesh and blood.

RAILROAD TO STOCKADE.

William A. Neal, of Anderson, who was superintendent of the state penitentiary, and who was tried in court for being short in his accounts, was the first man to introduce the convict lease system in Anderson county. A stockade was built and convicts from the penitentiary, which was overrun with criminals, were sent under guard to the place, and the state was to receive a revenue. The plan worked splendidly for the planters. The expense was small, and the lash, freely administered, made the negroes give the best of their efforts for the managers. At this time the rich field of profit was suggested when plans were quietly put on foot to bodily seize ignorant negroes, have mock trials, and commit them to the stockades, where the labor could be had for the scant food offered and the expense of the convict guard and shackles. From the state stockade relatives of the managers built private prisons on the big farms, and a ransom was paid for every negro seized and sent in. It was the same system of "shanghaiing," transferred from the sea to the farm.

When the investigation by the court was ordered it was not known that so many of these private stockades were doing business in Anderson. The subsequent developments have given an inside view into the operation of the prisons, and the discovery of the private stockades has shown a more terrible condition than was at first imagined.

The old story of white man against negro is being used for all there is in it to have the Anderson horror quietly dropped. The ordinary white man in South Carolina looks on a negro as a dog—a wild animal, a viper. So great is the power of the stockade "trust" that opinions are not freely given in Anderson, and the man who will condemn it goes into an alley and talks in a whisper. And in the settlement of this it will be a fight between the power of the court, the law, and justice, with the moneyed influence of Anderson which has been built up on the sweat of the brow from negro slaves.

WOMEN UNDER THE LASH.

Women were needed for parts of the work, and the order went forth that women must be seized. Outrageous proceedings followed the entrance of the females. The children were born, and the black female wretches, ill with child-bearing, were whipped with cat-o-nine-tails because they failed to scrub and work when common humanity showed that they should have been in hospitals. But in this was the same bitter feeling to the blacks. Speak of it to the ordinary man in Anderson and there will come the one reply—"the nigger deserved it." The treatment of the women and children, the horrible indignities offered, had to be accepted in the same spirit that a dog would accept the kick from his master.

When sport got dull on the stockade plantations the bloodhounds were called forth and the speediest negroes were unshackled. The dogs tore at their garments, and the yelping caused the cold chills to creep down the spines of the devils held in bondage. Sunday was the big day for sporting blood to boil, and this thirst could only be satisfied with a vicious man hunt. The negroes were unshackled and sent running through the swamps and over the hills. There was no danger of making an effectual escape, for those dogs in the Anderson prisons are trained, and these facts were known to the slaves. Two hours after the negro left the pen the dogs were unleased. Men on horseback were ready for the start, and with yelping and crying the trail was followed, and the man hunt was on. Through briers and over creeks, through the swamps and over the ledges, the dogs followed the trail, and the cries floated out to the negro who had to flee. Once a negro failed to reach safety in a tree and it is said he was mangled fearfully. But these farm hands had learned the law of self-preservation, and they climbed high in the trees, while the dogs came up to end the sport.

The so-called contracts by which these negroes were jailed gave the owners the right to sell or trade, as they saw fit. They were used and handled as convicts, when, in fact, they were free citizens. But laws are not a figure in these dens of iniquity. The men had to wear stripes; they had to bear the shackles, and when night came and work had to stop, they were sent to the pens, locked in and guarded. Long before daylight they were called out, and with the first dawn they were toiling in the fields. When sickness made them unfit for work they were whipped and lashed for trifling. Even the hot iron is said to have been used, and the grand jury is searching for the slaves who were branded like wild cattle.

The exports of copper from the United States in 1900 were more than 300,000,000 pounds, as against about 190,000,000 pounds in 1899. Germany afforded the largest individual market, taking more than 61,000,000 pounds of copper in 1900.

OLD-FASHIONED NAMES

A popular minister, who has a fashionable living—"living" is the correct term when speaking of ministers of this gentleman's denomination—is called upon during the course of the year to fasten upon many a young hopeful a given name, which shall last as long as the christened one has being. The minister was an entertaining talker at a recent afternoon reception in his neighborhood, says a writer in the New York Herald. The conversation had turned on officiating at christening parties.

"I have noticed a queer point within the last year or so," he remarked. "When I was some years younger in the service I was at first rather astonished at the number of times I would be asked to repeat at the fount: 'I christen thee Violet.' A great many parents, especially those in whom the poetic and the sentimental were firmly developed, had a fondness for having their children bear names suggestive of flowers, and a very pretty custom it is, too. By far the greater number who fancied floral names chose Rose.

"Then, the month of the birth had a good deal to do with the selection of the name. I have christened in February a large number of girls, fastening to them the name Primrose. In comparison with the other flowers, however, the primroses were scarce. March is the month for violets and the majority of girls I christened in that month were called by the tender name. Then, in July, came the lilies and they came in profusion. Glory, which I take it is a contraction of morning glory, has September reserved for her use.

"There was also, some years ago, a demand for the naming of children according to the precious stones. I have christened a vast number of girls Ruby and Parl, and there have been lesser numbers of Beryls, Asterias and Garnettas.

"But the present day custom seems to be for the old-fashioned. Mothers nowadays ask to have their daughters called Margaret, or Elizabeth, or Dorothy, or Priscilla, or Phyllis. And Mary is, and always will be, a strong favorite."

THE HISTORY OF ETIQUETTE.

Etiquette is a form of fashion more important than style in dress, for the reason that the varying codes of manners have influenced morals—something changing the cut of a coat can not be said to have done. When etiquette demanded that a gentleman accept a challenge or acknowledge himself a coward in the minds of his fellow-citizens it encroached sharply upon ethics; now that it has gone out of fashion to kill, gentlemen find small difficulty in keeping the sixth commandment. The less formal etiquette becomes, the less wanton taking of life there is among those who consider good breeding of consequence. As the civilized races now stand, either man or woman can be refined regardless of shape of hat he or she wears. This was true in any century, but 200 years ago, and back of that period, a gentleman and lady could, according to approved etiquette, gobble food with their hands from a common dish set in the center of the dining table and filled with the entire fashionable bill of fare prepared for the occasion. Gratefully we now acknowledge such proceedings to be "bad form," and in so doing pronounce ourselves two centuries removed from the table manners of swine, and one point away from that brute, no matter how similar to him our turn of mind may remain in some other respects.—National Magazine.

THE CORONATION CHAIR

Stone of Great Antiquity in the Seat on Which British Kings are Crowned.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Historical records prove the great antiquity of the stone which forms a part of the coronation chair of the English kings, and to be used at the coronation of Edward VII.

This famous stone has a history much older than indicated in the article which appeared in reference to it in the Tribune of February 6. The statement made in that article that it was brought from Scotland in 1296, where it had been a part of the coronation chair of Scottish kings for generations, is well authenticated.

But both Irish and Scottish history show that it was taken from Ireland to Scotland 600 years earlier, to be used at the coronation of Fergus., king of the Scots, who was a descendant of the Milesian and Danaan (or Danite) kings of Ireland, they claiming that it was brought to that island by their ancestors who migrated from the orient 1200 B. C.

There are still extant in Ireland many ancient records that have not been translated from the Irish language as it was spoken and written by the people for 3,000 years and by a few learned men within the last century—a language so like the Phoenician and Hebrew (which are identical) as to lead philologists and antiquarians to express their unqualified belief that the Irish race is descended from the ancient Hebrews, and to warrant the assertion made in those records that have been translated that this stone was brought by them from the east at the time of their migration.

Among them are Colonel Gawler, the "keeper of the crown jewels of England," a learned antiquarian; Hollinshed, author of "Chronicles of Britain," and many of the highest dignitaries and learned preachers in the English church. These writers, comparing prophecy with both biblical and secular history, reach the conclusion that this stone so dear to the English people was taken to Ireland by the prophet Jeremiah when he escaped with a colony of Danites at the invasion of Palestine by Nebuchadnezzar. The prophet Jeremiah foretold the destruction that should come upon those who should go down into Egypt (Jer. xliii.), but added that a remnant should be saved. Dan, who alone is mentioned in scripture as having ships, went into Egypt. The other tribes were carried captives to Babylon. In the record of the return of the other tribes after the seventy years of captivity no mention is made of the tribe of Dan, neither is it mentioned in Revelations with the other tribes who made up "the one hundred and forty-four thousand." Jeremiah, chapter 43, says expressly that "they obeyed not the word of the Lord, but came into Egypt, even to Tappanhas."

Their life in Egypt would have developed them in the lines indicated in Keating's History of Ireland. He says: "The Danaans or Danai came in various batches from the orient. They were a people of great learning, they had overmuch gold and silver, they left after a battle with the Assyrians, and for fear of falling into the hands of the Assyrians came to Norway and Denmark, and thence passed over to Ireland."

In the "Annals of the Four Masters" the writers say: "The colony of Danaan conquered the natives and became masters of Ireland; they were a highly civilized people, far more skillful in arts and sciences than any of the other colonies that settled in Ireland." Owen Connelan says: "Inis Fail, signifying Island of Destiny, a name given by the Danaan from a remarkable stone they brought with them into Ireland which was called the Lai Fail, or Stone of Destiny, sitting on which the ancient kings, both of the Danaan and Milesian race (being the same people) were for many ages crowned at Tara."

This stone was taken to Scotland in the sixth century for the coronation of Fergus, who was a descendant of the Milesian kings of Ireland, and was used for many centuries at the coronation of the kings of Scotland. It was kept in the Abbey of Scone, whence it was taken to England by Edward I. when he invaded Scotland and placed by him under the coronation chair in Westminster abbey.

Another of the ancient historians, in recording the arrival of the Danaans in Ireland, adds that with them was a "princess of Dan."

These ancient records further state that the young king of one of the Celtic tribes had a visitation of a maiden who should come from a far off land, to occupy with him his throne, and when he saw this Danite princess leave the ship on which she arrived, he exclaimed that she was the one he had seen in his vision, and forthwith they were married, using this world-famous stone as a part of their coronation chair, a stone sacred to them from their belief that it was the one on which Jacob pillowed his head when he saw the vision of the angels of God ascending and descending on a ladder that reached from earth to heaven. In Hollinshed's "Chronicles of Britain" he says: "The Scots dream that this is the stone whereon Jacob slept when he fled into Mesopotamia."

I was told many years ago that it was through the line of this princess of Dan that Queen Victoria traced her ancestry back to the patriarchs Jacob, Isaac and Abraham. Within a few months of her death one of the learned deans of the English church called her attention to this line of descent, to which she replied that she and Prince Albert had known it many years ago and that they had

With such a belief existing generally in England, one can well believe the statement made by a distinguished Englishman that an attempt to remove that "stone of destiny" from the coronation chair in Westminster abbey would cause such a riot as London had never before witnessed.

SOME CURIOUS WILLS

When Benjamin Franklin died, in 1790, he left a small sum of money, which was not to be used until the twentieth century. His gift is at last available, and the sum, a goodly one of $375,000, having been invested at compound interest.

The trustees of the Franklin fund have decided to use the money for the erection of a Franklin institute, in Franklin square, Boston. It will be on the plan of the Cooper union, New York.

Curious provisions made by wills are more common than one would suppose. Within the last few months there have been several examples of eccentric disposals of property. To one young woman is left $20,000 by her brother, under the express conditions that she neither marry nor become a nun. If the conditions are not fulfilled the money is to be distributed among other relatives.

To his three daughters, an Italian who recently died in New York, left $300 a year each if they remained single and $2,500 a year if they married.

A late member of parliament, London, England, left by will to his two daughters £144,000, with the provision that the money is only to be payable if they attain the age of thirty-five years without marrying either a citizen of the United States or a Hebrew.

To provide for any possible widows who might try to contest his will, a Californian left $50 each. In this way 100th part of his fortune of $50,000 is disposed of.

More singular, even, than these odd bequests was Lord Bates' wish, expressed just before his death, that his heart should be taken to the Holy Land and buried on Mount Olivet, which was accordingly done.

AMERICA THE LAND OF HOPE.

No one can watch a load of immigrants land without being struck by the astonishing signs of hope and confidence about them all, says a writer in Scribner's. There has never been any exaggeration of this. Incredible as it may seem to one who knows how grim is the struggle for life among the masses in America, it is evident that this is still the land of promise to the poor of Europe. They trooped up the gang-plank, dragging their great bags of luggage behind them or bearing it strapped to their backs. Most of the women wore thick boots and short calico dresses, with shawls over their heads and shoulders. The children, clinging to their skirts, looked as if they had never cried or asked for anything. They were nearly all Russians from the southern provinces and Russian Poles. Even the babies of this race seem to bear whatever comes to them with a calm and sturdy patience.

The men, as they hurried past the officers at the entrance, made a hasty obeisance, ducking their bodies and uncovering their heads. The officers, to whom all this is a part of the day's grind, only answered with loud orders to "move along," to "get on," to "shove ahead with you there;" but the eager faces, the strange manners and costumes got into my wits, and I found myself bowing and smiling in answer. A number of them, catching my eye, trotted over to shake hands with me and cry "Jacksemas." The crowd was kept moving rapidly, until they stood in a close herd before the door leading to the floor above—an immense hall—where the first inspection takes place.

MILLIONS WAIT OWNERS

VAST FORTUNES HELD IN ENGLAND FOR THE RIGHTFUL CLAIMANTS—SOME HEIRS ARE AMERICANS.

[London Letter.]

You could do almost anything with the amount of money that is lying about unclaimed in England. There is more than a billion dollars' worth of it, deposited in all sorts of places; in the British treasury, in the chancery vaults, in hundreds of banks and in the coffers of countless private companies. There it is, waiting for its owner, or his heirs, growing greater all the time—and in almost every case its custodians are making periodic attempts to discover the persons whose property it is.

The names of such unwittingly lucky people, advertised for in 1900, when collected and printed in small type, filled a straight column in the Times the other day, and many of the advertisements of that year have a distinct American interest. Here, for instance, is $30,000 held for James E. Higgins, who was last heard of in New York; here, too, is a "large sum of money" waiting for the heirs of Joseph Sullivan, formerly of Cork, and later of San Francisco. One John Scott, who fought in the rebellion, is entitled to money in trust here, and so are J. H. Cock, who left England for America in 1873, and Mary Wrigley, who got married and then went to live in "the states."

Probably a small percentage of the hundreds of "missing heir" advertisements of which these few are cited, are "fakes," inserted by wily "next-of-kin" agents to charm away the guineas of credulous folk, but a good many of them are honest efforts on the part of government officials, lawyers, company secretaries or what not to reach the strayed legatees. Not long ago an English professor remarked that in no country but his own could there be not only so much unclaimed money, but so many persons ignorant of their claims or how to establish them, and he accounted for it by pointing out "the size of the British empire, the migratory and enterprising habits of its people, and the kinship of many families in the three kingdoms to others settled in the United States, the English colonies and other parts, and the fortunes made by emigrants and even outcasts."

QUARTER OF BILLION IN BANKS.

The fact that the unclaimed millions in Great Britain are distributed among so many different departments of the government and of the business world probably explains why no real estimate of their total amount has ever been made. How staggering such a figure would be can be guessed when it is said that a reasonably sane calculation of the unclaimed funds lying in banks alone is somewhat over $250,000,000. Of course, this estimate takes no account at all of the money in chancery and those sums of which the government takes charge—the property of those who have died intestate—to say nothing of all the unclaimed dividends on government and company bonds, unclaimed soldiers' and sailors' prize money, and so on.

The extent of the treasure lying in banks is easily explained. Strangers call and make one casual deposit, never to be seen or heard of again, having, perhaps, been killed or obliged to make tracks out of the country without losing any time. Some of the banks, after making continued attempts to find these missing depositors, calmly add the sum to their assets, but most houses keep the accounts open and the money waiting year after year.

CLAIMANTS OFTEN APPEAR.

In chancery there is now over $400,000,000 in cash and property, of which some $5,000,000 is awaiting claimants, a subject dealt with in a previous article. A part of the simple surplus interest on this huge amount in chancery was used in building the stately royal courts of justice on the Strand, in which the chancery court now holds forth. In 1881, too, Mr. Gladstone borrowed no less than $200,000,000 to apply to the national debt, but it isn't always safe to do this on the ground that the unclaimed money included in the amount borrowed is never going to be demanded anyway, for in 1891, the chancellor of the exchequer remarked in his financial statement that he had been called upon "quite unexpectedly" to provide $500,000 to satisfy the demands of heirs and other claimants who had suddenly popped up.

It is true, too, that next of kin to the owners of these estates are continually turning up. In 1871 a Mrs. Mangin Brown died intestate, leaving property worth half a million dollars. All her heirs were abroad at the time, but years afterward the government's repeated advertisements finally attracted their attention and they claimed and recovered the estate.

WILY NEXT-OF-KIN AGENT.

It is just possible that the appearance of these heirs may have been due to the efforts of the alert next-of-kin agent. He is rather uncertain, this agent, and has the reputation of being oftener tricky than otherwise, but he is never asleep. The righteous next-of-kin man spends his time in hunting up the heirs of property that really exists, and sometimes succeeds in unearthing them after years of work, during which he has performed prodigies of shrewdness. His library helps him out a lot, and an old mass that library is, for it comprises hundreds of old directories, domestic and foreign, old court guides, peerages, long records of births, marriages and deaths, school and college lists, etc. One next-of-kin agent has also a wonderful series of cards, millions of them, arranged in alphabetical order so skillfully and comprehensively that it is hardly possible to name any man of the slightest consequence, providing he lived since 1750, about whom this remarkable reference library will not reveal something.

A FORGOTTEN FORTUNE.

Oftentimes this class of agent makes it his business to hunt up the heirs to unclaimed dividends in old, old companies, that were worse than failures for years, but which finally yielded up small fortunes in returns. One of these was a company formed to operate in the Thirteen American Colonies in 1741, called the West New Jersey society. A London goldsmith held ten shares in this company, and the subsequent history of these shares, looked upon as worthless at the time, was a thing to wonder at. In 1756, when the company was dissolved, there was a dividend on those shares, but their owner was dead and there was no one to claim them. So the money, which amounted to $625, was invested in consols, and after a century had passed it had grown to $35,000. Not long after one of the goldsmith's descendants, spied out by the active next-of-kin man, put in a claim and got the money.

Another next-of-kin agent discovered a while ago that there were funds unclaimed since 1722 in a London company. Thirty-five shares stood in a woman's name, and the sleuth determined to find her "heirs and assigns." First he found a record of her marriage, then of her death, and then got track of the relatives who had survived her living "next-of-kin," who proved to be a magistrate and some poor workmen living in ales, who finally divided the inheritance, some $40,000.

A KIND TO BEWARE OF.

But the next-of-kin agent who confers mighty benefits upon others and deducts only a moderate commission for himself is the exception rather than the rule. His uprighteous brother is far commoner. He disdains to seek after heirs, but lures them to him by cunningly worded advertisements. This gentleman invariably has for sale a long and enticing list of various estates and amounts of unclaimed cash for which heirs are or once were sought. This list is a queer hodge-podge of truth and fiction, in which the fiction largely predominates. The names of fictitious estates and those which were finally settled scores of years ago are to be found in this list. It contains copies of hundreds of advertisements, most of them years old. This list sells for the modest sum of $10, and one must be the possessor of an odd name indeed if he cannot find it among those in this costly document. To the seductions of this carefully compiled list all sorts of ordinarily hard-headed people fall victims, and usually spend more than the original $10 in employing the genial next-of-kin man to pursue financial will-o'-the-wisps for them.

IMPOSTORS SECURE MUCH.

But sometimes business gets dull, and then the agency man contributes to some of the leading newspapers a delightful little paragraph telling how a terribly poor laborer has suddenly inherited a fabulous fortune which had previously lain dormant for a hundred or more years. Naturally, the writer is careful not to be too exact in stating the fortunate man's name and his exact locality, but absurd as this concocted romance is it usually does the business. Applications for his valuable list pour in upon the next-of-kin man, and

(Continued on

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

MILLIONS WAIT OWNERS.

(Continued From Page Nine.)

there is one such adventurer whose boast it is that after the insertion of such a paragraph he has received $1,500 in morning's mail. The extent of the business done by another can be imagined, for he boasted that he spent $1,700 a week in advertising. Needless to say these individuals' clients receive little except experience in return for their hopefully spent guineas.

BURYING GROUND FOR WILLS.

Barristers, government officials and company representatives in search of missing heirs, as well as people who are willing to discover themselves to such, all find a happy hunting ground in a gaunt granite government building that fronts on Father Thames, just below Waterloo bridge, with an entrance from the Strand.

It is known as Somerset house and is probably the greatest burying ground for wills in the world, for every testament that has been made in England since 1484 is deposited there. It is a great rambling sort of place, and as anyone of the 1,600 men employed there can tell you contains no fewer than 3,600 windows. The great vaults below are of a size in proportion to the building, and they are literally crammed with wills. They are all carefully arranged, however, and it is as easy to turn to Shakespeare's last testament as it is to scan that of poor John Doe, who died week before last, unlimited researches being permitted upon payment of one shilling. Here is Newton's will and Dr. Johnson's, Vandyke's and Holbein's, Napoleon Bonaparte's was here for a long time, but was turned over to the French in 1853.

FOUND IN QUEER PLACES.

All these wills used to be kept in the doctors' commons, down in the city of London, now destroyed; and when moving day came the thousands of old testaments were shot into huge baskets and transferred to their new home in carefully guarded vans.

It would be odd if all these years of will collecting had not resulted in the establishment of a perfect museum of things associated with them, not to mention curiosities in the way of wills themselves. And there is such a museum. "Lot No. 1"—In it is the leg of a bedstead and its castor. This formed the long unsuspected hiding place of an eccentric nobleman's will, the important document being at last discovered tied with a string on the rod that holds the castor. "Lot No. 2" looks remarkably like the skin of an animal tacked out for salting, but it is a will, a will that got shipwrecked. It was an elaborate affair, on parchment, in the beginning, and was posted from New Zealand to London, but the ship carrying it "came to grief," like Mr. Gilbert's. But the will was not to perish. It was picked up by a fisherman on the Cornish coast, who sent it to the London lawyer to whom it was addressed, but it then resembled pulp more than anything else, and it was a ticklish job to make head or tail of it. That was accomplished finally, however, and the much-enduring testament fulfilled its original mission. It is not surprising that with all the material that these and other features of the museum provide, novelists of note are often found delving among them, one of them being the ingenious Miss Braddon.

TRANSMITTED IN ALCOHOL.

One of those other features is an old "secret cabinet," dear to the heart of both author and reader of the "shilling shocker." This one was in a class by itself, for its inventor had it made to his own plan and fitted, not with one secret drawer, but with many, for the more successful bewilderment of his heirs, who, however, found the will in spite of all his ingenuity. Besides this cabinet we see part of a bottle, inclosing a queer roll of paper. This is the will of a man who made it while suffering from the plague. He was an army apothecary and he sent his will to a navy surgeon whom he knew, informing him casually that he had the dread disease. Naturally the surgeon was scared and as quickly as possible plunged the will into a bottle of spirits and thus sent it home. When it arrived the liquid had eaten up the ink, but luckily there was a copy and no damage was done.

TESTAMENTARY HUMORISTS.

In Somerset house of funny wills there literally "is no end." There are two or three written in doggerel verse; there is one in shorthand. Perhaps the maker of still another was a Punch reader, for he did not disdain to pun and make generally merry in his last testament. Wrote he: "My coffin is to be made of red fir. I pine for nothing better. Even this may be thought a deal too good, though certainly not very spruce." But as he left over $50,000 perhaps he was privileged. There is another will that was made in its writer's ordinary day book, between two commonplace entries.

The smallest will in the collection one for the sum of exactly 36 cents, which just missed being the abject sum constantly referred to in the slang of the day. A wealthy woman left $125 a year to her five cats and a small sum to her next of kin. The relatives promptly contested the will, when a distinguished barrister appeared for the cats and won, too. An Englishman bequeathed to each of his two daughters her weight in one-pound bank notes, and as the young ladies were plump, they came in for something like $250,000 each.

This vast clearing house, where one generation's money is passed on to the next, also contains the will of Joseph Hopkins, of Wednesbury, who died in the fifteen hundreds, leaving $1,000 to provide three coats and three gowns for three poor, but deserving men and an equal number of women. The money was invested in land on which rich mineral deposits were afterward found, and at the latest annual distribution of the interest a few days ago 250 poor folk of Wednesbury received good suits of clothes.

UNCLE SAM HELPS CUPID.

The bureau of engraving and printing at Washington is said to be the largest and most efficient matrimonial agency in the land. Whether there is a subtle magic in the sheets of handsome green bills that come from between the plates or whether the mere association with so much money fills the young printers and their assistants with confidence that they can support themselves in marital bliss, certain it is that there is something about the establishment conducive to matrimony. Fully 60 per cent of the married printers in the department have wedded their assistants or other girls employed in the plant, and romances are constantly coming to light, says the Chicago Tribune.

In the hot, stuffy shop where the government money is made men are employed to run the presses and girls to assist them by cleaning the plates and removing the sheets of printed bills. This is work requiring the highest skill and is well paid. Applicants for it come from all directions and the best are chosen by examination. The new girls are put to work with the older printers till they learn the task, when they are given as assistants to the younger men. Then the romance begins. Looking across the presses into each others' eyes, touching each others' hands as they work, they quickly lose sight of the ink that smears their faces and the grime and grease that covers working clothes. Cupid has a favorite perch on the top of the press and his darts are aimed at short range with unerring accuracy.

"I have not been here long," said one of the prettiest girls in the department, on whose finger flashed a solitaire, "and so I know nothing about the romances. All the girls who were here when I came are married now and I will be next week."

HOW JAPAN SEES US.

England is a long way behind America in railroad works in the opinion of Mr. Kyoichi Maurakami, says a London newspaper. This Japanese expert, who is the engineer-in-chief of the Koshiu railroad company of Osaka, Japan, was recently in England in the course of a series of visits of the leading countries of the world to see the best things in railway construction. America, he is reported to have told an interviewer, was far ahead of all others, and had no competitors in this field of industry. Especially was the equipment of the American roads superior in every sense of anything he had ever before seen. He had ridden over most of the great trunk lines of France, and on many of the celebrated fast trains running out of Paris, but he was struck with the unsteadiness of the cars when high speeds were attained. He thought the railroads of England, in their physical characteristics, more approached those of the United States than those of the continent. He found one fault, however, with the American locomotives, which was their greater consumption of coal.

"Where do you purchase your rails?" he was asked.

"They come from the United States principally, and give entire satisfaction. The same promptness that marks the delivery of locomotives is shown in filling an order for rails. At one time England and Germany held this part of our trade exclusively, but you have outstripped them in price and promptness."

HOW TO CURE A COLD.

Don't go to bed. Don't stop work. Don't take a Turkish bath and render yourself liable to an attack of pneumonia. Krause's Cold Cure, in convenient capsule form, will cure you in 24 hours. They are pleasant to take and cause no singing in your head or other disagreeable sensations. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

The worst mosquito-infested neighborhood in the world is the coast of Borneo. The streams of that region are, at certain seasons, unnavigable because of the clouds of mosquitoes.

MACHINES RISK LIVES

Labor-Saving Devices Which Increase the Dangers of Work on the Farm.

(Chicago Tribune.)

Strenuousness has come into the lives of the twentieth century farmer until, as insurance risks, he and his farm hand have few advantages over the engineer of a freight train which is running "wild."

Recently a seeming series of accidents in the rural districts near to Chicago has called attention to the widespread use of modern machinery on a farm and accentuated the dangers attending its use. Time was when a runaway team, an ax, and a falling tree were the chief menaces to the well being of an agriculturist. Today he may be mangled by a dozen different machines geared to high speed and of mechanisms intricate enough to demand more care and technical knowledge than is possessed by the persons concerned in running them.

One of the most omnivorous of machines at the present time is the corn-shredder. In some sections of Indiana this machine has got the name of the "man-eater," because of the accidents traceable to it, and in many cases a farm hand stipulates when he begins work that he will have nothing to do with the shredder.

The shredder is a new necessity to the farm. Time was when the corn was husked or snapped from the stalk in the field and stock turned into it to eat what they would of the weather-worn blades and husks, trampling the rest into the snow and mud. Nowadays a sleeker and more delicate race of cattle, housed in warm barns, eat the cured fodder which already has been half-masticated by the man-eating corn shredder making its several hundred revolutions a minute.

In Wisconsin, where there is still wood to burn, the buzzsaw has been having a little run in the casualty column. Even Illinois has had physicians' and coroners' reports on the effects of the buzzsaw beyond all proportion to its wood fuel supply.

Near Roscoe a saw that was cutting cordwood broke into fragments. Farmer Hardy had his leg broken by one of the pieces and another bit struck his watch, which was in his vest pocket, ruining the timepiece.

P. J. Gibbons, of Sharon, was cutting firewood with one of these saws when he fell on the carrier and was carried forward, the saw cutting deep into his shoulder, narrowly missing the point of his lung. Henry Knapp, near Harvard, lost several fingers on a saw, and a Rockford man, working at a saw in Wisconsin, was killed instantly by its bursting. At Lisbon, Wis., soon afterwards, the separator in a creamery burst under its tremendous momentum, killing three farmers who were standing by.

In this way, in spring, summer, fall and winter, the necessary machinery on the modern farm is claiming victims, maiming and killing. Just as the modern necessities of urban life are claiming their victims every year, so the labor-saving devices of the farm are making work for the doctor, the coroner and the undertaker.

Only a few years ago a threshing machine run by slow horse-power and turning out 500 or 600 bushels of oats was a wonder; today a steam traction engine hauls the separator into field or farmyard and will thresh 1,800 to 2,000 bushels in a day, stacking the straw automatically and keeping count of the measurements in the same way.

Few farmers feed whole grain to cattle any more. The feed mill, geared to uncertain horse-power, is a barnyard necessity, and these, small as most of them are, make great inroads in the casualty lists of the country.

The windmill is an ugly contrivance. Necessarily it has to be mounted high in air, and just as necessarily its running gear must be oiled frequently and adjusted. To do this somebody more or less unaccustomed to climbing must go up the skeleton ladder forty to fifty feet. In a changeable wind a man is in danger of being swept from his perch or caught by one of the arms of the mill. Only a few days ago, near Chicago, a shifting mill caught a boy by the neckscarf and the twisting wheel strangled him to death before help could reach him.

Some of the patent hay-stackers are dangerous to nearly everybody working near them. A stake pulling out of soft earth may throw them over, and their height and their weight make them a menace to life in case of collapse.

The old mowing machine, in combination with the hidden stump or stone, or with the angry bumblebees, always has been one of the perils of the farm. Many a finger, thumb, hand, or foot has been tribute to it. The binding machine of the grain fields has become more intricate with the years, but its dangers have not been enhanced over those of the old harvester. It would be hard for a driver to fall into its sickle.

The header, the grain-seeder, the cornstalk cutter, and the riding cultivator all have lightened labor at a certain increase of the element of danger to the operators. These, however, are not to be compared with to the dangers that have come with the introduction of power machinery to farm work.

"Most of these accidents are due to carelessness," said a Chicago manufacturer. "One of the first requisites of a farm machine is that it be of simple construction, so that a man of ordinary intelligence can run it. Every successful machine must have this insured.

"But while a machine of the kind is simple, it may be doubly dangerous unless care is used. When a buzzsaw is making 900 revolutions a minute it is unsafe to try to feel the wind of it with the hand. If a cylinder tooth in a thrashing machine is loose it is an extremely dangerous thing to put the power on. If a mowing machine 'chokes down' it is a foolish man who pulls the grass out of the guards with his fingers.

GERMANY'S COLONIAL POLICY.

Of the part Germany is to play in the future, it may be admitted quite freely, the kaiser has large and grandiose views and a clever knack of getting them realized. Nothing except the imposing development of Russian policy in the far east has been finer to watch of late years than the masterful fashion in which he has transformed Germany from a European state into a world power, says a London newspaper.

Duty or privilege, or both, the kaiser presses forward to his goal unfalteringly. The colonies, it is true, have not so far proved a great success. The estimates for the current year show that subsidies from the imperial exchequer of just under £1,500,000 will be needed to balance the African and Pacific accounts.

Look carefully into the statistics of Germany's transmarine possessions and you cannot find that more than 3,500 Germans—of whom nearly 1,500 are officials—have settled under the German flag. Yet in Africa Germany controls an area of 1,000,000 square miles and an estimated population of about 14,000,000.

The kaiser may go on annexing swamp after swamp and coaling station after coaling station, but he will find himself in the end no more a veritable colonial power than he is now, unless he strikes out on a new trail. But this, it may be said, he has already done in China, and this leads us at once to German's political consideration.

THE COOK'S ART CRITICISM.

Some one had just made what is generally known as an "Irish bull." When the laughter had subsided, the man who always has an anecdote on tap responded to the duty call with the inevitable "that reminds me."

"You know we have just returned from Europe," he said. "Naturally Mrs. B. had to cart home presents for all her friends and relations. When the trunks arrived at the house the cook was summoned to help us unpack. Mary became intensely interested as the souvenirs were brought to light. But above all she was taken with a picture of the Virgin, which my wife had picked up in Paris. It really was a very clever piece of work. At first sight the eyes appeared closed, but as one looked intently they appeared to open.

"'Shure, an' ain't it wonderful!' said the awed girl. 'Why, the most times you do be lookin', the most times you do be seein' somethin'.'

"Naturally, after that remark, we had to give the girl the picture."—New York Mail and Express.

JAPANESE BRIDES.

The Japanese bride, dressed in a long white silk kimono and white veil, sits upon the floor facing her future husband. Two tables stand near, and upon one are two cups, a bottle of saki, and a kettle with two spouts. Upon the other side a miniature plum tree, typifying the beauty of the bride; a miniature fir tree, which signifies the strength of the bridegroom, and a stork standing upon a tortoise, representing long life and happiness. The two-spouted kettle is put to the mouth of the bride and bridegroom alternately, signifying that they are to share each other's joys and sorrows. The bride keeps her veil and it is used as a shroud when she dies.

WHOLE WORLD'S CREDITORS.

Owing to the almost intolerable burden of taxation imposed on Europe by militarism America, whose national wealth shows enormous and steady increase, is gradually becoming the creditor of the whole world, and within the next few decades, says the Vienna Tageblatt, all the European States, as well as Australia, Japan and China, will be her debtors if they do not take precaution in time to prevent themselves from falling into a state of economic dependance upon the new commercial world power. The only remedy is the abolition of militarism, which is a cancer upon European agriculture, trade and industry.

INCANDESCENT LAMP

Thomas A. Edison Describes How Success Was Attained After Many Experiments.

"So you want to talk about the old days at Pearl street," said Mr. Edison to a reporter for the Electrical Review. "Well, I hardly know where to begin. It was something like this: The central station idea struck me all of a sudden in 1878. In those days, you know, we had arc lamps. I had been down to see Prof. Barker at Philadelphia, and he had shown me one. A little later I had seen another—I think it was one of Brush's make—and the whole outfit, engine, dynamo and one or two lamps, was traveling around the country with a circus. At that time Wallace and Moses G. Farmer had succeeded in getting ten or fifteen lamps to burn together in series. It happened that I was comparatively at leisure then, because I had just finished working on the carbon button telephone, and this electric light idea took possession of me. It was easy to see what the thing needed—it wanted to be subdivided. The light was too bright and too big. What we wished for was little lights and a distribution of them to people's houses in just the same way that gas is sent around and burned at your fixture when you want it. I remember, along about then, Grosvenor P. Lowry thought perhaps I could succeed in solving the problem and he raised a little money and formed the Edison Electric Light company. We started the laboratory at Menlo Park. The way we worked it was that I got a certain sum of money a week and employed a certain number of men and we went ahead to see what we could do."

Replying to an inquiry as to how he went at the problem, Mr. Edison laughed and said: "Why, it was easy. It was easy enough to see that the subdivision never could be accomplished unless each light was made independent of every other. Now, it was plain that they could not burn in series, hence they must burn in multiple arc. It was with this conviction that I started. I was fired with the idea of the incandescent lamp as opposed to the arc lamp, so I went to work and got some very fine platinum wire drawn. As well as I remember it was made by Johnston, Mathy & Co., in London. We tried to make the platinum work, but it didn't stand. Then we tried mixing in about 10 per cent. of iridium with the platinum, but we couldn't force that high enough without melting it. After that came a lot of experimenting, covering the wire with oxide of cerium and a lot of other things such as the Welsbach people use nowadays. Then I got a great idea. I took a cylinder of zirconia and wound about 100 feet of the fine platinum wire on it, coated with magnesia from the syrupy acetate. What I was after was getting a high resistance lamp, and I made one in that way that worked up to 40 ohms; but the oxide developed the phenomena that Dr. Nernst has run up against lately—I didn't see it then as he does now—and the lamp short-circuited itself.

"After that," continued the inventor, warming to his subject, "we went fishing around and trying all sorts and shapes of things to make a filament that would stand. We tried silicon and boron and a lot of things that I have forgotten now. The funny part of it was that I never thought in those days that carbon would answer, because a fine hair of carbon was so sensitive to oxidation. Finally I thought I would try it, because we had got very high vacua and good condition for it. There were quite a lot of us in those days that used to talk things together at Menlo Park. There was Charlie Hughes and Bachelor and Upton and Kruesi. C. S. Bradley came with us a little later, on our central station work.

"Well, we sent out and bought some cotton thread and carbonized it and made the first filament. We had already managed to get pretty high vacua and we thought maybe the filament would be stable. We built the lamp and lighted it; it lit up and we measured its resistance quickly and found it was 275 ohms—all we wanted. Then we sat down and looked at that lamp; we wanted to see how long it would burn. There was the problem solved—if the filament would last. The day was—let me see—October 21, 1879. We sat and looked and the lamp continued to burn, and the longer it burned the more fascinated we were. None of us could go to bed, and there was no sleep for over forty hours; we sat and just watched it, with anxiety growing into elation. It lasted about forty-five hours, and then I said: 'If it will burn forty hours now, I know I can make it burn a hundred.'

"There we were. We saw that carbon was what we wanted; the next question was what kind of carbon. I began to try various things, and finally I carbonized a little strip of bamboo from a Japanese fan and found that that was what we were seeking."

"Grip robbed me of my sleep and I was nearly crazed with neuralgia and headache. Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nervine cured me."—Mrs. Pearl Bush, Holland, Mich.

"My stomach was affected by grip and I could eat nothing but crackers and milk. I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pain Pills and the trouble disappeared."—Mrs. J. Lindsey, Montrose, Minn.

"When I was prostrated with grip and my heart and nerves were in bad shape, Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure gave me new life and health."—Mrs. Geo. Colie, Elgin, Ill.

"I had been in bed three weeks with grip when my husband brought me Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills and Nerve and Liver Pills. I was cured."—Mrs. J. Reinier, Franklin, Ind.

in the first few breathless minutes

Thirty Dollars to California

From Chicago, Tuesdays, until April 30.

In tourist sleepers and chair cars.

There are veritable underground lakes of oil in southern California. Fortunes made by tapping them.

Go out and look the country over.

Santa Fee Route

Address F. T. Hendry, Gen. Agt., Pass. Dept., 151 Griswold St., Detroit.

WANTED, A CORKSCREW.

A short time ago there was a fire in a fashionable house, says an exchange. It was a big enough fire to cause considerable of a scare, though the house did not burn down and nobody was scorched. It caught the kitchen woodbox. The cook threw the match she lighted the lamp with in there, and the head of it, being incandescent, set things afire.

The cook was an excitable person and when she saw smoke coming up from under the cover she did not throw on water, but called her mistress. This woman has the reputation of being a cool hand in an emergency and viewed the situation with an unmoved eye. Then she went into the back hall and remained while the fire ate its way through the wood box. The cook was upstairs packing her trunk. When the mistress of the house returned the roll of the kitchen was going in good shape and she decided that it was time to call for help. The neighbors came in a hurry bearing pails of water, for the pipes in the house were frozen. After a while the fire went out under the influence of gallons of water, which ruined the wall paper in the dining room.

At supper time the woman's husband came home and looked at the damage. "Why on earth didn't you use those hand fire grenades that are in the back hall?" asked he, wondering when he saw them all in their little rack.

"My dear," replied his wife steadily, "I tried to, but I hunted all over this house and couldn't find the corkscrew."

SAFETY OF OCEAN TRAVEL.

The comparative, one might almost say absolute, security of ocean travel could not be better illustrated than in the latest trips of the Atlantic liners, says the Marine Review. A storm raged, the fierceness of which passes all memory, and yet every ship came in. They were late, of course, all of them, but they came in. Every one of them had been battered with countless tons of water, hurled with immeasurable force, and time and again the mighty liners were tossed like corks upon the waves. But they conquered triumphantly. Fastenings were torn from the decks and even propeller blades were lost, but they plowed steadily forward. There was a diminution of speed, but they went on.

That wonderful machine, the essence of power, known as the Atlantic liner, is superior to the tempest. The mind of man subdues, if not directs, the elements.

RUSSIA'S EXPANSION.

In Parts of European Russia there is an annual increase of 30 per cent. in the number of factories and machine shops erected, some of them equipped with the most modern and powerful machinery in the world; in Trans-Caucasus, the hand-loom is being replaced by the cotton mill, worked by steam or water power; the 3,000 miles of the Trans-Caspian railway, although built solely as a military road, have been of necessity turned over to the department of commerce, owing to the unexpected and enormous increase in traffic along the line; not merely this, but so rapid has been the unlooked-for development and settlement of Central Asia by European Russians that it is now deemed necessary that three additional railways should be built to connect the Trans-Caspian system with that of European Russia.—Engineering Magazine.

TRAMWAYS IN FRANCE.

There is nothing in the internal communications of France which has developed with more rapidity than this system of tramways, and the development has come to a certain extent with a rush, especially in the last few years, when France has taken up electricity with such extraordinary promptitude and enthusiasm, writes T. P. O'Connor in the London Daily Mail. Eighteen hundred and sixty was the first year of tramways in France, and there were then just 24 kilometers—15 miles—in existence; in 1870, just ten years later, there were still just 24 kilometers—just 15 miles—in existence; that is to say, during the decade not one kilometer had been added; the tramway had stood still. Even in 1880, ten years later, the progress had not been great; the number of kilometers of tramways had risen to only 411—257 miles.

The two next decades, however, tell a very different tale. By 1890 the kilometers had risen to 979, or 612 miles, and in 1899, just nine years later, they had rushed up to 3,282 kilometers, or 2,051 miles, an increase of more than three times in this short period.

France did not make the mistake of England in leaving the canals at the mercy of the railway companies. She found that in her great rivers and in her canals she had a splendid means of intercommunication, and she has stuck to them both. At the fall of the empire neither rivers nor canals were in a very good condition; many of them were not navigable at all, or navigable only under impossible conditions. In 1878 there were but 996 kilometers of navigable rivers and 463 kilometers of canals, or a total of 1,459 kilometers, or about 912 miles, and in 1898 there were 2,083 kilometers of rivers and 2,630 of canals; in all, 4,715 kilometers, or about 2,946 miles.

In other words, the number of kilometers of navigable water had been increased four times over in twenty years.

In the pupa state the Hessian fly can scarcely be distinguished from a flaxseed.

Mrs. E. P. Green has recovered from an attack of the grip at Canaseraga, N. Y., by the use of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

Among the victims of the grip epidemic now so prevalent, F. Coyle is now recovering at Canton, O., by the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

W. E. Nihells, of St. Louis, Mo., who was down with grip, is reported much improved. He used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

The friends of Mrs. L. Denison will be pleased to learn of her recovery from grip at her home in Bay City, Mich., through the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

Everybody says that J. W. Udy is looking splendid since his recovery from the grip at his home in Des Moines, Iowa. They all know that Dr. Miles' Nervine was what cured him.

Prosecuting Attorney Charles L. DeWaele, who has passed the threescore mile stone, had a time with the grip, but when seen at his home in Roscommon, Mich., the other day, he said Dr. Miles' Nervine was what cured him.

At nearly three score and ten Mrs. Galen Humphrey was fighting against odds when the grip attacked he, but she took Dr. Miles' Nervine and now her neighbors in Wareham, Mass., remark on how well she is looking.

After an illness of five weeks from the grip, Mrs. Harriett Jackson is again about and looking fine. She began taking Dr. Miles Nervine after the fourth week. Her home is in Bowling Green, Mo.

H. M. METZGER
Fire Insurance,
ROOM 3, SCHMITZ BLOCK.
Telephone 580.

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

If I had Grip I would use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Dr. Miles' Nervine.
Sold at all Druggists.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®.COM

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE PULPIT AND THE PRESS, A PLEA FOR A LEAGUE BETWEEN THESE TWO GREAT POWERS.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage calls for a warm friendship between those who preach the Gospel and those who make newspapers, the spoken word and the printed word to go side by side. Text, Luke xvi., 8: "The children of this world are in this generation wiser than the children of light."

Sacred stupidity and solemn incompetency and sanctified laziness are here rebuked by Christ. He says wordlings are wider awake for opportunities than are Christians. Men of the world grab occasions, while Christian people let most valuable occasions drift by unimproved. That is the meaning of the Lord when he says: "The children of this world are in this generation wiser than the children of light."

A marked illustration of the truth of that maxim is in the slowness of the Christian religion to take possession of the secular printing press. The opportunity is open, and has been for some time open, but the ecclesiastical courts, and the churches and the ministers of religion are, for the most part, allowing the golden opportunity to pass unimproved. That the opportunity is open, I declare, from the fact that all the secular newspapers are glad of any religious facts or statistics that you present them. Any animated and stirring article relating to religious themes they would gladly print. They thank you for any information in regard to churches. If a wrong has been done to any Christian church, or Christian institution, you could go into any newspaper of the land and have the real truth stated. Dedication services, ministerial ordinations and pastoral installations, corner-stone laying of a church, anniversary of a charitable society, will have reasonable space in any secular journal, if it have previous notice given. If I had some great injustice done me, there is not an editorial or reportorial room in the United States into which I could not go and get myself set right; and that is true of any well known Christian man. Why, then, does not our glorious Christianity embrace these magnificent opportunities? I have before me a subject of first and last importance: How shall we secure the secular press as a mightier re-enforcement to religion and the pulpit?

The first thing toward this result is cessation of indiscriminate hostility against newspaperdom. You might as well denounce the legal profession because of the shysters, or the medical profession because of the quacks, or merchandise because of the swindling bargain-makers, as to slambang newspapers because there are recreant editors, and unfair reporters, and unclean columns. Gutenberg, the inventor of the art of printing, was about to destroy his types and extinguish the art, because it was suggested to him that printing might be suborned into the service of the devil; but afterward he bethought himself that the right use of the art might more than overcome the evil use of it; and so he spared the type, and the intelligence of all following ages. But there are many today in the depressed mood of Gutenberg, with uplifted hammer, wanting to pound to pieces the type, who have not reached his better mood, in which he saw the art of printing to be the rising sun of the world's illumination.

If, instead of fighting newspapers, we spend the same length of time, and the same vehemence, in marshaling their help in religious directions, we would be as much wiser as the man who gets consent of the railroad superintendent to fasten a car to the end of a rail-train, shows better sense than he who runs his wheelbarrow up the track to meet and drive back the Chicago limited express. The silliest thing that a man ever does is to fight a newspaper, for you may have the floor for utterance perhaps for one day in the week, while the newspaper has the floor every day in the week. Napoleon, though a mighty man, had many weaknesses, and one of the weakest things he ever did was to threaten that if the English newspapers did not stop their adverse criticism of himself, he would, with 400,000 bayonets, cross the channel for their chastisement. Don't fight newspapers. Attack provokes attack. Better wait until the excitement blows over and then go in and get justice, for get it you will if you have patience, and common sense, and equipoise of disposition. It ought to be a mighty sedative that there is an enormous amount of common sense in the world, and you will eventually be taken for what you are really worth, and you cannot be puffed up and you cannot be written down, and if you are the enemy of good society, that fact will come out, and if you are the friend of good society that fact will be established.

I know what I am talking about, for I can draw on my own experience. All the respectable newspapers, as far as I know, are my friends now. But many of you remember the time when I was the most continuously and meanly attacked man in this country. God gave me grace not to answer back, and I kept silence for ten years, and much grace was required. What I said was perverted and twisted into just the opposite of what I did say. There were millions of people who believed that there was a large sofa in my pulpit, although we never had anything but a chair, and that during the singing by the congregation I was accustomed to lie down on that sofa and dangle my feet over the end. Lying New York correspondents for ten years misrepresented our church services; but we waited, and people from every neighborhood of Christendom came there to find the magnitude of the falsehoods concerning the church and concerning myself. A reaction set in, and soon we had justice, full justice, more than justice, and as much overpraise as once we had under-appreciation; and no man that ever lived was so much indebted to the newspaper press for opportunity to preach the Gospel as I am. Young men in the ministry, young men in all professions and occupations, wait. You can afford to wait. Take rough misrepresentation as a Turkish towel to start up your languid circulation, or a system of massage or Swedish movement, whose pokes and pulls and twists and thrusts are salutary treatment. There is only one person you need to manage, and that is yourself. Keep your dispositions sweet by communion with Christ, who answered not again, get society of genial people, and walk out in the sunshine with your hat off, and you will come out all right. And don't join the crowd of people in our day who spend much of their time damning newspapers.

Again: In this effort to secure the secular press as a mightier re-enforcement of religion, let us make it the avenue of religious information. My advice, often given to friends who propose to start a newspaper, is: "Don't! Don't! Employ the papers already started." The biggest financial hole ever dug in this American continent is the hole in which good people throw their money when they start a newspaper. It is almost as good and as quick a way of getting rid of money as buying stock in a gold mine. Not more printing presses, but the right use of those already established. All their cylinders, all their steam power, all their pens, all their types, all their editorial chairs and reportorial rooms are available if you would engage them in behalf of civilization and Christianity.

Again, if you would secure the secular press as a mightier re-enforcement of religion and the pulpit, extend widest and highest Christian courtesies to the representatives of journalism. Give them easy chairs and plenty of room when they come to report occasions. For the most part they are gentlemen of education and refinement, graduates of colleges, with families to support by their literary craft, many of them weary with the push of a business that is precarious and fluctuating, each one of them the avenue of information to thousands of readers, their impression of the services to be the impression adopted by multitudes. They are connecting links between a sermon, or a song, or a prayer, and this great population that tramps up and down the streets day by day and year by year with their sorrows uncomforted and their sins unpardoned. Oh, the hundreds of thousands of people in our cities who never attend churches. Our cities are not so much preached to by ministers of religion as by reporters. Put all journalists into our prayers and sermons. Of all the hundred thousand sermons preached today, there will not be three preached to journalists, and probably not one. Of all the prayers offered for classes of men innumerable, the prayers offered for the most potential class will be so few and rare that they will be thought a preacher's idiosyncrasy. There are many journalists in our church memberships, but this world will never be brought to God until some revival of religion sweeps over the land and takes into the kingdom of God all editors, reporters, compositors, pressmen and newsboys. And if you have not faith enough to pray for that and toil for that you had better get out of our ranks and join the other side, for you are the unbelievers who make the wheels of the Lord's chariot drag heavily. The great final battle between truth and error, the Armageddon, I think, will not be fought with swords and shells and guns, but with pens—quill pens, steel pens, gold pens, fountain pens, and, before that, the pens must be converted. The most divinely honored weapon of the past has been the pen, and the most divinely honored weapon of the future will be the pen; prophet's pen and evangelist's pen and apostle's pen, followed by editor's pen and author's pen and reporter's pen. God save the pen! The wing of the Apocalyptic angel will be the printed page. The printing press will roll ahead of Christ's chariot to clear the way.

"But," some one might ask, "would you make Sunday newspapers also a re-enforcement?" I have learned to take things as they are. I would like to see the much-scoffed-at old Puritan Sabbaths come back again. I do not think the modern Sunday will turn out any better men and women than were our grandfathers and grandmothers under the old-fashioned Sunday. To say nothing of other results, Sunday newspapers are killing editors, reporters, compositors and pressmen. Every man, woman and child is entitled to twenty-four hours of nothing to do. If the newspapers put on another set of hands, that does not relieve the editorial and reportorial room of its cares and responsibilities. Our literary men die fast enough without killing them with Sunday work.

All things are possible with God, and my faith is up until nothing in the way of religious victory would surprise me. All the newspaper printing presses of the earth are going to be the Lord's, and telegraph and telephone and type will yet announce nations born in a day. The first book ever printed was the Bible, by Faust and his son-in-law Schoeffer, in 1460, and that consecration of type to the Holy Scriptures was a prophecy of the great mission of printing for the evangelization of all the nations. The father of the American printing press was a clergyman, Rev. Jesse Glover, and that was a prophecy of the religious use that the Gospel ministry in this country were to make of the types.

Again, we shall secure the secular press as a mightier re-enforcement of religion and the pulpit by making our religious utterances more interesting and spirited and then the press will reproduce them. On the way to church some thirty years ago a journalist said a thing that has kept me ever since thinking: "Are you going to give us any points today?" "What do you mean?" I asked. He said: "I mean by that anything that will be striking enough to be remembered." Then I said to myself: "What right have we in our pulpits and Sunday schools to take the time of people if we have nothing to say that is memorable." David did not have any difficulty in remembering Nathan's thrust: "Thou art the man," nor Felix in remembering Paul's point-blank utterances on righteousness, temperance and judgment to come, nor the English king any difficulty in remembering what the court preacher said when, during the sermon against sin, the preacher threw his handkerchief into the king's pew to indicate whom he meant.

The tendency of criticism in the theological seminaries is to file off from our young men all the sharp points and make them too smooth for any kind of execution. What we want, all of us, is more point, less humdrum. If we say the right thing in the right way the press will be glad to echo and re-echo it. Sunday school teachers, reformers, young men and old men in the ministry, what we all want if we are to make the printing press an ally in Christian work is that which the reporter spoken of suggested—points, sharp points, memorable points. But if the thing be dead when uttered by living voice, it will be a hundred-fold more dead when it is laid out in cold type.

Now, as you all have something to do with the newspaper press, either in issuing a paper or in reading it, either as producers or patrons, either as sellers or purchasers of the printed sheet, I propose on this Lord's day a treaty to be signed between the church and the printing press, a treaty to be ratified my millions of good people if we rightly fashion it, a treaty promising that we will help each other in our work of trying to illumine and felicitate the world, we by voice, you by pen, we by speaking only that which is worth printing, you by printing only that which is fit to speak. You help us and we will help you. Side by side be these two potent agencies until the judgment day, when we must both be scrutinized for our work, healthful or blasting. The two worst-off men on that day will be the minister of religion and the editor, if they wasted their opportunity. Both of us are the engineers of long express trains of influence, and we will run them into a depot of light or tumble them off the embankments.

What a useful life and what a glorious departure was that of the most famous of all American printers, Benjamin Franklin, whom infidels in the penury of their resources have often fraudulently claimed as their own, but the printer who moved that the Philadelphia convention be opened with prayer, the resolution lost because a majority thought prayer unnecessary, and who wrote at the time he was viciously attacked: "My rule is to go straight forward in doing what appears to me to be right, leaving the consequences to Providence," and who wrote this quaint epitaph showing his hope of resurrection, an epitaph that I hundreds of times read while living in Philadelphia:

"The body of Benjamin Franklin, printer (like the cover of an old book, its contents torn out, and stripped of its lettering and gilding), lies here food for worms. Yet the work itself shall not be lost, for it will (as he believed) appear once more in a new and more beautiful edition, corrected and amended by the Author."

That Providence intends the profession of reporters to have a mighty share in the world's redemption is suggested by the fact that Paul and Christ took a reporter along with them, and he reported their addresses and their acts. Luke was a reporter, and he wrote not only the book of Luke, but the Acts of the Apostles, and without that reporter's work we would have known nothing of the Pentecost, and nothing of Stephen's martyrdom, and nothing of Tabitha's resurrection, and nothing of the jailing and unjailing of Paul and Silas, and nothing of the shipwreck at Melita. Strike out the reporter's work from the Bible and you kill a large part of the New Testament. It makes me think that in the future of the kingdom of God, the reporters are to bear a mighty part.

About twenty-five years ago a representative of an important New York newspaper took his seat in my Brooklyn church one Sunday night about five pews from the front of the pulpit. He took out pencil and reporter's pad, resolved to caricature the whole scene. When the music began he began, and with his pencil he derided that, and then derided the prayer, and then derided the reading of the Scriptures, and then began to deride the sermon. But, he says, for some reason, his hand began to tremble, and he, rallying himself, sharpened his pencil, and started again, but broke down again, and then put pencil and paper in his pocket, and his head down on the front of the pew, and began to pray. At the close of the service he came up and asked for the prayers of others, and gave his heart to God; and, though still engaged in newspaper work, he is an evangelist, and hires a hall at his own expense, and every Sunday afternoon preaches Jesus Christ to the people.

And the men of that profession are going to come in a body throughout the country. I know hundreds of them, and a more genial or highly-educated class of men it would be hard to find, and, though the tendency of their profession may be toward scepticism, an organized, common sense Gospel invitation would fetch them to the front of all Christian endeavor.

Men of the pencil and pen, in all departments, you need the help of the Christian religion. In the day when people want to get their newspapers at 2 cents, and are hoping for the time when they can get any of them at 1 cent, and, as a consequence the attaches of the printing press are, by the thousand, ground under the cylinders, you want God to take care of you and your families. Some of your best work is as much appreciated as was Milton's "Paradise Lost," for which the author received $25; and the immortal poem, "Hohenlinden," of Thomas Campbell, when he first offered it for publication, and in the column called "Notices to Correspondents" appeared the words: "To T. C.—The lines commencing 'On Linden when the sun was low' are not up to our standard. Poetry is not T. C.'s forte."

Oh, men of the pencil and pen, amid your unappreciated work you need encouragement, and you can have it. Printers of all Christendom, editors, reporters, compositors, pressmen, publishers and readers of that which is printed, resolve that you will not write, set up, edit, issue or read anything that debases body, mind or soul. In the name of God, by the laying on of the hands of faith and prayer, ordain the printing press for righteousness and liberty and salvation. All of us with some influence that will help in the right direction, let us put our hands to the work, imploring God to hasten the consummation. In a ship with hundreds of passengers approaching the South American coast, the man on the lookout neglected his work, and in a few minutes the ship would have been dashed to ruin on the rocks. But a cricket on board the vessel, that had made no sound all the voyage, set up a shrill call at the smell of land, and the captain, knowing that habit of the insect, the vessel was stopped in time to avoid an awful wreck. And so insignificant means now may do wonders, and the scratch of a pen may save the shipwreck of a soul.

Are you all ready for the signing of the contract, the league, the solemn treaty proposed between journalism and evangelism? Let it be a Christian marriage of the pulpit and the printing press. The ordination of the former on my head, the pen of the latter in my hand, it is appropriate that I publish the bans of such a marriage. Let them from this day day on be one in the magnificent work of the world's redemption.

Let thrones and powers and kingdoms be
Obedient, mighty God, to thee;
And over land and stream and main,
Now wave the scepter of thy reign.

Oh, let that glorious anthem swell,
Let host to host the triumph tell,
Till not one rebel heart remains,
But over all the Savior reigns.

CAMERAS IN THE HAREM.

The camera has won another victory. It has invaded the Turkish harem. The queen of the harem, who according to contemporary artists, spends her time reclining languidly upon gorgeous cushions, fanned by picturesque slaves, will be shown in her habit as she lives and one more Arabian Nights' illusion will be shattered.

Of course, it is expressly forbidden that the photographs of women shall be circulated outside of the family, but presumably feminine vanity flourishes as well in Turkey as in any other country, and the chances that pictures will not pass beyond the harem are hardly worth the risk of a white chip.

The most famous photographer of Constantinople is the only one to whom the sultan has granted the privilege of photographing Turkish women, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, and it is safe to say that he is an object of envy to his less fortunate fellow citizens. The photographer is a recent convert to Islam, and the sultan may have decided to show him what can be done in the line of houris by way of clinching his zeal.

The amateur photography craze, which is spreading in Turkish households, opens up possibilities more amusing than the favored professional does. It is said that the women, whose enforced seclusion makes them seize upon any diversion with enthusiasm, have taken to the pastime and are photographing everything in sight.

One of the Turkish correspondents of a French paper tells an entertaining bit of gossip in regard to one Turkish household which has been undergoing most violent disturbances, all because the other women saw their chance of getting back at the favorite of their lord and master. They got snap shots of her in her bad tempers and her unbecoming clothes, and part of the collection having chanced to fall into the hands of the vain beauty, there were storms that rent a happy home asunder and made one haughty Turk wish he had never been born.

LUNCHEON ON WHEELS.

This is an age of luxury. The "Distributing Kitchens, Limited," has made it possible for the busy city man or his type—or both—to sit down in the office to a luxurious luncheon, or for the budding barrister to give a banquet in his own chambers, says the London Mail. That is, if the lunchers are prepared to be satisfied with an entirely vegetarian meal.

"Busy men and women," says the prospectus, insinuatingly, "who do not wish to leave their office, can have dainty, light luncheons sent to them in well-appointed trays in which cutlery, tablecloths, etc., are included. Dwellers in flats who find a difficulty in procuring good cooks will find a solution in the system herein advocated."

Suppose you have chambers at Charing Cross or Westminster, or anywhere within a four-mile circle of Victoria street. Your maiden aunt has come up from the country, or a friend has looked in. The day is wet, and you do not wish to go out. Drop an order form, filled in, to the company. You can order "a la carte," or you can trust to the establishment and call for "table d'hote;" the price list comprises a choice of over 1,000 dishes. In any case, at the time appointed a conspicuous yellow cart will drive up to your door. At the rear end of the van is a stove, heated by trays of charcoal.

From the interior of the van the attendant will draw forth spotless napery of the most attractive kind, dishes and cutlery of electroplate, and your luncheon or dinner carefully reposing in its component parts in dishes placed in a black tin case covered with green baize. The man will call back for the dishes later in the day.

Among the 2,754 students who matriculated at the Edinburgh university last year there were 252 women, 215 of whom were enrolled in the faculty of arts, 3 in science, 13 in medicine and 21 in music.

Of the cities having a population of 30,000 and over, Joliet, Ill., has the largest tax rate, $91 per $1,000, which includes state, county, city and other taxes.

"When the grip left me my nerves and heart were badly affected, but I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure and was soon all right."—Wm. Roericht, Eau Claire, Wis.

"I was given up to die from heart and nervous troubles caused by grip. Six bottles each of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine cured me."—Mrs. John Wollet, Jefferson, Wis.

"My heart was badly affected by an attack of grip and I suffered intense agony until I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. It made me a well man."—S. D. Holman, Irasburg, Vt.

"I was in bed five week with the grip—nerves shattered, stomach and liver badly deranged. Was cured with Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills."—D. C. Walker, Hallsville, O.

Since January 1, 1899, more than 54,000,000 pud of coal from England and Silesia have been admitted duty free to Russia. The privilege is to be extended to next July.

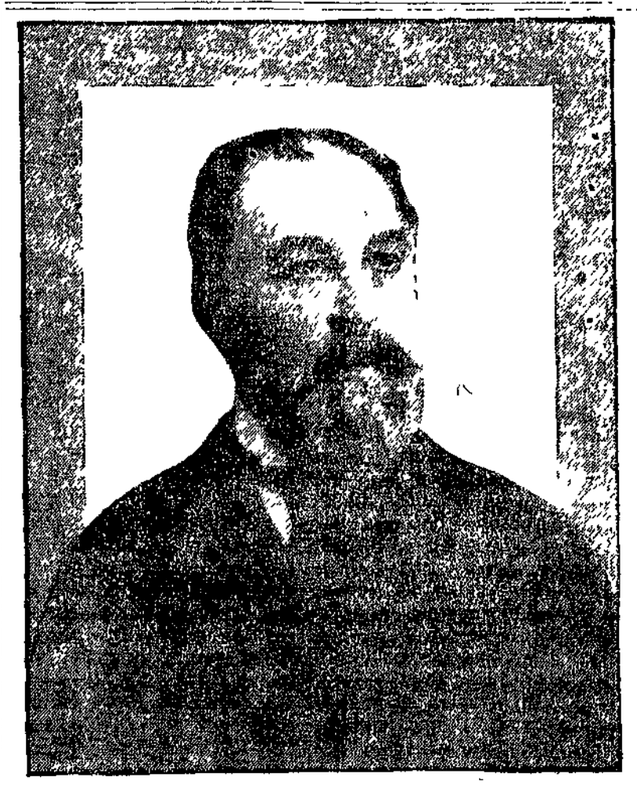


Photo by Jerrard, London

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON.

Mr. Frederic Harrison, the distinguished English author and critic, is paying his first visit to America. Some of his recent addresses on literary and other topics are attracting wide attention.

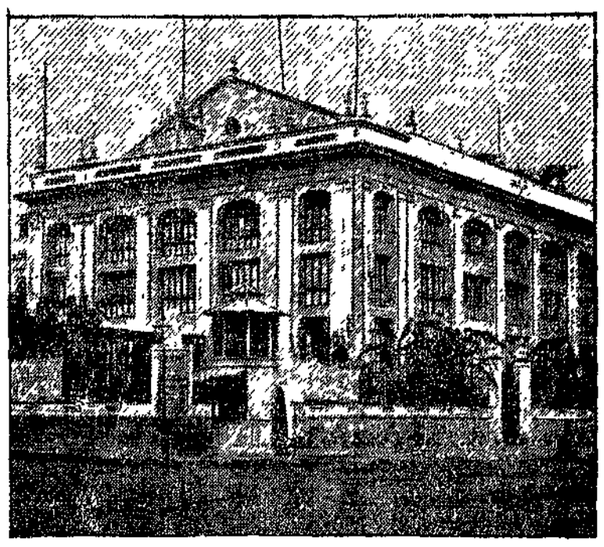


Photo by Ramon Corral, Havana

MARTI THEATER, HAVANA, WHERE THE CUBAN CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IS BEING HELD.

Women Should Seek Relief.

The great proportion of women who suffer never make a serious effort to benefit themselves. The most of them go on paying no attention to their little menstrual disorders, believing they will eventually wear off. But menstrual troubles don't wear off. They grow worse and worse every day. At the period of menstruation a woman is peculiarly susceptible to cold and other external influences and it is also the most favorable time for the development of hidden disease germs which may be lurking in the system. Any physician knows that disordered menstruation, falling of the womb and leucorrhoea are blighting lives in almost every home. No woman should neglect herself a moment after she sees indications of female disease. Almost instant relief can be secured by the use of

WINE OF CARDUI

It will relieve you right in your own home. Will you accept the testimony of Mrs. Beigler and thousands of other women and really seek relief to-day? All druggists sell $1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui.

100 Chicago Street, Fort Wayne, Ind., March 27, 1900.

Your Wine of Cardui has done a world of good for me. I have used five bottles of the Wine and one package of Thedford's Black-Draught. And since I have started to use it I will not be without it in the house. It helped my sister in Toledo, who did not menstruate as she ought. She was sixteen years of age and nothing else helped her. I was in a very bad state myself before I used your medicines, but I found relief in three days. And now I feel like a new woman and do all my housework and washing, which I could not do before I took the Wine of Cardui. I would be very glad to write any poor woman and tell her how I suffered before I used Wine of Cardui.

Mrs. C. P. BEIGLER.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

CEMETERY FOR HORSES

Famous Racers Whose Revered Bones Rest in California Soil.

(San Francisco Examiner.)

In the center of the ring where the famous trotters of the Palo Alto stock farm are walked after exercise and before stabling is a small strip of land about the length of an ordinary city block, and half as wide, where lie interred several of the record-breaking horses of the farm, and which is doubtless the most curious cemetery in the world.

No huge or massive gate marks the entrance to this hallowed ground, but on entering that section of the farm where the valuable brood mares, stallions, and fillies are stabled, one's attention is immediately attracted to the very center of the place by a group of widespreading oaks that cast their silent shade over a stanch memorial shaft.

On reaching the spot you are immediately impressed by the little row of mounds that rise on either side of the monument; in an instant you realize that you are walking on sacred ground, and as you read the epitaphs on the headboards you feel like doffing your cap out of respect to the dead animals that, during their lifetime, smashed records galore and pushed California to the front as a stock-raising state. To the employes about the farm this graveyard is sacred, and when one of the attendants comes to tell you about the wonderful unrecorded deeds of the horses, he scarcely speaks above a whisper for fear of disturbing the dead in their final sleep.

The founding of the cemetery came about in 1888, when several horses of the farm met their death by fire. Among the number was the ill-fated champion yearling filly, Norlaine (2:31½), by Norval (2:14¾), son of Electioneer; dam, the great Elaine (2:20), who held the world's record as a three and four-year-old, she being a half sister of Electioneer. As Norlaine was a champion and much thought of at Palo Alto, the most beautiful spot on the farm was selected for her burial place. As time rolled on her resting plot created for all time the memorial burying ground for the famous horses that die at the Palo Alto farm. One by one new graves appeared and the attention of Mrs. Sanford was attracted by the mounds, and on inquiry she learned that it was the burial place of the horses that had made Palo Alto great.

At that time there was nothing to show what horses were buried there and, noticing this, Mrs. Stanford remarked that such noted horses should have tablets placed on their graves, showing their names, dates of birth, death and records, and immediately issued such instructions. The interest taken in this led the lady to have a monument erected to the memory of the great Electioneer 135, the son of By Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Dam, Green Mountain Maid.

The inscription on the monument of Electioneer reads:

"To the memory of Electioneer. Foaled May, 1868. Died December 3, 1890. By Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Dam, Green Mountain Maid. History of the world contains none so great in number of performers and champions sired by him in the Golden state."

Electioneer, though dead since 1890, still has to his credit the largest number of 2:30 trotters accredited to any sire.

Today the family of Electioneer holds the world's records.

Twelve graves have been laid out in this odd cemetery. The first is reserved for the grand old mare, Beautiful Bells, the greatest of brood mares, who is now twenty-nine years old, but a hale and hearty old lady.

Graves eleven and twelve are still vacant, awaiting the coming of the dams of Arion and Sunol and Manette and Waxana.

Each year, after the winter frosts are over, tender flowers and hot house shrubs are planted on the graves, and throughout the season the graves are kept fresher and greener than many of the resting places of human beings. There is no neglect of these graves of the well beloved.

CONFESSED HE WAS DRUNK.

The harmony of a lecture in chemistry in one of the city medical schools was rudely disturbed recently by the indecorous interruptions of one of the auditors, who is now wondering how he will fare in the degree examinations.

"I have placed in this test tube, as you see," said the professor, "a quantity of arsenic. I seal it up. What shall I do with it next?"

"Swallow it!" yelled a voice from the rear.

After a moment's silence the professor resumed his discourse, which was listened to with attention until he propounded this question:

"Suppose, now, you had a spectrometer in your office, what would you do with it?"

"Throw the blankety-blank thing out of the window!" came the reply.

This upset the professor's equanimity.

"Is any member of this class drunk?" he roared.

"Yes, sir; I am!" responded the offender, rising instantly to his feet.

"You are excused from my lectures for the remainder of the term and the class is dismissed," said the professor.

TWO DAYS ON BARREN ROCK.

Marooned for two days and two nights upon a little rock island jutting up through the turbulent waters of Deception Pass was the unusual and unpleasant experience of John Lewis and C. F. Mitchell. Their rescue, half famished and athirst, was scarcely less remarkable than the accident itself, says the San Francisco Call.

Lewis and Mitchell, both experienced sailors, were cruising among the islands of the lower sound in an open center-board sloop about 20 feet in length. From the waters lying between Whidby island and the mainland they attempted to pass out to the open Straits of Fuca through Deception Pass, a most dangerous channel even in summer weather and at this season in the full sweep of the winter tides a regular maelstrom.

About midway in the pass the boat was caught by a whirlpool and swept up against one of the many little rock islands. Lewis and Mitchell scrambled out upon the rocks, and while looking for a place where the boat might be safely moored a twist of the waters swept the painter from their grasp and the boat went whirling down the pass toward the straits. The shores on both sides of the pass are precipitous.

There are very few houses along them, and none within sight of the rock upon which the men were marooned. Steamers avoid the pass during the winter season. The situation seemed desperate. There was no fresh water on the rock and scarcely any vegetation. After two days had passed without a sign of relief they found a bit of drift timber on the rock capable of supporting in the water the weight of one man. Lots were cast and it fell to Lewis to make the desperate effort.

Astride the timber he intrusted himself to the waters, and, twisting and turning, was carried out to the straits. Outside the mouth of the pass the man and his singular craft happened to attract the attention of the lightkeeper at Dewey. Lewis was picked up and with the assistance of the lightkeeper and others went back and brought Mitchell from the rocks.

ROYAL JEWELS GUARDED.

Royal people are much given to the accumulation of jewels of great price, and they take especial care that these baubles are not stolen. Many of the so-called "crown jewels" which are shown to visitors to the Tower of London are "paste," the real gems being secured in strong vaults in iron-bound boxes, says a London correspondent. The jewels of the Russian imperial family form one of the most valuable collections in the world. This collection is guarded in a fortified castle, watched over by a special detail of 180 retired officers and a body of soldiers. For this service they are well paid. No officer who in his days of active service was addicted to gambling or to extravagance can ever hope to be selected as one of the custodians of the imperial jewels. The czar keeps a portion of his own private jewels in banks in London and Paris, so that in case a revolution should break out in St. Petersburg he would have an "anchor to windward" in the two foreign capitals.

The treasures of the royal family of Italy are hidden away in deep vaults beneath a fort situated on a little island in the Tiber. Protected by the old and muddy stream overhead and the military on the island, the jewels are beyond the dreams of even the most daring and sanguine of burglars.

The Prince of Bulgaria is possessed of precious stones to the value of $5,000,000. These he keeps locked in a little castle on the banks of the Danube. King Milan of Servia kept such of his jewels as were not in pawn in London and Paris banks. A ruby necklace belonging to the king is said to be in pawn for $100,000. Some of the jewels belonging to the German imperial family are kept in London banks like those of the czar.

A RAPIDLY GROWING CREED.

The Mormon church is growing faster today than ever before in its history. It is building more churches planting more settlements, maintaining more missionaries all over the earth. The general public appears to know nothing of it except polygamy. And polygamy is only the ornamental buckle on its shoe. Behind that is the sturdy body and enterprising brain of a great paternalism, which possesses attractions far more potent than a plurality of wives. Whatever mysteries may be embalmed within the exclusive precincts of Mormon temples there is nothing occult about their method of gaining converts and making those converts prosperous and contented.

The Mormon policy is colonization. The Mormon method is co-operation. Fifty years of expanding prosperity have shown that this is a winning combination. There is no reason to suppose that it will appeal less effectively in the future than in the past.

On the contrary, present economic tendencies more urgently favor amalgamation and co-operative industry than those of twenty-five or fifty years ago. Where the missionaries of other churches speak chiefly of security in the life to come Mormon missionaries add their prescription for security here and now. The missionary who holds out the hope of "three square meals a day" in this world has a striking advantage over his rival who deals only in the hopes of futurity.

The great social and economic facts which alone give the Mormon religion a habitation and a name and enable it to survive the assaults of congresses, presidents and all the churches of the land have been overlooked. The truth is that the Mormon church is a great plan of co-operative settlement, to which thousands of people have fled as to a rock of refuge. Those who ask this church for bread do not get a stone. They get an irrigated farm. They get the shrewd but kindly assistance of able men in making their way from servitude to self-employment and landed proprietorship. All the church asks in return is obedience.—Harper's Weekly.

HIS HORSE STOOD SENTRY.

This reads like a fairy tale, but it is true. At the sale of the late Marcus Daly's thoroughbreds William Lakeland, one of our well-known metropolitan trainers, bought Ogden for $4,200. This is a valuable horse by Kilwarlin—Oriole, foaled in 1894, winner of the futurity of his year and many other important events, and whose family figures show twelve English Derby winners. All this just to show the kind of gentleman he is. Lakeland wished him taken down to his Sheepshead stables that night and after a talk with his foreman, Franch, Ogden was dispatched by road in the care of a colored stable boy, to whom Lakeland gave $5 as an inducement to take extra good care of the horse.

Blanketed and hooded from hoofs to ear tips, Ogden serenely wended his way through the falling snow, and doubtless wondered if he were going back to Montana and the familiar Bitter Root farm. Later Mr. Lakeland went home and sat up hour after hour waiting for the coming of his new purchase, but none came. His feelings may be better imagined than described. He loves his horses, as evidenced by his wonderful success with Tea Tray and other erratic animals which he brought round to a proper state of mind. He sat up all night, sending messengers in all directions until dawn, and by that time he was ready to take up the quest himself.

It was not the money that was worrying him; it was the exposure of a good horse to the inclement weather and what the probable results might prove. Just then came a call from the telephone which sent him flying down the boulevard at a rapid gait. The police precinct wanted to know if he had lost a horse and what he was like, reporting that Ogden had been found by an officer standing in the road, with the colored boy drunk at his feet. In other words, the horse was taking care of the drunken lout, as many a horse has done before, and will again, bless them for it! Mr. Lakeland found Ogden safe and sound at the precinct, apparently very much at home, and soon had him in his own stall. As for the stable boy, Mr. Lakeland declined to bother with him. He did not want a justifiable case of assault and battery on his hands. He had Ogden and that was all he cared about.—Spirit of the Times.

TO CURE THE GRIP.

Advice of a Famous Physician.

First and foremost, REST.

Take care of yourself. Your already weakened nerves want rest and must have it. If the attack is severe go to bed and remain there. More fatalities result from neglect of this precaution than from any other cause.

Eat sparingly. Your digestive organs are in no condition to take care of large quantities of food.

Drink plenty of pure, cold water It allays the fever, stimulates the kidneys to action and opens up the pores of the skin. Keep the bowels open with Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills.

Take three doses of Dr. Miles' Nervine per day, and if you cannot sleep, take an extra dose at bed time. To further control the fever and to overcome the peculiar aches and pains of grip, use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. They act quickly and effectually and no bad effects result from their use. These remedies have been thoroughly tested more than a million times and their efficiency is thoroughly established. They never fail to give relief.

Dr. Miles' Remedies can be found at any drug store and they are sold on a positive guarantee that first bottle or package benefits or money refunded.

ODD MORGANIC UNIONS

Queer Marriage Customs That Originated Centuries Ago—Came From Rome.

Every now and then morganatic marriages still bob up over in Europe to trouble monarchs and royal families and to furnish the common people with enough gossip to crowd out everything else for months at a time. And such marriages have played their part in history, for many a time they have resulted in complications which have distracted kings, queens, princes and ministers of state.

A morganatic marriage, as is quite generally known, is a legal union between a royal personage and one of inferior rank. Of course almost invariably, perhaps always, the royal personage is the husband and the one of inferior rank the wife. The toleration of more than one marriage can be traced back to the ancient Romans, who had three forms. The confarreatio, the coemtio and the usus. The first was both a civil and a religious contract and was entered into in the presence of a priest and ten witnesses, and the offspring of such a union were called patrimi et matrimi. The second form of marriage was merely civil and although it was completely binding the honor of patrimi et matrimi was not conferred upon the children. The usus, or third form of marriage, was still less honorable. To make it binding in law no forms or ceremonies were necessary. The parties thereto simply lived twelve months together and their marriage was a fact.

After the overthrow of the Roman empire Roman customs became more or less diffused all over Europe and the coemtio form of their marriage came into great favor with the German princes and nobles, and thus arose the marriage which is now called morganatic. Ad morganaticam is an expression of Lombard origin which referred to the ancient German custom of giving the bride a present the morning after the nuptials, a "morning gift," as it was called. In this morganatic marriage the prince conferred only his hand and not his title or fortune to his new wife, or not more of the latter than he wished to present as a morning gift. The morganatic marriage is in character about the same today as it was in those olden times.

History recites many morganatic marriages which attracted the attention of almost the entire civilized world and which were the causes of many storms in royal and legal circles. One reigning duke of Germany made herculean efforts to have his morganatic wife raised to royal rank as his queen, but he ultimately failed to accomplish his object. In the fifteenth century Duke Ernest of Bavaria had a beautiful young girl put to death because she dared to marry his son. The most notable morganatic marriages in what may be called modern times were those of the king of Prussia in 1824, King Fredrick VII. of Denmark in 1850, and Archduke John of Austria in 1827. In the fall of 1824 the king of Prussia was married to Countess Augusta Von Harrach, a young woman twenty-four years of age. The union stirred up much comment, for the bride was a Roman Catholic. She acquired great influence over the aged monarch and it was rumored that she would convert him to Catholicism. Two years after the marriage, however, the countess embraced Protestantism. She was thereupon created a princess by her husband and afterward at all official fetes and assemblies she was treated as the declared consort of the king. Even after the death of the king she was treated with the greatest respect by her husband's successor and all the members of the royal family.

Perhaps to the general public the morganatic marriage of King Fredrick VII. of Denmark was and still is far more interesting because of the greater difference in rank between the contracting parties. It is related that the king first saw Lola Rasmussen, a milliner's apprentice, while she was taking an active hand in working a pump in the streets of Copenhagen during a great fire. She was not a beautiful woman, but had great mental energy and she exercised considerable influence in the government of Denmark.

Archduke John of Austria had quite as romantic a first meeting with the girl whom he took to be his morganatic wife. Little Anna Plochel was the daughter of the postmaster of the small village of Ausseen in the Alps mountains. The prince on one of his hunting trips in the mountains applied at the house of the postmaster for horses to drive him some distance through the mountains. The postmaster was not at home, but Anna thought the applicant looked like a respectable man and she volunteered to take him in a cart to his distination. The prince accepted, but did not reveal his identity. His driver was not especially pretty, but the archduke thought she was about the most interesting girl he had ever met. The next day he hastened back to the village and before ten days were past he asked the postmaster for the hand of his daughter. The postmaster was enraged when the suitor said he was the son of an emperor and turned him out of doors, but the suitor returned with good evidence, and in three weeks after Anna and the archduke met in the two-wheeled cart they were married.

SOME ROYAL TALISMANS.

Even the mightiest rulers of the world are without their superstitions. Indeed, they are, as a rule, as firm in their belief in the efficacy of charms as are the humblest of their subjects. The czar of Russia constantly carries about with him a ring, without which nothing would induce him to move a step from his palace. He believes it to contain a tiny piece of the cross on which the Savior was crucified.

The ring is supposed to be endowed with some occult power of shielding its wearer from personal danger; hence the czar's anxity to always have it with him. Belief in its magic influence was immensely strengthened by the fact of the present emperor's grandfather being without the ring at the moment of his assassination.

The Shah of Persia always wears a belt set with a superb emerald, to which he ascribes the same virtue as the czar attributes to his sacred ring. The belt is filled with onion peelings, the object of which is said to be to move any would-be assassin to tears. The late shah was never seen in public without this protecting belt and gem when on his travels. He thoroughly believed that if he left off the emerald disaster would overtake him, and by a strange coincidence it actually did. It will be remembered that this Persain monarch was foully assassinated not many years ago, and it was a singular fact that he was not wearing the gem at the time.

King George of Greece possesses a talisman which is also a grim reminder of an attempt on his life. Just at the conclusion of the war with Turkey he was waylaid and shot at several times, one of the bullets embedding itself in the box of his carriage. His majesty's escape was so miraculous that he had this bullet extracted and made into a charm for his watch chain. He would not part with it, firmly believing that, as it mercifully missed him when directed at him, it was designed to insure him immunity from assassination.

PARDONED HIS INDISCRETION.

The late Field Marshal Count Von Blumenthal, of Germany, once committed an indiscretion that came near ruining his entire life. In July, 1866, Blumenthal wrote a letter to his wife from the seat of war in Bohemia, and handed it over to the military postoffice staff. The mail was seized by the Austrians and Blumenthal's letter, which contained severe strictures on Moltke, Prince Frederich Karl and the crown prince, was published in the Viennese newspapers. The criticism of the crown prince, accusing him of unpunctuality, was particularly grave. The Austrians in thus publishing the letter were, of course, acting within their rights. But the publication fell like a bomb upon the Prussian headquarters. The crown prince, however, showed no resentment against his chief of the staff, and Moltke also acted with great magnanimity. When the letter was brough under his notice he remarked that "a third party had nothing to do with what a man writes to his wife."

But the third person mentioned in the letter was not of this opinion. Prince Frederich Karl found the newspaper containing the unfortunate letter laid on his writing table. Without saying a word he ordered his horse to be saddled and rode to the king's quarters with the newspaper in his pocket. On his arrival there he learned that the king could not see him immediately, as the crown prince was with him. Prince Frederich Karl waited a long time in the ante-room. At last the door of the king's room opened and the crown prince stepped out, flushed and excited, but beaming with satisfaction. As soon as he saw Prince Frederich Karl he went to him and said: "I can give you some information which you will doubtless hear as gladly as I give it to you. The king has pardoned General Blumenthal the imprudent letter which he wrote." To which Prince Frederich Karl made a wry face, put in his pocket the newspaper he had held in his hand and walked off with the crown prince.

LAST BATTLE IN BRITAIN.

This was the battle of Culloden Moore, April 16, 1746 (O. S.). It was fought on a plain about five miles from Inverness, Scotland. It was the last attempt on the part of the Stuarts to get possession of the throne of Great Britain. This attempt was made by Charles Edward Stuart ("Bonnie Prince Charlie"), a grandson of James II. He defeated the English in the battle of Falkirk, but in a second battle, at Culloden, was finally defeated by the duke of Cumberland. He wandered as a fugitive in the highlands for five months, finally succeeded in getting out of the country and died in Rome January 30, 1788.

Statisticians have discovered that a college woman can throw a baseball only 45 per cent. as far as a college man, but can jump 62 per cent. as far.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

Doctors and Midwives Recommend

"Mother's Friend"

because it is used externally in cases of the delicate situation of expectant mothers. It is a constant relief, robbing childbirth of its terrors. Internal remedies are dangerous. "Mother's Friend" is a blessing in a bottle. There is nothing like it.

"The mother of three children, who suffered greatly in the birth of each, obtained a bottle of 'Mother's Friend' at my drug store before her fourth confinement, and was relieved quickly. All mothers who have used it agree their labor was shorter and less painful." JOHN G. POLHILL, Macon, Ga.

"No, I've no pain."

Sent by express paid on receipt of price, $1 per bottle. Book, "Motherhood," mailed free to ladies, containing useful advice and testimonials.

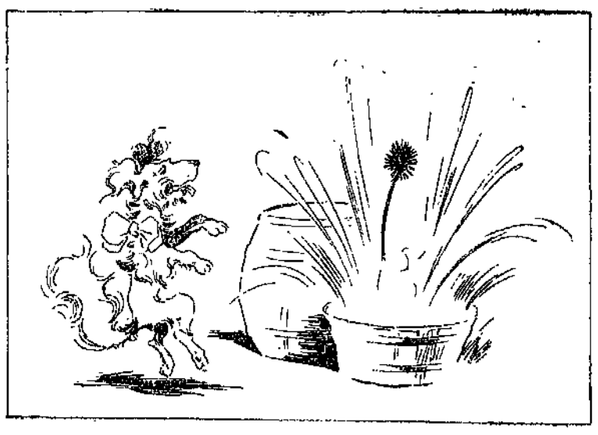
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

DOG REPARTEE.

1. Fido—See what my mistress has taught me?

2. Circus Dog—Pooh! that is nothing. What do you think of this?

3. And what do you think of this?



4. Fido—I think it's fine.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

Brown—Do those dogs up your way still continue to howl all night?

Jones—No; the dogs have given up in disgust since our twins arrived on the scene.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

CHRIST BROUGHT TO TRIAL—HIS ARREST AND ARRAIGNMENT BEFORE THE HIGH PRIEST.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record.)

Lesson for Sunday, March 10, 1901.

Topic—"Jesus and Caiaphus."

Text—Matthew xxvi., 57-68.

FORSAKEN BY HIS FRIENDS.

Our last lesson loft Jesus under arrest in Gethsemane. Then, "all the disciples forsook Him and fled." Off into the night they scuttled, supposing they had witnessed the final collapse of a movement which had at times given promise of tritumph. It was probably approaching, or was past midnight, that dismal nerve-taxing hour which draws heavily on one's courage if danger be near. The feeling is that the world about is either asleep or soon will be; and the burden of loneliness becomes heavier when neither the shelter of home nor the society of associates supports the heart. At that trying turn of the night our Lord was forsaken by every one of the few friends on whose lasting love He had depended—"the disciples all forsook Him and fled."

According (lesson v. 57) to our author when the friends fled the foes laid hold on Jesus and led Him away to Caiaphas, the high priest. John (xviii., 12) reports that they "took Jesus and bound Him and led Him away to Annas." The absurdity of binding Him is apparent. There stood the homeless, friendless victim. The whole force of Jewish government was in armed hostility toward Him; and if need be the empire of Caesar. Why bind such a prisoner? Possibly they did it for form's sake. Or possibly through dread respect for the power of innocence. From Gethsemane over to the high priest's palace in Jerusalem at that chill hour, and after Christ had spent the whole time since Thursday at midday in ways that drained His strength, made no small draft upon the suffering Son of Man. Just where they first delivered Him is not conclusively determined. In one gospel the arraignment was before Annas; in another, they led (lesson v. 57) Him away to Caiaphas. Although it matters but little to us what order events took it is well to state what might have been. Annas had been high priest, but was deposed that year. Caiaphas was his son-in-law, serving at the time as high priest. The palace is thought to have been shared by both families. There was a preliminary hearing (John xviii., 13) before Annas, that was soon followed (John xviii., 24) by leading the prisoner before Caiaphas. To Jesus it was all the same. There was no choice between the two judges. Jesus knew full well that His way led straight to the cross, and He was "as a lamb led to the slaughter, and as a sheep before its shearers is dumb, so opened He not His mouth." The meek compliance of Christ with the will of His captors, when a word from His mouth could have swept them all into eternity is more than imposing. It is proof of God's purpose to effect the salvation of mankind through the sacrifice of His Son.

THE INDICTMENT AND TRIAL.

There was no regular complaint and pleading. Everything was as irregular as it was unwarranted. Every man of them knew their victim had "done no violence, neither was deceit in His mouth." There was not a single witness armed and ready with a fact that would tell against the gentle Jesus. Even the scribes and Pharisees, who hated Him most hotly and who had on previous occasions charged that He was in league with demons, had not courage to come forward when chains were upon Him and testify to His guilt of any kind. Therefore from the first (lesson v. 59) they were forced to secure "false witnesses." In a great city it would not often occur that much search would be needed to find such witnesses. As they had paid Judas thirty pieces of silver to betray Jesus, they probably had more pieces to pay any one willing to swear away the life of the accused Christ. But judging from the expression of Matthew (verse 60) it looks as if they were much baffled in finding, even among the baser sort, one willing to perjure his soul by testifying against the Man, Christ Jesus. It affords us no comfort to meditate upon the monstrous wickedness of a body of men who could proceed with a case against one so innocent that not even a false witness could be found until after much searching. Rather we draw comfort from contemplating the spotless whiteness of Him whom we now worship as Our Savior, as He stood arraigned before the court in Caiaphas' palace.

They did find some who attempted to give evidence against the accused, but their (Mark xiv., 56) witnesses "agreed not together" until (lesson verse 60) at last there came two who had, we suppose, been drilled to the party they were to act, and they were examined. Had they aught to say against Christ's moral character? Not a word. But by some means they had heard what Jesus said in Jerusalem in the early days of His ministry, when, attacked by the Jews (John ii., 18-21), that if the temple were thrown down He could raise it "within three days." He referred to the temple of His body, but they took Him to mean the massive structure which was "forty-six years in building." By turning to Acts vi., 13, we learn that to speak in derogative terms of the temple was blasphemy, according to their law. Misinterpreting Christ's remark, they thus made Him guilty of blasphemy and worthy of death. Different authors learned in criminal law have written on this trial of Jesus before those Jewish judges, and all of them, so far as I know, have pronounced it a farce. How can we think of it otherwise?

HIS DEATH IS PLANNED.

At the first conclave (Matt. xxvi., 3-4) of chief priests and scribes at the house of Caiaphas, two days (that was Tuesday) before the Passover, they "consulted" upon killing Jesus. The original of the word "consulted" signifies "plotted." They plotted a method of murder on Tuesday, and now we find them on Thursday night with Jesus under arrest in the palace of Caiaphas, and that unspeakable head of the Jewish court counsels that it is (John xviii., 14) expedient that one man should die for the people. That is, it would be better for all to make way with one than to permit this one man to capture the hearts of all the people. Thus they put over against justice and righteousness considerations of personal advantage. A mischievous and immoral principle of procedure wherever it has been praticed.

Just observe the method of reasoning which this Caiaphas resorted to and say whether the retribution which overtook him was not deserved. You find the connection of facts in John xi. The Master had been winning friends rapidly after He raised Lazarus from the dead, so that the rulers talked of putting Lazarus (John xii., 10) to death, as a means of turning back the tide of triumph which was sweeping the Nazarene, as they feared, to sovereignty. But the dispatch of Lazarus would not, in the judgment of Caiaphas, suffice, so we hear him (John xi., 49-50) violently upbraiding his associates, saying, "Ye know nothing at all. A stupid set are ye all. Do you not see it were better for us to kill this rising favorite than to permit His popularity to spread until the whole Jewish people some day suddenly proclaim Him their king? If that should occur the next event to follow would be that Caesar would strip the Herodean house and our sanhedrin of all political power—the Romans (John xi., 48) shall come and take away both our place and nation." Thus it was not a question with Caiaphas whether Jesus deserved a violent death as a lawbreaker. He must be condemned in the interests of the party in power. What an awful exhibition of human heartlessness and baseness this scene displayed.

THE TRIUMPH OF CHRIST.

Let the question be put to the pupils: At what point and on what occasion between His cradle and His cross did Jesus stand out most majestic? Some one may answer: It was when He was transfigured on the mountain top. Or it was when at His word the stormy winds and raging sea became calm; or it was when He rode in triumph into Jerusalem amid re-echoing hosannas of mighty multitudes. But it seems to me the Son of Man on none of those occasions manifested the glory of His greatness as He did that Thursday night before His furious enemies in the palace of Caiaphas He was bereft of every follower. For the nonce He did not have the support of the presence of the dear women who on previous occasions were ever at hand. Entirely alone and bound as a culprit His corrupt judges (lesson verse 63) challenged Him to explain His claims. "But Jesus held His peace." Held it long enough to produce the most powerful impression upon those present and then spoke (verse 64) with as much assurance as if all the imperial crowns of earth were heaped at that moment on His head. How can any one take His reply to mean anything than his positive claim of very Godhood. His words cover such a claim or they are the ravings of an insane babbler. Jesus answered His judge: "I am the Christ, the Son of God. And in time ye shall see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of power and coming in the clouds of heaven." That gust of God's breath of power breaking from the lips of this friendless prisoner fairly overwhelmed the company. Something had to be done instantly to recover them from the shock. We can but think when Jesus expressed Himself as He did His face glowed with the ineffable glory and beauty and grace of God. Hence the dramatic turn which Caiaphas gave to the proceedings when (verse 65) he "rent his clothes and cried he hath spoken blasphemy." Rending the outside garment was an oriental's way of expressing extreme dissent and displeasure. But when Caiaphas added in affirmation, "He hath spoken blasphemy," he admitted thereby that Jesus really claimed deity for Himself.

EXAMPLE OF DIVINE PATIENCE.

With this in view we rise to the very summit of His greatness, when we see (lesson verse 66) this majestic claimant of equality with the Father calmly submit to the ignominy and abuse which followed. How human it would have been if Jesus had given that infuriated assembly an example of His power. He declared that the Father (John v. 22) committed all administration of it in that presence past all possibility of doubt? Just because His work had not been finished. To complete the mission on which He had come into the world He must die. Is there any other reasonable explanation to be given of Jesus' self-restraint under the outrages inflicted upon Him, when He had unmeasured power to overthrow every opposition? Christ's death as the substitutionary sacrifice for the salvation of men is the central doctrine of the Christian system. And this side of the completion of it on the cross there is no moment in which He shows His purpose more plainly than before Caiaphas He was so provoked to put forth a deific judment force that must have crushed Caiaphas and the court around him and he restrained Himself. This is an example of divine patience for us all on every time of provocation to keep before our eyes.

MONARCHY IS CHEAPEST.

Queen Victoria's civil list was fixed in 1837 at £385,000; the whole of the royal grants amount to £164,000, and the salary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, paid as it is, in Irish currency, does not much exceed £18,500 a year, says a London correspondent. If, therefore, we deduct from this the annual value of the Crown lands and the smaller hereditary revenue of £28,000 a year, we find that the whole cost of the sovereign is less than £87,000 a year, as against the civil list of the Emperor of Austria, which amounts to £760,000 a year, and the Czar of Russia, who costs his devoted subjects more than £2,000,000 annually. If we compare the cost of our government with that of France, which pays its deputies, its senators and its president no less than £506,000 annually, or with that of the United States, which pays its president, its senators and its representatives £954,000 a year, we are forced to the conclusion that a monarchy is cheaper than a republic. Beyond this, it has been calculated that the American presidential election dislocates business every four years to such an extent as to cause a national loss of something like £4,000,000. Our country is, as matters stand, the most economically administered in the whole civilized world.

CALCIMINING LIGHTHOUSES.

Take half a bushel of unslacked lime, slack it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam; strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste pound of Spanish whiting and one pound of clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water, and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and let stand a few days, covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace.

The east end of the president's house at Washington is embellished by this brilliant whitewash. It is used by the government to whitewash lighthouses. A pint of this wash mixture if properly applied will cover one square yard and will be almost as serviceable as paint for wood, brick or stone, and is much cheaper than the cheapest paint. Coloring matter may be added as desired.

MAN WITH ONE MILLION.

"Do you subscribe to the assertion that a man with $1,000,000 can do whatever he chooses?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum, "I do not. These days a man with $1,000,000 wants to lie low and keep out of trouble or the first thing he knows two or three men with a billion apiece will take his money away from him."—Washington Star.

KRAUSE'S COLD CURE

For colds in the head, chest, throat or any portion of the body, breaks up a cold in twenty-four hours without interruption to work. Will prevent colds if taken when first symptoms appear. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

FINE TYPE OF FIGHTER

Gunner Morgan, Whom Sampson Snubbed, Worked His Way Up on the Kearsarge.

Two weeks ago Rear Admiral Sampson was famous chiefly because of the efforts which had been made to advance him beyond his deserts and at the expense of a brother officer. He had suffered much in public opinion because of the circumstances which gave rise to what has come to be known as "the Sampson-Schley controversy," but that affair has been lost sight of in view of the admiral's extraordinary letter refusing to favorably indorse the application of Gunner Charles Morgan for promotion to the rank of ensign in the United States navy. Morgan's career as a sailor has been one of uninterrupted good conduct and careful study of his duties, and the young man's many acquaintances are highly indignant at the slight which has been put upon him. He was born in New Orleans thirty-five years ago of somewhat oddly mixed parentage, just after his parents had arrived in this country. His father was a Swede by nationality, but first saw the light in Rome, Italy, where he had married a Genoese girl. The boy inherited the qualities of both parents—the sturdy temperament of the Germanic race and the gentle spirit of the Latin. This mixture of blood and disposition fashioned a boy who in his after years displayed plenty of American pluck and not a little pathos. Young Morgan was attending school in 1872, and one day—it was the 27th of January—he wandered down to the levee after school hours. Out in the river lay a warship and the boy asked an old sailor who lounged near if he knew the name of the vessel.

"That's the frigate Kearsarge," said the sailor. "She's what they call a recruiting ship. They want smart-looking youngsters like you, sonny, and they'll train 'em to be sailors and fighters in the navy. Take my advice, my lad, and go to sea with Uncle Sam."

Never was there a Swedish boy that did not want to go to sea. It had always been Charlie Morgan's schoolboy dream to do so, and to go as a fighting sailor made the idea all the more attractive to him, for there was nothing he liked better than a good, square, stand-up fight and let the best boy win. The lad sat on the pier a while and thought it over. Here was his chance to go to sea in the very way he wanted. He went home and told his parents what he wanted, they were satisfied with his choice, and in a day or two he was enlisted on the Kearsarge as a "third-class boy," the lowest rung on the naval ladder. He was then barely seventeen years old.

ALWAYS DID HIS DUTY WELL.

Throughout his early training he was noted for his bravery, intelligence, quickness of decision and close attention to all details of his duty. He passed to his present rank as chief gunner with a faultless record and was invariably regarded by his superiors as a model in behavior, conduct and personal appearance Young Morgan did not return to New Orleans until 1885. He went there on the Swatara when that vessel was commissioned to carry from New Orleans to Washington $10,000,000 in silver. When the Mello-Peixotto war broke out in Brazil he was on the San Francisco and planned the defenses of Rio de Janeiro so satisfactorily as to receive the praise of the navy department. This was the first time the public heard of him. During Queen Victoria's jubilee in 1897 the best target record from all parts of the world was made by Charles Morgan, who fifteen years before had enlisted as a "third-class boy" on the Kearsarge. Later he won the marksmanship prize in the United States competition. Shortly before war was declared with Spain he was ordered for duty on board the ill-fated Maine, but on account of delay in transmission of his papers he was not on that warship when she was blown up in Havana harbor. Shortly afterward he was sent to Havana and was given charge of the investigation which resulted in the declaration of war. His testimony in regard to the explosion has been highly complimented by naval authorities.

FIRED THE FIRST GUN

At the commencement of hostilities Morgan was on board the flagship New York and had the honor of firing the first American gun at the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico. Later he was intrusted with the arrangement of torpedoes on the Merrimac, being considered one of the most efficient torpedo experts in the American navy. When Rear Admiral Sampson planned to force an entrance to Santiago harbor Gunner Morgan was put in command of the expedition, by which two small launches were to make the desperate venture of counter-mining the torpedoes of that dangerous channel.

It was about this time that the citizens of New Orleans, led by members of the Cotton exchange, collected a sum of money and bought a handsome sword, which was forwarded to Santiago and presented to Morgan on the deck of the flagship by Admiral Sampson. The letter accompanying the gift was of the most complimentary character. A diamond medal was subsequently presented to the gunner by citizens who had not been asked to subscribe for the sword. The citizens of Erie, Pa., of which place Mrs. Morgan is a native, also presented him with a sword, New Yorkers and residents of New Jersey giving him one each in addition.

It was while serving on the Michigan that Morgan met the handsome woman who is now his wife. They were married just twelve years ago.

EDITING A TURKISH PAPER.

An official private circular was issued to the Turkish newspapers several years ago as follows:

"Article 3. Do not publish scientific or literary articles too long for completion in a single issue. Avoid the notice 'To be continued,' which causes an uncomfortable tension of the mind.

"Article 4. Avoid blank spaces and suggestive dots in the body of an article. They tend to raise suppositions and to disturb the tranquility of the reader's mind, as has lately been seen in the case of the Levant Herald.

"Article 5. Avoid personalities. If anyone comes and tells you that a governor or a deputy governor has been guilty of embezzlement, maladministration or any other blameworthy conduct, treat the charge as not proved and say nothing about it.

"Article 6. You are forbidden to publish the petitions in which individuals or associations complain of acts of misgovernment and call the sultan's attention to them.

"Article 7. You are absolutely forbidden to publish a word about attempts on the lives of foreign sovereigns or acts of sedition in foreign countries, for it is not good that such things should be made known to our loyal and peaceable populations.

"Article 8. You must not mention these regulations in the columns of your journal, because they might provoke criticism or draw unpleasant observations from ill-conditioned minds."

A NEW BEER TERROR.

The discovery of Prof. Tunnicliffe and Dr. Rosenbaum of very strong evidence that the recent epidemic of beer poisoning was not due wholly to the presence of arsenic in brewing sugars has been followed by the definite announcement that the presence of the highly dangerous poison known as selenium has been detected in non-arsenical brewing sugars and in beer. Sir Cuthbert Quilter, member of parliament, commenting on this new element of danger, declares that it seriously affects the argument that the recent epidemic was entirely due to the "accidental presence" of arsenic. It does more than this, however, says Sir Cuthbert, because it shows how valueless are the precautions at present in force for the protection of the consumer of beer, since none of the authorities ever suggested the presence of this new poison. Moreover, it cannot be dealt with by the royal commission, the terms of reference excluding investigation in any other direction than that of arsenic.

"We have now proof," he adds, "of two malignant poisons with varying pharmacological action having been discovered in beer, and one may well dread lest other terrors are yet to be revealed."

William Thomson, F. I. C., told the Society of Arts many things about arsenic in beer, apropos of the Manchester poisoning. In one sample of glucose Mr. Thomson found upward of one grain of arsenic per pound. In malt and the coke used for drying it he also found arsenic in dangerous quantities. Out of 220 samples of beer examined by the chemist only twenty-one were free from arsenic. Two contained five-eighths of a grain, two one-half and one a third of a grain. American glucoses, according to Mr. Thomson, are free from the poison.—London Express.

IMPRESSIONS OF JAPAN.

In the March Century Bishop Potter relates the following experience while making a tour of one of the principal cities of Japan:

"Presently I found myself before a shop window not unlike such a one as might be found in our own Third or Eighth avenue—the window of a place primarily for the sale of newspapers and periodicals, but incidentally for almost anything and everything else. Here, conspicuously displayed among other prints and pictures, was suspended a huge broadside, such as comes sometimes with the London Graphic or Illustrated News, representing the assembled sovereigns and rulers of the world. Their grouping had in it a large suggestion and furnished to the student of political history a very useful lesson.

"In the center of this august group was seated the emperor of Japan, and gathered about him in respectful attitudes were kings and queens and presidents, among whom was our own chief magistrate, placed in what apparently, according to Japanese art, was a position of appropriate obscurity on the extreme left of the emperor, while standing behind the imperial chair in which the mikado was seated (this struck me, I confess, as curiously contravening the Japanese traditions of good manners) was the venerable and venerated queen of Great Britain and Ireland and empress of India, whose years and unexampled reign, if not her sex, would seem to have entitled her to one of the chairs in which, as I observed, the young German emperor and our own Mr. McKinley were represented as lounging.

"But the chief value of the picture lay in the help which it gave to the traveler in recovering his political perspective. If a modern publisher should make a lithograph of the rulers of the world for American consumption I presume he would put our president in the center, just as in the Transvaal a Boer publisher getting out anything of the sort would put Oom Paul there. The thing, in other words, for the traveler to learn from such an incident is that Japan—only like the rest of the world, after all—takes itself quite seriously."

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

FAVORS WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

At the recent annual meeting of the members of the New York Hebrew Technical School for Girls, Mark Twain had this to say about woman suffrage: "I have been a woman suffragist for a long time. Since the first step was taken in that movement, in 1853, there has not been a year in which women have not scored a victory against villainous laws which oppress them. I don't care who makes the laws, so long as I can see the whip lash of the ballot in woman's hands. If I live for twenty-five years more I expect to see woman armed with the ballot. She is the source of morals. States are founded on morals, not on intellect. If woman could occasionally vote, her voice, depend upon it, would be exercised righteously. In a crisis, such as the present, for example, she would go to the polls and elect a mayor who would sweep corruption away. If she had a say the city would not be in its present state. Altogether, I do not think much of civilization, but New York is a shame to such civilization as there is."

ANY OLD NAME WILL DO.

He—What do you think a good name for a girl?

She—Any good man's.—Syracuse Herald.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.

The process of electrical printing is stated to have emerged from the experimental to the practical stage, though whether it will prove a mere scientific curiosity or a substantial addition to the industrial arts is at present difficult to say. The inventor is Friere Greene, who has filed several patents covering his invention. The process is simply an adaptation of ordinary web printing from a stereotype cylinder, but requires no printing ink. The paper is chemically treated during its manufacture and in printing a continuous electric current renders the cylinder a negative pole, and the type faces appear on the paper in any color desired. The work is said to be as rapid as on an ordinary Hoe machine, but its advantages, if any, over the normal procedure have not been defined with any precision.—London Express.

THE QUEEN AND THE EMPIRE.

It is not too much to say that the whole British empire has been built up around the queen. For the queen the six hundred charged at Balaklava. For "the widow of Windsor" Tommy Atkins has been campaigning against the hillmen of India and the fuzzies of the Soudan. For the queen colonial and Englishmen have been fighting shoulder to shoulder in the Transvaal. At every regimental mess, at every public dinner, from Calcutta to London, and from London to Vancouver, where the English flag floats, the toast of the evening for half a century has been "The Queen," and the men who drank it have answered "God bless her" with their hearts.

But though Australian and Canadian, as in the case of the Boer war, have dispensed with considering the merits of the quarrel and have fought cheerfully for "the queen," it is not certain that they will do the same for his most Christian majesty, Edward VII.

It will be interesting, therefore, to watch the course of public opinion during the next decade in Canada and Australia, as well as in Great Britain. If the long arrested spirit of local nationality, the patriotism which springs up in those of English blood for the soil on which they live, does not gain rapid head in the colonies it will be contrary to all the precedents of history.—Saturday Evening Post.

VICTORIA'S STATE RING.

At her coronation the late Queen Victoria gave evidence of remarkable courage and self-control for so young a woman. The ceremonial ring was a size too small and her majesty pointed the fact out to the archbishop of Canterbury, who, however, told her that she must wear it whether it fitted or not, and she therefore forced it over her knuckle. In a few moments the finger began to swell and pain her excruciatingly, and, as she afterward said, it required all her self-possession to prevent her from screaming. At last it fortunately turned black and became numb. On her way back to Buckingham palace she never spoke a word until she alighted and saw her little terrier in the entrance vestibule. "Thank God, it is all over," she exclaimed. "There's Dash"—and straightway hurried to her chamber to get the offending ring off, which was no easy matter. Only a few months ago her majesty, in turning over a jewel box, found this very ring and repeated the anecdote to Jane Lary Churchill.

WHEN YOU GET A HEADACHE

Don't waste a minute, but go to your druggist and get a box of Krause's Headache Capsules. They will prevent pain, even though your skull were cracked. They are harmless, too. Read the guarantee. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

It took a force of auditors a week to locate a discrepancy of twelve cents between the accounts of the city controller and the city treasurer of Philadelphia in a sum total of $60,000,000.

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

"THE CHRISTIAN."

In the cast of "The Christian," which comes to the Masonic Temple Wednesday next, the Liebler management has selected a number of their leading players, including several of the principal members of Miss Allen's original "Christian" company. Miss Lilla Vane is the Glory Quale of the organization, and J. Henry Kolker, a fine romantic actor of established metropolitan reputation, will be seen as John Storm, in which he has scored a success equal to Miss Vane's Glory Quale. The other principal players include such

JOHN STORM AND GLORY QUALE.
"Say Your Prayers, Glory."

well known names as Harold Hartsell, whose interpretation of Lord Robert Ure is conceded to be quite the best this gentlemanly villain has had. Horatio Drake is in the capable hands of Arthur Maitland. Polly Love is essayed by Rachel Crothers, who has received the strongest endorsements from eminent critics for her emotional powers. Mrs. Georgia Dickson, one of the best character actresses on the English-speaking stage, has made a pronounced hit as Mrs. Callendar, her unctious Scotch dialect being a treat to hear. Frank Roberts as Archdeacon Wealthy stands out prominently. Adolph Lestina, as John Storm's father, is said to be in keeping with the others in this notable cast, while Guy Nichols as Father Lamplugh is a strong factor in the stirring scenes with John Storm and Lord Robert Ure. Perdita Hudspeth, an English actress who has made a hit in this country,

LORD ROBERT URE, BROTHER PAUL, JOHN STORM,
In "The Christian."

is the Liza, of which she is the original.

While the play has been altered in order to give greater prominence to the romantic love portions of Glory and John, the author has still adhered to the atmosphere of the book and its high purpose of introducing the reader and auditor into an environment suggestive of loftier and

THEODORE THOMAS,
Director the Chicago Orchestra.

nobler life aims. As Liebler & Co. produce the play, it is said to thrill with varied stage pictures of diversified action. The scenes in John Storm's church with the poor of London is one that has been highly commended for its stage craft. Glory appears, first as a light-hearted, wilful girl about to see "the great Babylon of London," heedless of the restraining entreaties of her lover, John Storm. She is next seen in the gay, brilliant life of the Music Hall artist, surrounded by her jovial companions. In the midst of this careless existence, the love she bears for the serious, religious John Storm is evidenced. From then on the womanly notes of the character are struck in rapid succession. Her visit to John Storm, in his lowly church among the poor of London, the almost pathetic manner in which, unbeknown to him, she kisses the hem of his gown, the devotion she shows to him at a moment when in a spirit of religious fervor he attempts "to kill her body to save her soul," and at last when she becomes the great sensation of London, she gives up her career and becomes Storm's assistant in reforming the poor.

The entire company, including the auxiliary force, numbers over fifty people, and two carloads of special scenery will be transported to the Temple stage. Seats now on sale.

ROBERT FITZSIMMONS IN "THE HONEST BLACKSMITH."

"The Honest Blacksmith," the new play in which Robert Fitzsimmons will appear on Thursday next at the Masonic Temple, is one of the most wholesome and natural stage productions of the season. While replete with stirring situations, it is free from the usually impossible thrilling climaxes. It is a picture play of everyday life, put upon the stage and acted so naturally that it is difficult to believe, while witnessing it, that it really is a theatrical performance. The famous old picture of the village smithy is shown in the first act, so like what would

ROBERT FITZSIMMONS.

be expected after reading the poem, "The Village Blacksmith," that for the time being all else is forgotten. Then Fitzsimmons himself—"and the mighty man he is"—appears to take up the burdens of Jennie Devere, the orphaned daughter of his life-long friend. Right in view of the audience the forge is started working, Bob makes a horseshoe and shoes a horse. In the next act the identical training quarters, with all the athletic appliances used by Fitzsimmons at Bergen Beach while training for his fights with Ruhlin and Sharkey, are shown, and it is there that he has the bout with Ed. Dunkhorst. In another act Fitz's own home is shown, and the presence of Mrs. Fitzsimmons and little "Bobbie" makes this as true to life as possible.

"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME."

George H. Broadhurst's London and New York success, "Why Smith Left Home," comes to the Temple next Saturday and a delightful entertainment is in store for all lovers of good wholesome fun. "Why Smith Left Home," like Broadhurst's other farces, is written for laughing purposes only. The piece has proven even more successful than his "What Happened to Jones." It is overflowing with comic situations and throughout the entire performance there is abundant evidence that the author was intent upon funmaking. The characters form a diversified aggregation with all the personages drawn upon comic lines. One incident may be outlined to illustrate the tone of the play; that of a married man making a pecuniary bargain with his cook to furnish such ill fare for the table that an unwelcome guest shall be forced to shorten what promises to be a long visit. The company is composed of players of reputation most of whom figured in includes Dean Raymond, Margaret Wycherly, Forrest Seabury, Edward West, Donald Harold, Fred Cousins, May Kintzing, Gertrude Millington, Kate Griffiths, May Thompson, Jane Elbing and Anita Bridger.

MRS. FITZSIMMONS.

MISS LILLA VANE AS GLORY QUALE
In "The Christian."

THEODORE THOMAS AND THE CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.

A rare treat is in store for local music lovers, Friday evening, March 15, the occasion of the concert at the Masonic Temple by the Chicago orchestra, under the direction of Theodore Thomas. This great musical organization numbers sixty of the most eminent musicians in America—in fact, it is doubtful if their equals can be found in the entire world. This may seem a broad assertion, but musical critics everywhere and the public both in the United States and Europe acknowledge this fact. The home of the great orchestra is in Chicago and the critics there are naturally disposed to praise their work and its great conductor, but it will be of interest to repeat what outside papers have said. Two of these are appended. The New York Herald says:

"Mr. Thomas' orchestra sounded vastly superior to the organization that was with him upon his former visit. It may and it may not be the same body of men. One thing is sure, however, the strings now give forth a richer and more homogeneous tone, while the wood-winds could scarcely be improved upon. The performance of the Beethoven symphony and the symphonic poem, "Don Juan," by Richard Strauss, must have satisfied the most exacting listener."

The Boston Transcript is quoted as follows:

"The third and last of the series of concerts by the Chicago orchestra was given in Music hall Saturday afternoon, before an immense and thoroughly representative audience. As at the two previous concerts, the great, the overwhelming feature was the playing of the symphony. In this case Beethoven's immortal fifth had a reading and a performance that simply impoverished praise. As precisely elegant as Gericke's and as stirring as Nikisch's, Mr. Thomas' reading was superior to either, in that it had all the qualities of finish, power, saneness and fascination combined. And he played upon his band like the master that he is. Nothing more noble has been heard in Music hall than the splendid outburst of the finale, that paean of triumphant hope and joy. At the close of the work the really genuine enthusiasm of the cultured audience seemed unbounded, and the conductor was recalled again and again."

The sale of seats will begin at the box office Monday morning, at 9 o'clock. The prices will be: First three rows parquet and first six rows balcony, $1.00; balance lower floor, $1.50; balance balcony, fifty cents. No seats will be laid aside to be called for unless cash accompanies the order.

THE CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.

Theodore Thomas and the Chicago Orchestra is the announcement at the Masonic Temple theater Friday evening, March 15, and among the various selections on the program Weber's "Jubilee Overture" is set down for one. The "Jubilee Overture" was composed in 1818—the autograph score bears the date of Sept. 11—and was first performed at the festival held at Dresden on the 20th of the same month, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of King Frederick Augustus I to the throne of Saxony. Weber had composed a jubilee cantata for this event, which is said to have fallen short of the requirements of the occasion; in any event, it was relegated to the background, and the present overture, an entirely distinct composition, was performed in its place. The title itself is a sufficient indication of the nature of this work, which is brought to an enthusiastic conclusion by the introduction of the national anthem, "Heil Dir im Seigerkranz"—the tune known in England as "God Save the King," and in this country as "America." The prices for the concert will be 50c, $1.00 and $1.50, and seats can be secured at the box office on and after Monday morning, March 11.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

"Why Smith Left Home" is the attraction announced at the Temple Saturday evening next.

"Barbara Freitchie" comes to the Masonic Temple theater Tuesday evening, March 19.

Sousa's band will give a concert in this city at the Masonic Temple on Thursday, March 21.

After the primary interest of Mrs. Fiske's production of "Becky Sharp" is satisfied—that is to say, the interest that the play itself and its acting embody—the scenery and furnishings and dressing of this drama are worthy of detailed study. Not the least interesting of these features is the costuming, and the quick and almost radical change that formerly took place in dress are suggested by the variations in costume shown during the comparatively short period of "Becy Sharp." The first and second acts represent English dress in perhaps its most pictorial forms. In the third act, which passes eight years later, the forms, especially of men's dress, have become exaggerated. And in the last act, five years after the third, the fashions for men have become almost grotesque. The evolution of the hat of man disclosed in the play is particularly noteworthy.

It is said that it is just like enjoying a breath of pure, fresh air from the country to see "The Village Postmaster," the New England play which has made such a success at the Fourteenth Street theater, New York, and which had a run of 150 nights there and recently concluded its third big engagement at that theater. Archie Boyd, well and favorably remembered here as Uncle Josh, in "The Old Homestead," and Uncle Nat, in "Shore Acres," plays the part of Seth Huggins, the village postmaster. He is ably supported by the original company that appeared in the play in New York. The complete New York production is promised for this engagement.

The plot of William Gillette's "Secret Service," which is to be presented at the Temple soon, is built around a romantic love story. The heroine is the beautiful daughter of one of the confederate generals, who is loved by two men, Benton Arrelsford and Captain Thorne. The former, piqued because the heroine gives his rival the preference, endeavors to bring into disgrace the hero, who is in the secret service of the United States, and is in Richmond concerned in a plot to bring about its surrender to the north. Although the hero and heroine have differences in sectional sympathy, love finally conquers all.

While in Washington early in the season Francis Wilson had an experience with feminine dead heads which surpassed anything in his rather extensive experience. In company with his manager the star arose in a crowded street car to permit a couple of young society women to secure seats. The following morning a note was received by Mr. Wilson at his hotel, reading: "Dear Mr. Wilson—Yesterday you and another gentleman gave your seats in a street car to me and my friend. Please continue your courtesy by giving us two seats for 'The Monks of Malabar' for some evening this week." As standing room was lacking during the Washington engagement, Mr. Wilson was compelled to ignore this ingenious and naive request, although the variety of nerve exhibited was as unusual as it was unique.

The big eastern "A Hot Old Time" will be the attraction at the Masonic Temple this evening. It is a farce comedy with original music that scored an emphatic success on its original production in New York two years ago and has been steadily increasing in favor ever since.

HUNTING THE COY COYOTE.

Coyote hunting is profitable in Oregon, and the coyotes appear to be plentiful, says the Chicago Chronicle. The state pays for the scalps of these animals and also for those of wildcats, and up to the end of last year scalp-bounty warrants aggregating $100,000 had been issued. Of the estimated $10,000 issued last month, one for $1,106 went to a mighty hunter of Harney county, whose score was 490 coyotes and 63 wildcats. In the lack of ready cash the state issues warrants for the bounty, and it is expected that the legislature at its present session will provide for the payment of these warrants. They are held largely by investors and merchants, who secured them at from 50 to 80 cents on the dollar and who regard them as gilt-edged, as they draw 6 per cent interest.

It is more than possible that there is some fraud in the scalp bounty business, and a new law is proposed to require the counties to pay one-third of the bounty, thus enlisting the county authorities in guarding against imposition. Affidavits will be required also from the applicants for bounty.

The South African Chartered company has placed an order for twelve batteries of quick-firing guns in Germany.

RECOVERIES FROM GRIP.

Mrs. E. I. Masters, at her home in Monitor, Ind., used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills to cure after effects of grip.

Mrs. A. E. Lopeer, in the little town of Modella, Minn., used Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nerve and Liver Pills and was well in a few days.

George J. Flannery was relieved of the awful pains in his head in fifteen minutes by the use of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Now he is rapidly recovering at his home in Buffalo, N. Y.

J. C. Helfrey, foreman at the Westinghouse factory in East Pittsburg, had a severe attack of grip, but he used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pain Pills and was soon back in his place.

Rev. C. Body was in a serious condition at his home in St. Paris, O., but Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills pulled him through all right.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Office 'phone 261. Residence 1047.

Robert Spice,
PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER...
48 WEST MAIN STREET.

For Grip aches use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.
Sold by all Druggists.

AN APOLOGY.

Lady—I won't have you tramps always coming to my back door!
Weary—I tried de front door, ma'am, but de bell wouldn't ring.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT .....
DR. WENGER,
SPECIALIST,

25 years European and American hospital and private practice experience for all Desperate, Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of Head, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Heart, Bowels, Bladder, Blood, Skin, Eye, Ear and Sexual diseases.

Kidney and Urinary weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick-dust or white, painful urination, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Strictures, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.

Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain.

Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without knife or pain.

Do not let timidty or prejudice keep you from calling

OFFICE DAYS:—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Sunday hours, 2 to 4 only.

Dr. N. R. Wenger,
126 Calhoun Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

MASONIC TEMPLE.....

SATURDAY, MARCH 9,
The Bright Breezy Laugh Producer,
"A Hot Old Time."
Gracey and Burnett.
Prices, 25c, 50c and 75c.

MASONIC TEMPLE

SUNDAY, MARCH 10.
OBERAMMERGAU
Its People and Its
PASSION PLAY
Illustrated Lecture by
HARRY E. FEIGHT.

Colored views. Original Passion music, composed 200 years ago. Orchestra and Choir Singers. Seats now on sale. Reserved—25 and 50 cents.

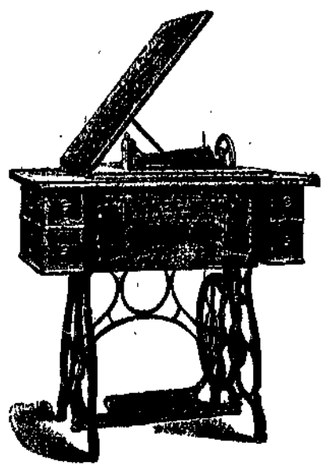
MASONIC TEMPLE

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.
Theodore Thomas
—and the—
Chicago Orchestra.
60—MUSICIANS—60.

PRICES—First three rows parquet and six rows balcony, $1.00; balance parquet and circle, $1.50; balance balcony, 50 cents.

Seat sale Monday, March 11th. No seats laid aside unless order is accompanied by cash.

No One Questions The Fact



The Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine is superior to all others because it sews faster, runs lighter, sews with SINGLE or DOUBLE thread and is the only drop head machine made with a vertical lift. The superiority of the Standard Machine is acknowledged by all.

C. C. Schlatter & Co., Hardware and Cutlery, 38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

THE LION OF MASSINA

—Copyright, 1898

By .... CHARLES B. LEWIS

THE FIRST person to report the presence of the Lion of Massina in the province of that name in the French possessions in the Soudan was a soldier. The province takes its name from a mountain 300 miles east of the sea coast. A single soldier was accompanying the mail rider between the military posts of El Banty and Wallado, and they were riding by night on a road skirting the base of the mountain. Lions had been plentiful in that locality before the establishment of the posts, which were 25 miles apart, but the garrisons had been turned into lion hunters until the game had been exterminated or driven out. In the year 1873 soldiers and natives killed 20 lions and trapped 15 alive. During the year 1873 not even the roar of a lion was heard within 30 miles of either post. At five o'clock in the afternoon of May 5, 1874, the mail rider and trooper left the post of El Banty. At half-past seven, when they had made a distance of 18 miles, and were about to water their horses at a stream crossing the highway, the lion suddenly appeared.

It was now night, but there was a full moon shining directly on the road. The lion sprang out of the cover of some bushes directly in front of the horses, and for a long minute the two men had a fair sight of him. They could not at first credit the fact that he was a lion, owing to his great bulk. Subsequent measurements proved him at least one-third larger than any lion of which there is any record. As soon as the horsemen realized what was before them they turned to flee. As they

THE LION SPRANG UPON THE LIEUTENANT.

did so the beast sprang upon the mail rider and bore man and horse to the ground. The trooper was not pursued, and when he returned to El Banty and reported what had occurred, a squad of 20 men was ordered out. On reaching the spot where the tragedy had occurred they found plenty of evidences scattered around, but it was not until next day that they found the bodies of man and horse. The lion had killed the mail rider by a blow of his paw, smashing the skull over the right ear. The neck of the horse was broken. The man had been picked and carried along the road for half a mile and then flung aside. The body of the horse, which weighed about 1,200 pounds, had been dragged through the bushes a distance of 60 rods and partly devoured. At one spot where a ravine seven feet wide crossed the lion's path, he had lifted the body clear of the ground and leaped across with it.

This was the beginning of a series of adventures and tragedies which made the big lion famous in many lands. Forty soldiers from each garrison were detailed to hunt him down, and were assisted by 200 natives. The hunt was kept up for two weeks, during which time the lion killed three natives, two soldiers, and four horses, and escaped unwounded. From the first it was realized that he was a queer beast. He never roared at night nor growled when springing at his victims. Notwithstanding his great size, he moved with the celerity of a kitten and the craft of a fox. While the soldiers were looking for him in front he would appear in the rear and kill a man or horse and be off without noise. One night he crept between the camp-sentinels who were wide awake and only 30 feet apart, and penetrating to the center of the camp and being obliged to leap over a dozen sleeping men, he seized a corporal who was smoking beside a fire and carried him off. The poor soldier's cries alarmed the camp, but the lion got safe away. He did not kill the man to satisfy his hunger, but dropped the body after carrying it half a mile. In no case did he eat any of his human victims, but would sometimes devour almost the entire body of a horse. After a fortnight or so the natives refused to render any further assistance, claiming that the beast was possessed of an evil spirit and even understood all that was said about him. The soldiers could accomplish nothing without them, and the hunt was therefore abandoned for a time.

During this interval of about 20 days the lion visited a native village called Shokko and killed two men, three women, a boy and five head of cattle. He entered the place just after dark, and his work was completed and he had vanished before any general alarm was raised. He simply trotted through the village from east to west and knocked people aside as he went. After killing the cattle he picked up a dog and carried the cur over five miles before dropping it. Three nights later he visited another village 20 miles from the first, and, leaping in among the live stock, over a fence 12 feet high, he killed two oxen, three cows, two goats and a donkey. A herder saw him as he entered and left the inclosure, and he declared that the lion did his work inside of three minutes.

The excitement now spread to all villages within 30 miles of Mount Massina, and the soldiers were about to be ordered out again, when a party of French hunters arrived from Port St. Louis, on the coast. They numbered six, and as they made ready to hunt down the beast they were joined by four officers from the garrisons. By the offer of large bribes about 20 natives were induced to lend their assistance, and the hunt was entered upon with great ardor.

The 30 or more men were divided into parties of five each and stationed at different points to beat over certain territory. For the first three days nothing was seen of the lion. Then one night as four out of the five men in one party slept while the fifth stood sentinel, the lion made a sudden dash up to their horses, killed three and vanished. This was at ten o'clock. At midnight the beast was in another camp 14 miles away. He had entered camp and was looking into the door of a tent wherein two men slept, when the sentinel saw him and fired his rifle. The lion did not bound away, but stared at the sentinel for a few seconds and trotted off. Two days later, after the parties had consolidated and were beating along the banks of a ravine, one of the hunters suddenly disappeared. His rifle was found soon after, but it was four or five hours before the mystery was solved. Then his dead body was found on an open spot three miles from where the lion had stealthily crept up and seized him from behind. The beast had caught the man by the shoulder and given him such a wrench that his neck was broken. The only marks to be found were on the shoulder. The body had not been dragged, but carried, and the lion had not turned aside for any obstruction.

The record from May, 1874, to April, 1875, a period of about 11 months, was astounding. During that time the lion killed fourteen soldiers, 27 natives, 20 horses, 45 head of cattle, 14 camels, 25 donkeys and about 50 goats. He kept 16 villages in constant terror, made two roads so unsafe that travelers ceased to use them, and the main road between the two military posts mentioned had to be kept guarded and patrolled by troops. The beast wandered about by day as well as by night, and in the course of 24 hours would sometimes travel a distance of 40 miles. On one occasion at two o'clock in the afternoon he suddenly appeared on the highway in front of a squad of cavalry numbering 14 men. Before a man had time to fire at him the lion sprang upon the lieutenant in command, dragged him from his saddle and was off with him. He seized the officer by the thigh and carried him as a cat does a mouse. The men dismounted and pursued, and the body was dropped and recovered after a chase of half a mile. It was then seen that the officer must have died of fright. The teeth of the lion had not even drawn blood, nor could any injuries be found. I give you the record just as it was furnished to the French consul at Port St. Louis. Because of their failure to kill this dreaded beast two colonels were transferred to other posts, and the prestige of the garrison greatly suffered with the natives.

About the first of April, 1874, three separate parties arrived at St. Louis on the same day. One was from Paris, one from Cape Town, and one from London. Those from Paris and London had been sent over by the Royal Zoological gardens to secure the lion as a curiosity—the one from Cape Town was in the pay of a great American circus company, and happened to be there when the news of the Lion of Massina. Each party went up the country at the earliest possible moment, and in due time all were heard from. The object was to capture the royal beast alive and unhurt. As soon as they arrived at the district, the parties separated and each began its work. No wild animal ever had such a lot of keen and crafty hunters at its heels. The French party took the plain and its four villages to the west of the mountain. The English took the forest and plain to the south, while the Americans went to the north. The country to the north was hill and valley and plain, and there was but one village within 30 miles of the mountain. Every sort of trap and pitfall and spring gun had been tried over and over again without success. The French and English parties tried the two first again on every road and path and around every village, but though the lion continued to roam about as before he was too sharp to be caught.

It was left to the Americans to catch him, finally, and they did it in a very simple way. They spread fish nets on the inside of several cattle pens, and did not hunt for the lion at all. At the end of two weeks he came at midnight one night to kill cattle. No one heard or saw him until he leaped the fence, and was entangled in the nets. Other nets were quickly thrown over him, and in a few minutes he was so tangled up as to be helpless. Between ten and 12 o'clock he had traveled a distance of 12 miles. At ten o'clock he had killed two cows tied at the door of a native hut, and left them to make the journey across the country to the cattle pen which proved his destruction.

When it became known that the dreaded lion had been captured the natives assembled to the number of 5,000 to view him. On his way down to the coast he was gazed at by at least 30,000 people. His captors were offered as high as $8,000 in gold for him, but he was not for sale. In Port St. Louis he was put on exhibition, and in ten days over $500 was taken in at the door. He was placed aboard of a steamer bound for Havre, thence to be sent to New York, but in ten days was found dead in his cage, though seemingly in perfect health up to the hour he died. An autopsy proved that he was deaf and dumb from the day of his birth. He could not as much as whine nor could he have heard the report of a rifle at his ear. That he was dumb many had suspected, but that he had run his course and made such a record with one of his chief senses missing has always been considered marvelous by those who know the story.

A Window in New York

Copyright, 1898. By M. QUAD.

CURTAINS had been hung so as to make a little room of the saloon window, and seated on a wooden chair in the window was a rather seedily-dressed man, who sat with folded arms and eyes fixed on the buildings opposite. Around the window was a crowd of 300 men and boys, jostling and peering and hardly saying a word to each other, while a policeman kept a lane clear down the middle of the sidewalk.

"What is it?" I asked of the officer, as he came to a halt for a moment.

"Dunno," was his curt reply.

"What is it?" I asked of three or four different ones in the crowd.

"Dunno," was the reply of each one.

I squeezed my way through the crowd until I got close to the window. The man inside sat stiffly erect and seldom moved foot or finger. He didn't look like a hero, and he wasn't clothed as a champion athlete. After gazing at him for 15 minutes without catching on to anything, I went inside and asked of a man behind the bar:

"Will you please explain what sort of an exhibition this is?"

"It's no exhibition," he replied.

"But there's a man in the window."

"Yes."

"Isn't he on exhibition?"

"He may be."

"But if he isn't, why is he there?"

"Dunno."

When the barman had served two thirsty customers I returned to the charge and asked:

"Is the man in the window a bridge jumper, or anything of that sort?"

"I guess not."

"Has he saved anybody's life or performed some daring deed?"

"Not that I know of."

"He looks like a common sort of man."

"Yes, he is."

"In fact, I'd take him for a tramp."

"So would I."

"My friend," I continued, with one last desperate effort, "is he sitting there in that window with any particular object in view?"

"Haven't I told you I didn't know?" shouted the barman, as he flushed up. "He came in here and asked if he might sit in the window, and as I hadn't any other use for it I told him to sit and be hanged to him. That's all I know about it, and now don't bother me any more!"

It was a New York window and a New York crowd, of course, and for three hours more the crowd hung on and gazed and wondered, and then dissolved grudgingly.

NERVES LIKE A FLAT-IRON.

A woman who suffered for three years from nervous prostration says two bottles of Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound effected a complete cure. She hardly knows today whether she has nerves or not, as she never feels them. It is certanly a wonderful remedy. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

A famous ink long used in Germany was made of a combinattion of chromate of potash with a solution of logwood in the proportions of one part of the former to 1,000 parts of the latter.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

THE RESPECTABLE SALOON.

Quaker Deals a Telling Blow to the Father of the Low Down and Disreputable Resorts.

Several persons, among them a Quaker, were crossing the Allegheny mountains in a stage.

A lively discussion arose on the subject of temperance and the liquor business, and those engaged in it were severely handled. One of the company remained silent. After enduring it as long as he could he said: "Gentlemen, I want you to understand that I am a liquor dealer. I keep a public house, but I would have you to know that I have a license and keep a decent house. I don't keep loafers and loungers about my place, and when a man has enough he can get no more at my bar. I sell to decent people and do a respectable business."

He thought he had put a quietus on the subject and that no answer could be given. Not so. The Quaker said:

"Friend, that is the most damnable part of thy business. If thee would sell to drunkards and loafers, thee would help to kill off the race, and

THE FIRST STEP AND THE LAST.

society would be rid of them. But thee takes the young, the poor, the innocent, and the unsuspecting, making drunkards and loafers of them. When their character and money are all gone thee kicks them out, and turns them over to other shops to finish off; and thee ensnares others and sends them on the same road to ruin."—Christian Work.

WHISKY DID IT.

The Case of Frank H. Hamilton at Minneapolis as a Temperance Sermon.

A murder trial that aroused interest all over the country has just come to a close in Minneapolis. Leonard Day, a young society man with a reputation as "a high roller," was killed in the barroom of the West hotel on Sunday morning, November 25. Frank H. Hamilton, sporting editor of the Minneapolis Times and scion of an aristocratic eastern family, had been introduced to Day about 25 minutes before the tragedy occurred. Day accused Hamilton of having made uncomplimentary remarks about him to a certain young woman. They clinched, and while the scuffle was in progress Day was stabbed.

It was not proved that Hamilton delivered the fatal stroke. Evidence was introduced to show that the knife with which the cut was made had belonged to Day himself, and it was even intimated during the trial that one of the murdered man's society friends who accompanied him at the time of the quarrel with Hamilton gave the thrust to satisfy a grudge.

Hamilton, on his part, protested his innocence, and when asked to explain why he did certain things, such as kneeling and praying beside the dead man, said that he was too drunk at the time to remember all that happened. Evidence was introduced to show that he was under the influence of liquor when he met Day, and it was contended by his lawyers that he was in such a maudlin and limp condition that it would have been a physical impossibility for him to have committed the murder.

There seems to be no doubt of the truth of the claim that Hamilton was drunk, and right here lies the moral of the case—a moral that every young man who is inclined to surrender to the influence of strong drink would do well to take home to himself. Hamilton may or may not have stabbed Day. There are many who believe him innocent. But he has been found guilty of manslaughter. If he is innocent he must blame his drunken condition at the time of Day's death for the blight that has fallen upon his life. If he killed Day whisky is still to blame for the black crime that must stand against him on the higher Books of Judgment.

It was to get whisky that he went to the barroom where he and the murdered man met. Otherwise they would not have encountered each other as they did. But for his desire for whisky Hamilton's respectable relatives would not now be bowed in grief. But for whisky Hamilton would not be in a cell to-day, ruined at the time when his career ought to be just at its beginning.

The whole story of his shame, his suffering, his irreparable misfortune, may be told in three words—whisky, whisky, whisky.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Berlin is to have a school for coachmen, in which drivers are to be taught to get along in the crowded city streets.

TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.

The Twentieth Century Sees Total Abstinence as Only Standard of Moral Rectitude and Worth.

When Dr. Rush lit his torch of temperance truth and held it aloft early in the nineteenth century, so brilliant was the light that the people were startled as if awakening out of deep sleep. In his famous "Essay on Spirits" he says: "Were it possible for me to speak with a voice so loud as to be heard from the river St. Croix to the utmost shores of the Mississippi, which bound the territory of the United States, I would say: 'Friends and fellow citizens, avoid the habitual use of those seductive liquors.'" We smile as we read the expression "the remotest shores of the Mississippi," thinking of our ever-widening possessions, but while our knowledge of geography has undergone great changes, our ideas of the far-reaching value of total abstinence have, if possible, still more expanded.

While Dr. Rush was far in advance of his time, his most daring claims as to the harmful effect of strong drink upon the mental and moral nature of man have not only been sustained, but vastly intensified with the increase of light and progress.

Consider the motives for total abstinence from the standpoint of physical well-being. When the pioneers of our cause first pointed out the evil effects of strong drink upon the body they had in mind the rough and ready yeoman, home-spun, slow-moving, hardy, not over nice in person nor high strung in mind, upon whom a debauch would leave comparatively few visible traces. But after a century of schools and books, wealth and culture, how vast has been the change for the better in neatness of dress, good taste and personal refinement on the part of the average citizen! The popular demand for a decorous appearance, clean linen and neat apparel is proving a powerful motive to keep the man inside the clothes sober.

Even more convincing a motive for total abstinence in our day is the imperative demand for a clear brain and steady nerves. As the lightning express surpasses the ox team as a mode of transportation, so has life become more intense, exacting and complicated since the days of Dr. Rush. If Napoleon the Great could lose one of his greatest battles, as historians claim, by a fit of indigestion, certain it is that the hard-pressed business man has every reason to guard against a single debauch, lest he wake up the next morning and find his business ruined. And not only is it seen that alcohol stands straight in the way of financial success, but educators are now coming forward and showing that in the home where strong drink and tobacco have a place, the children run great risk of falling behind in their studies, not being able to cope in mental power and physical endurance with classmates from temperance homes.

And highest of all in the cumulative motives for total abstinence stands the latter day demand for consistency of manhood. In certain elements of character our generation may not surpass, nor even equal, the best men and women the past has produced, but our sense of consistency is certainly keener; we now see that neither the pomp of station nor the sanction of custom can atone for drunkenness and weak self-indulgence. Our sense of true manhood and womanhood has become more balanced and ideal. As never before men are beginning to see that anything which harms body, mind or soul is utterly inconsistent with true dignity and worth. While, therefore, we are not blind to the fact that both the seductiveness of the drink evil and the means for gratification have greatly increased during the past century, the motives for total abstinence have not only kept pace with the foe, but far outstripped him. The twentieth century man, to be logically consistent, must needs be a total abstainer.—Union Signal.

GLEANINGS.

Where temperance reigns crime wanes.—Christian Work.

"Strong drink" is midnight darkness; total abstinence is noonday light.—National Advocate.

France consumes more wine than Germany, the United States and the United Kingdom put together.

Gov. Bliss, of Michigan, in his inaugural address, recommends the prohibition of the sale of cigarettes within the borders of that state.

"This is where we deposit our money," said one of a group of men who were entering a saloon, to an associate who was evidently making his way toward a near-by bank. In that chance remark there was a truth even deeper than appears at first sight.—Youth's Companion.

Ninety-seven young girls in Trenton, N. J., have signed the following pledge: "I hereby promise not to keep company with or to marry any man who is not a total abstainer from the use of all intoxicating liquors, including wine, beer and cider, and I promise to abstain from the same myself. I won't marry a man to save him."

The Ontario Educational association appointed a committee to revise the curricula of the public schools. This committee, although not hostile to the temperance text books, in its endeavor to secure simplicity of courses, had advised the discontinuance of their use. Agitation in favor of their retention, however, gives good reason to hope that temperance instruction will be continued.—Ram's Horn.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

White Fruit House

PRICES FOR 1901.

Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Syrups, Spices, Tobaccos, Fresh Fruits, California Dried Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Canned Fish and Salt Fish, Wool Carpets, Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Tapestries, Moquettes and Axminster Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Chinese Matting and Window Shades.

SUGARS, ALL GRADES, REDUCED ⅛C POUND.

Standard Granulated Sugar, 8c lb. Powdered Sugar, 6½c lb. Cut Loaf, 6½c lb. Coffee A Sugar, 5½c lb. Yellow Extra C Sugar, 5c lb. New Orleans Sugar, 4½c lb.

TEAS—GREEN, OOLONG AND JAPAN.

Fine grade of Teas command full price; beside the war in China and a heavy duty has put the price of teas up. But buying in large quantities and direct from the importer, thereby saving you a profit of 10c to20c pound.

Extra Good Young Hyson, 35c lb. Very Best Young Hyson, 50c lb. Gunpowder, Good, 40clb., Best 60clb. Best Ceylon Tea, 60c lb. English Breakfast, 60c lb. Good Oolong, 35c, Best 60c lb. Good Japan, 40c lb, Best 50c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

REDUCED 2 CENTS A POUND.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Green Rio, 10c lb. Very Best Green Rio, 12c lb. Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb. Rich Mocha, Green, 25c lb. Our best Roasted Rio, 14c lb. Roasted Java, 31c lb. Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.

LAKE FISH AND BOSTON FISH FOR THE LENTEN SEASON.

Family White Fish, ½ bbl., $1.75. Family White Fish, kit, 55c. No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.25. Mackerel, kit, $1.35. Labrador Herring, 2c each. Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25. Scotch Herring, keg, 35c. Holland Herring, keg, 85c. Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c. Summer Cured Cod Fish, 8c.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 16c. California Egg Plums, 10c. California Apricots, 16c. California Peaches, 18c. California White Cherries, 20c. Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 9c. Sugar Corn, 8c. Egyptian Corn, 10c. Early June Peas, 10c. String Beans, 7c.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 8c lb. Best California Rainsins, 10c lb. California Apricots, 12c lb. California Prunes, 5c and 9c lb. Evaporated Apples, 8c lb. Domestic Apples, 6c lb. Pitted Plums, 12c lb. New Currants, 17c lb. No. 1 Blackberries, 10c lb. California Peaches, 10c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 30c gallon. Best New Orleans, 40c gallon. Maple Syrup, 75c gallon. Good New Orleans, 20c gallon. Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon. Lyndon Maple Syrup, 35c bottle.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon. Boiled Linseed Oil, 80c gallon. Raw Linseed Oil, 80c gallon. Castor Oil, 70c gallon. Machine Oil, Bright, 30c gallon. Neatsfoot, 80c gallon. Fish Oil, 60c gallon. Lard Oil, 60c gallon. Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon. Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon. California Sherry, 80c gallon. German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon. German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c. California Angelica, 80c gallon. California Muscatel, 60c gallon. Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c bottle. Whiskies, New $1.10, and $1.25 gallon. Whiskies, Old, $1.40, $1.75, $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut, 35c lb. Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 43c lb. Hiawatha Fine Cut, 70c lb. Flor De Anna Cigars, 55c per box. Artistic Cigars, 65c per box. Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box. Horse Shoe Plug, 45c lb. Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T. plug, 18c. Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug. Corn Cake Smoking, 25c lb. American Star Smoking, 27c lb. Mail Pouch, 43c lb.

CARPETS, MATTING, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 12c each. Window Shades, extra, 25c each. Window Shades, best, 33c each. Rag Carpet, good per yard, 22c. Rag Carpet, home made, per yard, 40c. Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 75c. Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 85c. Linoleum, good, $1.10 yard. Linoleum, best, $1.00 yard. Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard. Floor Oil Cloth, good, 27c yard. Ingrain Carpets, good, 30c yard. Ingrain Carpets, 50c yard. Extra Supers, per yard, 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

"Failing to find relief from the grip with old methods, I took Dr. Miles' Pain Pills, Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills and was permanently cured."—Gust. Egan, Jackson, Mich.

"After suffering for two months from a severe attack of grip, I found quick relief and a lasting cure by using Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills and Heart Cure."—Harry Abbott, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Grip made me very weak and nervous, with tightness of chest and headache. Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nervine gave me quick relief."—Mrs. Clarinda Butler, W. Wheeling, O.

"I had grip three months; could not sleep; pain all over and headaches very bad. Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills and Liver Pills made me well." Mrs. E. C. Bowlby, Waterloo, Ind.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD. ROSE-COLD. HAY-FEVER. CATARRH. DEAFNESS. HEADACHE. 50 CTS. ELY BROS. NEW YORK

The enormous production of tea in India and Ceylon has led English traders to take steps to reduce the quantity somewhat and to improve the quality.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

From Ft. Wayne.	Leaves	Arrive
Valparaiso and Chicago.	* 3 30 am	* 5 20 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 3 30 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 4 55 am	* 9 22 pm
New York and Wash'tn.	* 5 30 am	* 3 25 am
Conneaut and Pittsb'g.	* 5 30 am	* 3 25 am
Mansfield and Lima	*12 01 am	†11 55 am
Canton and Pittsburg	*12 01 am	* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	† 7 30 am	†10 30 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	†12 15 pm	†12 30 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg	†12 40 pm	* 3 25 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 4 10 pm	* 7 35 pm
Lima and Crestline	† 7 00 am	† 7 30 am
New York and Wash'tn.	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila	* 9 30 pm	* 4 50 am
Pittsburg & Phila	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Wash'tn.	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso and Chicago.	*10 15 am	* 4 15 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago		*11 55 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY.
In effect March 3, 1901.

NORTH BOUND.
For Grand Rapids and north ..... 3 20 a.m
" " " " " ..... 8 50 a.m
" " " " " ..... 4 15 p.m
From Richmond arrives ..... 8 40 a.m

SOUTH BOUND.
For Richmond and Cincinnati ..... 12 05 a.m
" " " " ..... 6 55 a.m
" " " " ..... 12 30 p.m
From Grand Rapids arrives ..... 8 50 p.m
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.
No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily ..... 5 50 a.m
No. 6 New England Fast Mail daily ..... 11 45 a.m
No 24 Atlantic Express—daily ..... 6 47 p.m
No. 18 Peru Accom. daily arrive ..... 9 37 a.m

GOING WEST.
No. 19 Indianapolis Express—daily ..... 5 50 a.m
No. 7 St. Louis Express daily ..... 9 37 a.m
No. 5 Government Fast Mail—daily ..... 5 40 p.m
No. 3 St. Louis limited—daily ..... 8 20 p.m

Telephones—Home-Bell, No. 6.

Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway.

DEPART.
No. 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.) .. 7 05 a.m
No. 33 Local Freight (except Sun.) .... 8 00 a.m
No. 6 Mixed (except Sun.) ..... 2 00 p.m

ARRIVE.
No. 5 Mixed (except Sun.) ..... 11 00 a.m
No. 3 Mail and Express (except Sun.) . 8 10 p.m
No. 31 Local Freight (except Sun.) .... 5 30 p.m

NICKEL PLATE

9—12—2—190

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars throughout.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 6	9 [illegible]
Nickel Plate Express, No. 2	8 [illegible]
Eastern Express, No. 4	7 [illegible]
Local Freight	17 [illegible]
WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	
Standard Express, No. 5	[illegible]
Western Express, No. 1	[illegible]
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3	3 [illegible]
Local Freight	[illegible]

†Daily Except Sunday.
Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Nickel Plate Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

For rates and information, address A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

L. S. & M. S. TIME CARD in effect Dec. 2 1900.

NORTHBOUND	DEPART
No. 483 Local Freight	7 20 a m
No. 457 Express and Mail	11 55 a.m
No. 459 Express and Mail	5 00 p.m
SOUTHBOUND	ARRIVE
No. 456 Express and Mail	11 25 a.m
No. 410 Express and Mail	3 00 p.m
No. 462 Local Freight	2 50 p.m

A. W. CRASPER, Ticket Agt.

L. E. & W. RY.—TIME TABLE.

South.
No. 41 Except Sunday ..... 1:10 a.m
No. 43 Except Sunday ..... 4:15 p.m
No. 45 Sunday Only ..... 4:15 p.m
No. 173 Local Freight ..... 5:25 a.m

North.
No. 40 Except Sunday ..... 11:40 a.m
No. 44 Sunday Only ..... 11:40 a.m
No. 42 Except Sunday ..... 10:25 p.m
No. 144 Local Freight ..... 4:00 p.m

C. F. Daly, G. P. A. C. W. Crosser, Indianapolis. Ticket Agt.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Clinton streets, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30; morning service and sermon at 10:45; Christian Endeavor at 6:30; evening service at 7:30. Prayer meeting as usual Wednesday evening.

Westminster Presbyterian church, on West Berry street, between Webster and Ewing streets.—On Sunday Rev. McCaughtery, of Ottawa, Ill., will preach. He is a candidate for the pulpit and will officiate both morning and evening. Morning service at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.; Junior Christian Endeavor at 3 p. m.; union Endeavor meeting at Grace Reformed church on Sunday night at 6 o'clock; evening sermon at 7:30.

Third Presbyterian church, 540 Calhoun street, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue, Rev. J. A. F. McGaw, D. D., pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; O. B. Fitch, superintendent. Morning service at 10:45; subject of sermon, "Strength for Flying, Running and Walking." The Christian Endeavor society will join in the union meeting at Grace Reformed church at 6 o'clock p. m. Evening service at 7:30; subject of of lecture, "The Book of Numbers." Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, at 7:30; topic, "Jesus and Pilate." The ladies' social tea with Mrs. James English, 140 Jackson street, Thursday afternoon. The annual congregational meeting on Friday evening at 7:30. Reports will be presented by the session, board of deacons, board of trustees, Woman's Missionary society, Ladies' Aid and Christian Endeavor. A president and clerk of the congregation, and elders, deacons and trustees will be elected.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, J. C. Breckenridge, pastor; residence, No. 425 West Main street.—Sabbath services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor—10:30 a. m., sermon, "A Fair Equivalent;" 7:45 p. m., twentieth century prelude, "Was the Lavish Display at the Inaugural Ball Justified in Democratic America?" sermon subject, "Sin's Troubled Sea;" 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 6:30 p. m., Christian Endeavor; Mrs. Clara Diana Stacey will sing at the morning service; Women's Bible study Tuesday, 2:30 p. m.; midweek services Wednesday night.

West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ, corner Miner street and West Creighton avenue, Zach. A. Harris, minister—For week beginning March 10—Lord's day: Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; sermon topics, morning, "Deceitfulness of Sin;" evening, "The Ways of Death;" Junior C. E., 3:30 p. m.; Senior C. E., 6:30 p. m.; topic, "A Castaway," I Cor., 9:24-27; midweek services, Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; topic, "The Renewal of Strength," Isa., 11:31, 26:4, and Col. 1:9-19; Thursday evening, teachers' meeting.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30, Paul Moesman, superintendent; morning worship at 10:45; sermon, "Show Thyself a Man;" evening gospel service at 7:30; the pastor will deliver an address on "Some Modern Substitutes for Faith;" union Y. P. S. C. E. service in Grace Reformed church at 6 o'clock.

The South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland, Rev. D. T. Williams, pastor—Preaching services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; themes—morning, "Sennacherib's Overthrow;" evening, "Duty and Safety;" Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior Christian Endeavor, 3:00 p. m.; the Senior Christian Endeavor will join the union meeting at the Grace Reformed church at 6:00 p. m.; midweek service Wednesday evening at 7:30; topic, "The Promised Kingdom;" the Ladies' Aid society will meet for tea at the home of Mrs. Blanchard on Taylor street Thursday afternoon and evening.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry Street M. E. church—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 a. m., theme, "The Church and Her Obligations;" general class, 12 m.; Junior league, 2:30 p. m.; Epworth meeting, 6:30 p. m.; sermon, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor—9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30 a. m., sermon; 12 m., classes; 3 p. m., Junior league; 6:30 p. m., Epworth league; 7:30 p. m., sermon; subject, "Cutting a Great Swath—Living That Counts." Music conducted by Linden quartet. 7:30 Wednesday evening, prayer meeting.

Simpson M. E. church, corner of Harrison and Dawson streets—Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m., J. E. Graham, superintendent; morning service, 10:30, followed by class meeting, led by William Killen; Junior league, 2:30; Senior league, 6:30; evening service, 7:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening; question class Friday evening.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor—The services tomorrow will begin with the Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. A. McMaken, superintendent. There will be preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m.; subject, "Human Limitations." The classes will meet at noon; the Junior league will hold its session at 3 p. m.; the Epworth league will have a devotional hour at 6:30 p. m., and evening service will be held at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting and choir practice Wednesday evening. Meeting of steward's board Thursday evening.

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue, B. Sawyer, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m.; class meeting at 12 m.; Junior Epworth league at 2:30 p. m., led by Miss Patterson; Senior Epworth league at 6:30 p. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m. Ella Wheeler, of Huntington, Ind., will sing both morning and evening. Solo by Mr. Watterson, who will also lead the choir. On Monday evening at 7:30 there will be a meeting of the stewards. Ladies' aid will meet Wednesday afternoon at 2:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

REFORMED.

St. John's Reformed church, John H. Bosch, pastor—9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:15 a. m., morning service and preaching, subject, "The Manifestation of Christ's Power and Glory in the Garden of Gethsemane;" 7 p. m., devotional meeting of the young people; 7:30 p. m., evening service and preaching. The fourth sermon of a series of sermons on the Twenty-third Psalm will be delivered. Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., Lent services; subject, "The Suffering Christ, Our Helper and Our Comforter." Immediately after these services will follow a short discussion and explanation of the Sunday school lesson.

Salem Reformed church, next to postoffice—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service and preaching at 10:30; evening service and preaching at 7:30. The evening services will be in English. There will be special music at the evening service. The ladies' society meets Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. The ladies' monthly social will be held in their hall in rear of church on next Thursday afternoon. Young people's meeting on Wednesday evening. Rev. Philip Ruhl, pastor.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, D. D., pastor—Sabbath morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30, Rev. B. Ruf, of the Reformed Orphans' home, will preach; young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m.; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Junior Christian Endeavor at 2 p. m. Sunday evening from 6 to 7 o'clock there will be a union meeting of all the Christian Endeavor societies of the city. E. R. Gesaman will preside and E. F. Yarnelle will lead the singing.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street. Subject, "Substance;" golden text, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal: but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal"—Matthew 6:19-20. Testimonial meetings 8 o'clock Wednesday evening. Reading rooms adjoining church rooms open 2 to 5 p. m. week days only.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist—Services at 10:30 a. m.; evening service, 8 p. m., in Jewish temple, 96 Harrison street, between Wayne and Washington streets. Subject, "Substance;" golden text, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal: but lay up for yourselves in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal"—Matthew 6:19-20. Testimonial meetings every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church—Preaching both morning and evening by Rev. J. N. Field, of Buffalo, who has been called to the pastorate; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Mr. Bowser's class, 2:30 p. m.; B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m; Beaver Chapel Sunday school, 9 a. m.; North Side Sunday school, 3 p. m., Lakeside Sunday school, 3 p. m.; Hanna street Sunday school, 3 p. m.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner Wayne and Francis streets—Hours of service: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

Y. W. C. A.

Services at the Young Women's Christian association Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Robert Fisher will speak.

There will be a social afternoon at the Hamilton homestead Wednesday, March 13, from 2:30 to 5 p. m., All members and friends of the Young Women's Christian Association are most cordially invited to be present.

The Y. M. C. A. is anticipating with great interest a visit from Mrs. McCrea of Indianapolis, state president of the Y. M. C. A. The date will be announced next week.

FREE METHODIST.

Preaching, Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 3 p. m.; Young People's meeting, 6:30 p. m.; holiness meeting, Monday, 7:30 p. m.; class meeting, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Rev. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be: holy communion, 8:00 a. m.; morning service and sermon, 10:45 a. m.; evening service and sermon, 7:30 p. m. Bishop John Hazen White of the diocese of Michigan City will preach at both morning and evening services, also on Monday and Tuesday at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner of Harmer and East Lewis streets, Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Allen A. Bowser superintendent; Busy Bees' meeting 2:30 p. m., Mrs. C. H. Piatt superintendent; preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The evening services will be evangelistsic in character. Mid week services: Regular prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30, W. H. Woodruff leader; Y. P. C. U. business Tuesday night at 7:30.

Y. M. C. A.

The Rev. T. J. Johnson will address a men's meting at 3 p. m. Bible study at 4 p. m.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; German preaching, 10:30 a. m.; English preaching, 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. A., 6:30 p. m., subject, "A Castaway." Mid-week service: Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening; German preaching Friday evening 7:30 p. m.; quarterly conference Friday afternoon, preaching conducted by the presiding elder, D. S. Oakes. The Ladies' Aid society will meet Friday evening in the Sunday school room for business. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church—Rev. S. Wagenhals pastor—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service at 10.45; Luther league, 7:00; evening service, 7:30; teachers' meeting, Thursday, at 8 p. m.; Dorcas society, Friday; lesson in the cathechism Saturday, 9 a. m.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets, C. F. W. Meyer, pastor—Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., texts, John vi, 1-15; evening Lenten sermon: Matthew xxvi, 69-75, Peter's denial. All meetings and classes by announcement and appointment. No classes on Saturday.

Christ's Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Luther league at 6:45 p. m., divine service with sermon at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., morning theme: "A Blessed Work," the seventh in the series on the "Beatitudes"; evening: "His Face Set Against All the Workers of Iniquity," the second in the series of Lenten sermons on the general theme "With Our Savior in the Valley and Shadow of Death." Mid-week Lenten service Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. W. H. and F. M. S. at the parsonage Friday at 2:30 p. m. Catechetical instruction Saturday at 2:30 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English) 7:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m., services for children, 2 p. m.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger street—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m., and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m., Rev. August Lange, pastor.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married Men's sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Men's sodality, Rev. John Durham, director. Second Sunday, Rosary sodality, Very Rev. J. H. Guendling, director. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling, director. Fourth Sunday, Boys' sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Girls' sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling, director. The St. Vincent de Paul society meets every fourth Sunday in the month during the winter. The Catholic Knights of America, branch No. 103, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, asistant—The services at the church are as follows: Mass at 7:45 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; high mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. Masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and the time of meeting: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the other three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin; Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday at 2:30 p. m., all other meetings at 4 o'clock, immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets second Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth street, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

THEY MISSED CROWNS

Some of the Men Who Could Have Been Kings Had They Wished for Royal Splendor.

The English crown has been rejected only once, and then Cromwell was the man who refused the honor. Nevertheless, practically, as much power was attached to the protectorship, though it was without the real emblem, says a London newspaper.

The crown of Greece has been refused more often than any other. Lord Derby, one of the greatest statesmen of the Victorian era, might have worn it had he chosen, for it was offered to him thirty-eight years ago upon the expulsion of Otto, owing to the friendly feeling he exhibited toward Greece. After some consideration, however, he decided that his position as a British statesman prevented his being a monarch, so he refused the throne and the $250,000 a year attached to it.

Englishmen seem to have found favor in Greece at that time, for no sooner had Lord Derby refused the throne than it was offered to the duke of Edinburgh, the queen's second son. He would in all probability have accepted it had it not been for the objections of other European sovereigns, who considered that a son of Queen Victoria, as king of Greece, would make that country an ally of Great Britain in the event of war, although the former's military strength was as insignificant as it is now. The duke of Edinburgh was, therefore, obliged to be content with his British title; so the throne was then offered to and accepted by the present king, George of Denmark, brother of the princess of Wales.

Garibaldi, the great Italian patriot, might have been king of Sicily had he not refused the proffered throne. Victor Emmanuel thought that nothing short of a kingdom would be sufficient reward for the great services he had rendered to Italy, so he resolved to cut off Sicily and make it a kingdom under Garibaldi, but subject to the Italian government. Moreover, the great soldier was the idol of the Italian people, and it was feared that Victor Emmanuel himself would easily be deposed in his favor if a rebellion were organized. Garibaldi, however, disliked honors as he did riches, and, rejecting the offer, retired into obscurity as soon as he had done what he considered to be his duty.

Another man who might have been a king had he wished was Bismarck. Not only did Prussia crush Austria in the great war of 1866, but several minor states as well, and for his services in bringing the campaign to a successful issue, Bismarck was offered the throne of one of those kingdoms which now came under Prussian surveillance.

The throne of Austria was refused in 1841 by the father of the present emperor, Francis Joseph. He was with the Archduke Carl, and when Ferdinand I. abdicated on account of internal strife in the year mentioned, he absolutely refused to have anything to do with the monarchy, though he was the rightful heir. The crown was then offered to his son and accepted, but the father remained archduke for years afterward.

Some years ago Prince Napoleon, nephew of the great Bonaparte, died in exile after refusing the first offer of the crown of Roumania when it was converted into a kingdom. He was a man of great ambition, and fully believed that at a future date he would be offered the monarchy of France; so he declined the former in the hope that he would get better things. By so doing he lost his chance of ever becoming a king, and died a few years afterward an outcast.

SPEEDY TRIP OF A BALLOON.

It seems incredible, yet it is a fact, that in Germany a few days ago a balloon traveled 100 miles in seventy-five minutes. The balloon left Strasburg at 11 a. m. and arrived at Biberach at 12:15 p. m., being stopped there by the branch of a linden tree, which held it fast, says a Berlin correspondent. When it was examined a note was found saying that it had left Strasburg at 11 a. m. of that day, and that any information as to its subsequent movements would be gratefully received by the Strasburg authorities. The news of its safe arrival at Biberach, 100 miles distant from Strasburg, was at once sent to them, and on the following day Prof. Dr. Hergesell arrived from Strasburg and took charge of the balloon.

According to him, the first intention of himself and his colleagues was to send out a regular balloon with one or two passengers, but on account of the storm they were unable to do so. They then tried to send out a large balloon fitted with a barometer and other instruments, but the storm prevented it from making any headway, and so finally they equipped a small balloon with instruments and sent it forth.

One of the instruments, a barometer combined with a thermometer, showed that the balloon had attained a height of 7,000 meters, and another indicated that the lowest temperature which it had met was 25 degrees Reaumur. The balloon was made of varnished paper and was filled with coal gas. A basket hung from it, and in order to shield the sensitive instruments from the rays of the sun it was covered with silver paper.

There were 295,752 marriages in France during the year 1899.

COUNCILMAN EDW. E. BERNAUER

The Popular and Well Known Politician OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Restored to Health and Vigor by Using

SMITH'S GREEN MOUNTAIN RENOVATOR.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 7, 1901.

(*Written to the Proprietors.*)

I feel it my duty to write and say that your SMITH'S GREEN MOUNTAIN RENOVATOR has done more to give me real natural vitality and strength than any medicine I have taken. In fact, it has put me on my feet. I have suffered from kidney and liver troubles for years which have sapped my vitality and strength, and after trying all kinds of proprietary medicines and treating with many physicians with no results, I had about given up in despair until after taking only one bottle of your Renovator I began to feel better and take courage. I have now taken perhaps half a dozen bottles, and feel that I am practically cured. My kidneys and liver are no longer sluggish; appetite has returned; I feel stronger; sleep well. In short am a well man, and cannot praise too highly this great "BODY BUILDER."

EDW. E. BERNAUER, 324 E. MORRIS STREET.

We are sole agents in this locality for SMITH'S GREEN MOUNTAIN RENOVATOR, and we highly endorse and recommend it as a modern body builder. Cure for blood and nerve diseases—a positive strength giver. Rheumatism yields quickly to its curative properties. It prevents the Grip.

YOU RUN NO RISK. WE GUARANTEE IT.

Come in and let us tell you more about it, and the many cures reported to us in the past few weeks. Your money back if it fails to benefit. Can you ask more?

WE HAVE ABSOLUTE FAITH IN SMITH'S GREEN MOUNTAIN RENOVATOR.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM, DRUGGISTS, SOLE AGENTS, 88 CALHOUN ST., FORT WAYNE, IND.

Photo by Mendelsohn, London.

LADY FRANCIS COOK, WHO COMES TO VISIT AMERICA AGAIN.

Lady Cook is one of the wealthiest widows in England. Sir Francis Cook, whose death occurred not long ago, made an immense fortune in London as a merchant. Lady Cook was formerly known in America as Tennessee Claflin, and the story of her life reads like a romance.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

RAIN OR SNOW TONIGHT; COOLER SUNDAY.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE, ...AND... IT'S ALL TRUE.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IN NO ALLIANCE

WITH GREAT BRITAIN TO OPPOSE RUSSIA.

POSITION OF UNITED STATES

HAS BEEN KNOWN TO AND APPROVED BY POWERS.

A SENSATION FROM LONDON

SERIOUS AND WARLIKE CRISIS REPORTED AT HAND.

Washington, March 9.—The official correspondence that has passed between the state department and the several powers interested in the Chinese question discloses the fact that Russia, suspected as she is by England, and perhaps by some other powers, of planning to seize and hold Manchuria as her own, has upon every occasion when opportunity served to draw forth a statement of her motives, declared emphatically that she had no such motive.

On the 16th ultimo the United States addressed strong representations to China through Mr. Conger and Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang.

China was told that the United States could not approve any secret negotiations between China and any individual power looking to the concession of territory to such power.

And it was further insisted that, to be valid, any such concession of territory should be given only with the assent of all other powers.

To still further emphasize the warning against the beginning of a division of China it was significently stated that the United States did not regard the present as an opportune time for making any concessions of territory or even for conducting negotiations for such concessions.

On March first the state department took steps to acquaint every one of the powers interested in China with the instructions it had given Mr. Conger. The result was to elicit from nearly all of them expressions of approval of the doctrine laid down by the United States, and foremost among the powers which accepted it was Russia.

The United States government has not entered into any secret or open agreement with Great Britain or with any other individual power, however strongly it may sympathize with the British desire to insure Manchuria against seizure. On the contrary, our government has from the beginning discouraged such special allowances as to China and has adopted the practice of informing every one of the powers of the contents of any statement it has addressed to any one of them.

It is felt here that the greatest strength of our position has lain in this frank and open method of negotiations, and there is no disposition to abandon it now.

Count Casini, the Russian ambassador, called at the state department today and was closeted with Secretary Hay for a half hour. Although no statement can be extracted as to the nature of the interchange, it is believed that the ambassador took occasion to again assert the sincerity and propriety of Russia's purpose relative to Manchuria.

A CRISIS HAS ARISEN.

London, March 9.—A crisis has arisen in far eastern affairs which, in the opinion of the British government, is graver almost than the troubles which originally turned the eyes of the world toward the orient. In this crisis secret negotiations are going on between the United States and Great Britain with a view to thwarting what both governments appear to consider a determined attempt on the part of Russia to plant herself permanently in one of the richest tracts of the Chinese empire.

The conference held Wednesday between United States Ambassador Choate and Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, had nothing to do with the Nicaraguan canal affair. To quote from a British official, "the Nicaraguan controversy is a minor matter compared with the present situation."

What Mr. Choate did was to receive from Lord Lansdowne an important message declaring that Great Britain was not satisfied with Russia's declaration regarding Manchuria, as delivered to Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British ambassador at St. Petersburg, by Count Lamsdorf and asking the United States if they were prepared to take joint action if such a decisive nature that Russia would have no alternative but to recede from her position.

Almost simultaneously, it is asserted, the United States government instructed the various ambassadors to take similar steps.

POWERS ARE LINING UP.

The answer of Secretary Hay has apparently not yet been received in London, although the fact that almost concurrent instructions were issued from Washington is taken here to be a sufficient guarantee that Russia's action in Manchuria will not be tolerated by the United States.

Japan is relied upon to take a line in harmony with the United States and Great Britain. Germany, in spite of the Anglo-German compact, is regarded as rather doubtful, owing to Emperor William's friendship for the czar. France, of course, will side with her ally.

The significance of the present phase can only be appreciated by those cognizant of the lethargic attitude of the British government hitherto regarding Russian action in China. Within the last few days all this has changed. What a week or two ago was pronounced only in line with Russia's usual policy is

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

THE SENATE HAS ADJOURNED

CONFIRMS ALL NOMINATIONS THAT WERE PENDING.

Members of the Spanish War Claims Commission Are Named and Confirmed.

Washington, March 9.—The senate today confirmed all nominations pending in the senate. At 1:55 p. m. the senate adjourned without day.

NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT.

Washington, March 9.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

To be members of the commission to carry into effect the stipulations of article 7 of the treaty between the United States and Spain: William P. Chandler, of New Hampshire; Gerrit J. Diekema, of Michigan; James Perry Wood, of Ohio; William A. Maury, of the District of Columbia, and William L. Chambers, of Alabama.

William E. Fuller, of Iowa, to be assistant attorney general of the United States.

United States artillery—first lieutenants to be captains: John P. Sains, William Lassiter, George L. Irwin, Henry D. Todd, jr., Thomas W. Winston, Clint C. Hearn.

Also a number of army and navy promotions.

SUGAR MAGNATE DIES.

New York, March 9.—A private dispatch was received here today announcing the death in Paris of F. O. Mattheissen, a director of the American Sugar Refining company, the Standard Distilling and Distributing company and several other corporations. Mr. Mattheissen retired from active business some time ago, and had since spent his leisure in travel for his health, which had been failing. Mr. Mattheissen came to this country from Germany when a young man and more than thirty-five years ago organized the F. O. Mattheissen & Weichers Sugar Refining company, of Jersey City. When the American Sugar Refining company was formed in 1887, Mr. Mattheissen's company was merged into it, and he himself became a director and was made chairman of the manufacturing committee of the board. Disagreement with H. O. Havemeyer, which was the cause of the retirement of John E. Searles as an officer and director of the sugar company, was followed by another, Mr. Mattheissen and President Havemeyer differing about the management of the Mattheissen refinery. Mr. Mattheissen, however, considered himself entitled to a rest from business cares and so retired, at the same time closing out much of his interest in sugar shares.

ROBBERS TOOK FRIGHT.

Toledo, O., March 9.—Six masked men made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the Citizens' bank at Perrysburg, O., six miles south of here, early this morning. They exploded dynamite twice to gain entrance to the bank from an adjoining store, and were almost into the bank when they were discovered by awakened citizens. After firing several shots at their pursuers the robbers made good their escape.

Mrs. Barnhart, of Monroeville, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Van Buskirk on Friday.

THE MONEY GONE

BIG SCARE IN THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

APPROPRIATIONS EXHAUSTED

MANY MEMBERS HAVE NOT YET RECEIVED THEIR PAY.

WARRANTS NOT HONORED

EXTRA APPROPRIATION OF $10,000 PROPOSED.

(Special to The Sentinel.)

Indianapolis, Ind., March 9.—There was a big scare in the legislature at noon today when it was discovered the entire $500,000 appropriated for the expenses of the session had been exhausted. Many members have not been paid and as the state will not honor the warrants for their pay from other funds a very anxious condition prevails among a large number of members. An effort will be made to get through a bill making an extra appropriation of $10,000 for expenses of the session.

There was much horse play in both houses today, the session being practically ended. Governor Durbin today vetoed the Howard circuit court bill, holding that the new court was not needed.

JOSS PRIMARY BILL PASSED.

The Joss primary election bill passed yesterday is made obligatory upon Marion and Vanderburg counties and provides that in those two counties precinct committeemen shall be elected by primaries. This feature does not extend to any other county which may decide to use the primary system however. The selection of the election officers at primaries is left in the hands of the county chairman.

In other counties where the use of the system is optional it is left to the county central committees to decide whether or not the system shall be adopted. The selection of committeemen in counties besides Marion and Vanderburg is by the usual method.

In all counties where the primary system is used the committeemen are to decide whether the nomination of candidates shall be by direct vote or convention. The bill fixes the manner of holding direct nominations or of choosing the delegates to conventions. It also stipulates that candidates for office must file itemized statements of their campaign expenditures.

An especially bad feature of the bill is that the primaries of both parties must be held on different days. Under this provision it will be impossible to prevent voting men at both primaries as is done at present.

Penalties of a fine not to exceed $1,000 and imprisonment not to exceed five years are provided for violations of the law.

PRACTICALLY LAST DAY

The Sixty-second session of the Indiana legislature practically closed yesterday. While Governor Durbin has not said that he will refuse to receive bills today, it is generally understood that such is the case. As provided by the constitution the session will close Monday night at midnight. The constitution further states that no bills shall be received by the governor on the two days preceding the day on which the session is to close.

"I have not said that I will refuse to receive bills tomorow," said Governor Durbin last night. "While I have made no statement, I want to say that the law is very plain and I know just what it means. I am not responsible for what it says, for I did not make it. It should certainly be lived up to."

Both branches closed last night with the understanding that it was practically the last day's work. In accordance with the instructions given by Speaker Artman the members of the house carried away their books yesterday evening and there is no danger of the customary battle which in the past has marked the close of the session.

The order of business in the senate yesterday was house bills on third reading. The members were tired and there was so much confusion that it was almost impossible to hear what was going on. Work proceeded slowly and not more than twenty bills were passed during the entire day.

Senate bills on third reading was the order of business in the house. There was so much confusion that it was almost impossible for the clerks to hear the members as they voted on the different measures and the speaker announced time and again that he would not continue business until the members took their seates and were in order. There were about twenty-five bills passed by the house

TREASURER OF PHILIPPINES.

Manila, March 9.—Frank A. Brannigan, disbursing officer to the American Philippine commission, has been appointed treasurer of the Philippine archipelago at a yearly salary of $6,000. Brannigan furnishes bonds in the sum of $20,000.

Colonel Murray, of the Forty-third United States volunteer infantry, has received the surrender of forty-four insurgent officers and men at the port of Tacloban, on Leyte island.

The commission has passed a bill providing an additional $1,000,000 (Mexican currency) for the improvement of Manila harbor, and an act empowering General MacArthur to organize municipal governments in those towns where none now exist.

WELCOMED BY OLD FRIENDS

FATHER JOHN R. QUINLAN RETURNS TO FORT WAYNE.

New Pastor of the Cathedral Will Officiate at High Mass Tomorrow Morning.

Rev. John R. Quinlan, the new pastor of the Cathedral, arrived in the city last evening from Huntington, and is now in charge of the affairs of the principal Catholic parish of the city.

The greeting of the people of Fort Wayne to Father Quinlan is that of old friends, for his years of service as assitant pastor of the Cathedral made him well known and universally esteemed by the people of this city. Father Quinlan this morning entered upon the active duties of his pastorate. To a reporter for The Sentinel he expressed his gratification at once more returning to Fort Wayne.

"One ought to be glad to get back home," said Father Quinlan, "though I have had only a pleasant visit away." He has been warmly greeted by many old acquaintances today, and his first service will be that of high mass at the Cathedral tomorrow morning.

STORM IN ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Paris, March 9.—The storm on the English channel continues and numerous casualties are reported. A fishing smack has been wrecked at Tregastel, near Brest, and the crew of four were drowned. The three-masted schooner Saint Mars of Berlioux, has been wrecked near Morlaix. Life boats rescued five of her crew and the remaining seamen perished. The gale is sweeping over the bay of Biscay. As reported yesterday the Norwegian bark Lizzie Curry, Captain Knudsen, from Savannah, with a cargo of wood, has been thrown on the rocks on Gijon Bar, and is a total loss. It is learned today that her captain and crew were saved.

CLAIM CITIZENSHIP.

San Francisco, March 9.—On board the Pacific Mail steamship America-Maru, now in port, are two Hawaiian Chinese laborers who have applied to be admitted into this port on the ground that being citizens of the islands they are citizens of the United States or "American citizens." Advices from Attorney General Griggs as to their right to land have been asked by Collector Stratton.

THE GERMANIC OVERDUE.

New York, March 9.—The steamship Germanic had not been reported as sighted from Fire Island up to 9 o'clock this forenoon. The Germanic was expected to arrive on Thursday evening. Incoming vessels report extraordinary heavy weather on the Atlantic and it is probable the Germanic ran into a storm and was obliged to slow down.

FEAR FOR A VESSEL.

Philadelphia, March 9.—The Norwegian steamer Krim, Captain Irgens, which sailed from this port January 23, for Vera Cruz, has not since been reported and grave fears for the vessel's safety are entertained. She has practically been given up as lost by her agents here. The Krim carried a cargo of bituminous coal.

Mrs. M. F. Hardendorff was called to Rome City this morning by the serious illness of her mother-in-law, Mrs. M. E. Hardendorff. Mr. Hardendorff will go this evening. The elder Mrs. Hardendorff is 70 years of age and is critically ill from grip.

AI COUNTER MOVE

COAL COMPANIES POSTING NOTICES TO MEN.

WILL CONTINUE OLD SCALE

EVIDENT PURPOSE TO PUT A CHECK ON

THE HAZLETON CONFERENCE

WHAT JOHN MITCHELL HAS TO SAY OF THE MOVE.

Scranton, Pa., March 9.—General Superintendent Rose, of the Delaware and Hudson Coal company, today ordered the posting of a notice at all the company's mines in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys to the effect that the present rate of wages paid to all mine employes will continue in force until April, 1902. At the office of General Superintendent Loomis, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company, it was stated that a similar notice would be issued today, and Captain May, general superintendent of the Philadelphia Coal and Iron company (the Erie railroad's mining interest), said that his company will follow the action taken by the others.

The Pennsylvania coal company and the Ontario and Western Railroad company will also post notices the early part of next week.

All this is taken as an indication that the big coal producing companies will not be represented at the Hazleton conference next week, and that they are a unit in favor of letting the present conditions remain, thus averting the possibility of a clash with the miners over the wage question.

WAGES TO CONTINUE.

Hazelton, Pa., March 9.—The following notice was posted today at all the Lehigh Valley Coal company's collieries in the Hazelton region:

"The 10 per cent advance in wages and other concessions made by this company on November 1, 1900, as per notice posted, will be continued to April 1st, 1902. Local differences will be adjusted with our employes at the respective collieries."

The notice is signed by W. A. Lathrop, general superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Coal company. In view of this notice it is not believed that the Lehigh Valley company will be represented at the joint conference which is to be held here next week, as the adjustment of local differences would be practically the only contention between the miners and operators and these have been provided for in the posted notice.

WHAT MITCHELL SAYS.

Indianapolis, March 9.—President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, when shown the Hazleton dispatch by a representative of the Associated Press, said:

"That is a new move on the part of the operators. The Lehigh company is one of the largest in the district, and the action means that all the operators will post like notices.

"It means, too, that they do not intend to meet the United Mine Workers in conference next Tuesday."

"Would a continuation of the 10 per cent advance by all the operators be satisfactory to the miners?"

"It would not."

President Mitchell will leave for the anthracite field tonight. On Tuesday he will establish headquarters at Hazleton.

MORE THAN WAGES TO SETTLE.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 9.—The Lehigh Valley company and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company today posted notices at all of their mines announcing that the present scale of wages would be continued for another year.

This move upon the part of these companies is an answer to the invitation extended to them by the United Mine Workers to meet in joint conference at Hazleton next week.

The present scale of wages is satisfactory to the miners, but there are a number of other things which still remain unsettled, such as pay for dead work, timbering, etc.

The miners say these grievances can only be settled by a joint conference.

PROPOSITION SUBMITTED.

Altoona, Pa., March 9.—The bituminous coal operators today notified the miners, who are in convention here, that they would withdraw their demand for a reduction of 5 cents in the price of pick mining.

The miners are now in secret session, arranging a compromise proposition with a view of bringing about a speedy settlement.

NOTICE IS POSTED.

Pottsville, Pa., March 9—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company today posted at their collieries the following notice:

"The advance in wages and other concessions offered by this company as per notice posted October 17, 1900, will be continued until April 1, 1902. The local differences between our employes will be adjusted at the respective collieries as heretofore."

The notice was signed by R. C. Luther, general superintendent.

REFINED SUGARS LOWER.

New York, March 9.—All grades of refined sugar were reduced 25 points this morning.

GOOD FELLOWSHIP TO REIGN

SMOKER FOR OFFICE MEN AND SALESMEN.

To Be Given By Members of the Commercial Exchange Next Saturday Evening.

Next Saturday evening, March 16, the members of the Fort Wayne Commercial exchange will give a smoker at the Fort Wayne club in honor of their traveling salesmen and office men, and the event is certain to be notable for its good fellowship.

The Commercial exchange is made up of a number of the leading jobbing houses in the city, and the number of participants in the smoker will exceed 125. Last summer the employers gave an excursion to Robison park for the salesmen, and later the compliment was returned. The success of those occasions has led the jobbers to arrange for the coming meeting.

The committee of arrangements is made up of F. P. Wilt, S. W. T. DeWald and Robert Milliard. A large number of tables will be given over to pedro during the evening, and following it will come an elaborate luncheon. The affair is entirely informal, and the addresses, if any are given, will be brief and extemporaneous.

ABOUT THE CITY HALL.

Things about the city hall are running along in about the same way as was outlined in yesterday's Sentinel. The statement made in an evening contemporary that the city authorities had decided to ignore the charter amendments is not true. City Clerk Monning is acting as clerk of the board of works, while A. M. Schmidt remains in the office as a matter of accommodation and courtesy. In the health department there has been no change and City Bacteriologist Drayer and his subordinates are proceeding as before, acting temporarily under orders from the mayor. It would be the heighth of folly to close the health office during a threatened epidemic of contagious diseases, and the barking of the little grumblers will not be noticed; besides Dr. Drayer is a republican and is no part of the much touted city machine. No one knows what he text of the new charter bill is, as it was juggled in the legislature and was not even read when upon its passage in the house. When a certified copy is received the administration of city affairs will be made to conform to its provisions until the validity of the act is tested in the courts.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NEWSPAPER

Terre Haute, Ind., March 9.—The Terre Haute Evening Gazette, which for more than a quarter of a century has been owned by Wm. C. and Spencer F. Ball, announces the adoption of a comprehensive co-partnership under which all regular employes may secure a partnership interest in it. Five per cent. per annum, and more if the paper earns it, is guaranteed to the minority paid-in interest partners, and they are guaranteed par for their holdings whenever they retire from the firm.

TOLSTOI'S EXCOMMUNICATION.

St. Petersburg, March 9.—The official organ of the holy synod today publishes the formal excommunication of Count Tolstoi, the Russian novelist and social reformer, which was announced early in the year.

Mrs. Ollie Rick, of Churubusco, is the guest of Mrs. A. Gross.

A CASE OF HAZING

CADET KENSEL COMPELLED TO QUIT WEST POINT.

HIS EYES BADLY INJURED

BY BRUTALITIES OF WHICH HE WAS A VICTIM.

DOPED WITH TOBASCO SAUCE

HAD CONVULSIONS AS RESULT OF TREATMENT.

New York, March 9.—A special to the Press from Boston says:

Another victim of hazing in West Point has come to light here through the resignation of Frederick Kensel as a cadet in the United States Military academy. Kensel will return at once to his home, West Somerville, one of the suburbs of Boston.

The reason given publicly for Kensel's resignation is failing eyesight, but from the family the real cause has been learned.

Kensel entered West Point on June 13 of last year. Early in July he was in the hospital on account of trouble with his eyes. It was not the season to study in West Point and he never had difficulty with his eyes prior to entering the academy. The statement made by the family is that while standing on his head in a tent, which was the rule for the "plebes" whenever an upperclassman entered, Kensel was kicked in the right eye, possibly accidentally, by an upper class man, and was sent to the hospital. Kensel was not seriously hurt, and was able to leave the hospital in a few days. Soon after, while attempting to swallow a teaspoonful of tobasco sauce, another delicate little pleasantry, he choked and spilled it over his handkerchief. He was blindfolded with the same handkerchief afterward and the sauce got into his eyes, and was compelled to return again to the hospital on account of trouble with his eyes.

About August 12 he was taken off the sick list and his eyes had so far recovered that he could resume his duties.

Three days afterward he again was in the hospital, as the report shows, with "stomach trouble." This is what happened to him, according to his story:

He was compelled to eat a great quantity of rice, a couple of boiled cabbages, sixty-three prunes and also was compelled to do 150 eagles. This drove him into convulsions and a pillow or blanket was placed over his face so that his cries could not be heard. As a result of this treatment, the family believes, the physican condition of Kensel has been much impaired.

On account of his physical condition, and the trouble with his eyes, which necessitated an operation, he never again was able to do his full duty in the academy and had to resign.

Kensel was appinted by Congressman McCall in 1899. He was born in South Carolina on October 4, 1877. He is the son of the late Colonel Kensel, an old army officer, who was graduated from West Point in the 50's. Colonel Kensel served in the Fifth United States artillery in the civil war.

In the Spanish war Kensel, jr., served in company B, First Massachusetts heavy artillery.

MOSER HITS LAWYER'S NOSE.

Pekin, Ill., March 9.—Sentence of twenty one years in the penitentiary had just been passed upon him and Samuel Moser, the murderer of his wife and babies, was smiling blandly yesterday at Judge Puterbaugh. With extended hands Attorney Cunningham, who had defended Moser and saved him from the gallows, rushed up to his client to express congratulations.

"Get away from me, you miserable boxer!" yelled Moser, who delivered an uppercut on Cunningham's nose, drawing blood.

Moser was seized by the sheriff and hustled out of the courtroom, while the attorney sought a hydrant

WELL-KNOWN TURFMAN DIES.

Chicago, March 9.—A special from New Orleans, La., says: W. H. Laird, one of the best-known western turfmen, is dead. His body will be shipped to Bedford, Iowa, where his mother resides.

Mrs. Winter, of 9 Smith street, suffered a paralytic stroke on Thursday and her condition is regarded as critical.

THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH.
All the latest Records.
Vocal and Instrumental
PACKARD MUSIC HOUSE.
120 CALHOUN STREET.
COME IN AND HEAR.

Money to Loan to Salaried People.

Salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns or corporations can get money on their own name without endorsement. No publicity. Loans also made on furniture, pianos, etc. Better terms and rates than elsewhere. Room 8 Arcade, up stairs. Home 'phone 895. Open Saturday nights from 7 to 8:30

Wringers,
Sad Irons,
Meat Choppers,
Food Choppers,
Complete Stock
Builders' Hardware.

F. M. Smith & Co.,
22 Calhoun Street.
BOTH PHONES.

NOTICE.
To all who are suffering with headache, kidney or bladder trouble. We recommend and sell Dr. Iman's kidney cure, a pure and reliable vegetable compound. It is pleasant to take, quick to act and the most surest to cure.
PELLENS & POLSTER.

Dr. Bulson,
Calhoun and Berry, over 24 West Wayne street
FORT WAYNE.
PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioner, appointed by the Whitley Circuit Court in cause No. 4298, wherein Henry Kanning is plaintiff, and Sophia Kanning et al, are defendants, will, by virtue of an order of said court made and entered of record at the February term, 1901, offer for sale at public sale, at the office of the county clerk in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, upon Thursday, the 14th day of March, 1901, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate situated in Allen County, Indiana, to wit: The west half of lot number one hundred and twenty (120), and the east half of lot number one hundred and twenty-one (121), all in the original plat of the city of Fort Wayne, being sixty feet fronting on East Wayne street in said city. The same has been appraised in two parcels, to-wit: The east twenty feet thereof and the west forty feet thereof, and will be sold in parcels or as a whole, to the best advantage, and will continue said sale from day to day until sold.

Terms of Sale: Said real estate will be sold free and clear of the liens in favor of Charles F. Pfeiffer. Payments one-third cash in hand, one-third in nine months, and one-third eighteen months; the deferred payments to be secured by notes waiving relief from valuation and appraisement laws, drawing six per cent. interest from date of sale and secured by mortgage upon the premises.

P. H. CLUGSTON,
6t5 Commissioner.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

NEW ONE COMING

ANOTHER ELECTRIC LINE IS PROJECTED.

FROM LIMA TO FORT WAYNE

OHIO CAPITALISTS BEHIND THE MOVEMENT.

TO PARALLEL PENNSYLVANIA

SOME RIGHT-OF-WAY IS ALREADY SECURED.

Capitalists at Lima, Ohio, are at work upon a project to build an electric railroad between Lima and Fort Wayne. This is the newest interurban enterprise in which Fort Wayne is directly interested, and the Ohio gentlemen have been working so quietly at the preliminaries that little noise has been made.

The distance between Fort Wayne and Lima is sixty miles, and the route lies through a splendid farming country dotted with thriving towns that would doubtless make the investment a paying one. So far as can be learned there has as yet been no request made for aid or co-operation from this end of the line, for the Lima gentlemen, headed by Mr. Hume, are certain of their ability to carry the project through to a successful culmination.

The Sentinel is told that the plan of the projectors is to parallel the Pennsylvania railroad so far as may be practicable, and this would put Elida, Delphos, Middlepoint, Van Wert, Convoy, Dixon, Monroeville and Maples on the route.

The Ohio gentlemen claim that quiet work has progressed at the eastern end of the line to such a stage that right-of-way has been secured from Lima to Delphos, and that the company is nearly ready to begin construction to that point.

ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE.

Ida Schulz has commenced action against Hermann Schulz for divorce. She also asks for the custody of their minor children and alimony.

The county commissioners were in session this morning transacting miscellaneous business. The court was adjourned at noon until next Wednesday.

In the case of Niswonger vs. Herbst, judgment was today rendered in the superior court for the plaintiff in the sum of $100.

The superior court jury was this morning discharged for the term. The present term will close March 23.

The case of the state vs. Isaac Slater, for assault, will be called in the circuit court next week. There will probably be no jury trial, the case by agreement being submitted to the court. The case is the one relating to the shooting of Slater by his daughter while the former was assaulting his wife.

Cases set for trial in the circuit court today were settled out of court and today's session was devoted to probate matters and accounts of estates and guardianships.

ECZEMA: NO CURE NO PAY.
Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, Itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail, and at any time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Address PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

VIOLENCE IS THREATENED.

Constantinople, March 9.—Placards posted in Stamboul by the Young Turkey party threaten to meet violence on the part of the government with violence. One passage, directed against Russia and Germany, asserts that Turkey is in the hands of those powers.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE.
The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine.

DISORDER IN MACEDONIA.

Sofia, March 9.—The Macedonian committee has summoned an extraordinary congress for March 31 to consider the complications in Macedonia. Great excitement prevails in Macedonian circles, and the expectation is that there will be lively developments in Macedonia.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. 25c.

RECEIVES UNUSUAL TOKEN.

London, March 9.—The king has bestowed an unusual token of recognition of services upon Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane, a life-long officer of Queen Victoria's household. The recipient of the king's favor, who is broken down by old age and is retiring to private life, was summoned to Marlborough house, where the king in a few simple phrases of thanks for his loyalty to his mother, presented him with the cane with which Queen Victoria walked for thirty years. The old man's relatives say that if the king had raised him to a dukedom he could not so have kindled his pride or touched his heart.

FIVE MEN SCALDED.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 9.—Five men were badly scalded, one fatally, by the blowing out of two testing tubes connected with the battery of boilers at the American Iron works of Jones & Laughlin's. Their names: George Kosalich, will die; Evan Bozbovich, Cwen Cauley, Casper Krezovitch, Michael Kizlich. When the accident occurred there were a number of workmen about the boilers and they were enveloped in the steam which escaped from the pipes. The men were all badly burned. One-half of Kosalich's body was scalded and the flesh dropped off in large pieces when he was picked up. He will die. The others will likely recover.

THE CASHIER IS MISSING

A POSSIBLE REASON WHY A BANK HAS CLOSED.

Niles (Mich.) National Bank Closes Its Doors and Mr. Johnson is Much Wanted.

Niles, Mich., March 9.—The whereabouts of Cashier Johnson, of the First National bank, which closed its doors yesterday, is unknown. The other officials of the bank do not know where he is. It is asserted in some quarters that Johnson has been speculating on the Chicago board of trade. The people here who are depositors of the bank are highly excited.

WAS IN SOUTH BEND.

Detroit, March 9.—A special to the News from South Bend, Ind., says: Charles A. Johnson, cashier of the First National bank at Niles, was brought over to this city shortly before noon yesterday in a livery rig. He came here, as he claimed, to go to Chicago, where he said he expected to get all the money needed to open the bank for business today. He declared that the bank was all right, but had been the victim of unfounded rumor.

BANK FAILURE AT NILES.

Washington, March 9.—A telegram was received by the comptroller of the currency this morning announcing the failure of the First National bank at Niles, Mich. National Bank Examiner Joseph W. Sheldon has been appointed temporary receiver. The following is a statement of the condition of the bank at the close of business on February 5, 1901, as shown by its report to the comptroller: Capital stock, $100,000; surplus and undivided profits, $21,777; circulation, $100,000; dividends unpaid, $885; individual deposits, $387,842; total liabilities, $613,504.

GEN. HARRISON BETTER.

Indianapolis, March 9.—Former President Benjamin Harrison, who is suffering from an attack of intercostal neuralgia, passed a fairly comfortable night and at 10 o'clock this morning was reported slightly better. The pain accompanying the attack, according to Dr. Jamison, the attending physician, is gradually responding to treatment.

TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA AND GRIP
Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause

Lorain (Ohio) Herald: "The soldiers who passed through here Monday night on the Nickel Plate train broke the window in the International hotel saloon, also took what whisky they could get their hands on. At Conneaut the train stopped ten minutes and after getting lunch at the dinning room they went to the Hecker house and breaking in a window stole about four dollars' worth of wines and whisky." The Hecker house at Conneaut is owned by Guy Hecker, formerly captain of the Fort Wayne base ball team.

E W Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

MRS. MERGENTHEIM VERY ILL.

Mrs. A. Mergentheim, of the Mergentheim millinery store, underwent an operation in New York city on Thursday, and a telegram from Mr. Mergentheim is to the effect that she rallied and will probably recover. Mrs. Mergentheim's condition was very critical and her son Morton was hastily summoned from his studies at Chicago university this week.

HEAR THE SILENT SUMMONS

MRS. ELIZABETH BELLAMY DIED THIS MORNING.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Bradtmiller Succumbs at Advanced Age—Other Mortuary Matters.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bellamy died this morning at her home, 265 West Jefferson street, at the age of 79 years, 11 months and 13 days. Death was due to the infirmities of age.

Mrs. Bellamy, whose maiden name was Meyers, was born March 22, 1831, in Strasburg, Alsace-Lorraine, and came with her parents to America when but eight years of age. She was married in Ohio to the late Albert F. Bellamy, and they removed to Fort Wayne in 1851. This has been her home continuously since that date. Mr. Bellamy died about ten years ago.

During her long residence in this city Mrs. Bellamy formed a wide acquaintance, and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. There are four surviving children—Frank A. Bellamy, circulator of the Journal-Gazette; Mrs. Carrie A. Howard, Miss Ada A. Bellamy, employed at Wolf & Dessauer's, and Miss Mary E. Bellamy.

The funeral announcement will be made later.

BRADTMILLER.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Bradtmiller, one of the pioneer residents of Adams township, died at 9:15 o'clock Friday evening at the residence of her son, William Bradtmiller, five miles east of the city, at the advanced age of 85 years, 10 months and 4 days. Death was due to old age.

Mrs. Bradtmiller was born at Minden, Prussia, and came with her husband to America in 1845. They settled in Adams township, and this was Mrs. Bradtmiller's home continuously until her death. The surviving children are Mrs. Minnie Scheumann, of Marion township; Mrs. Sophia Berning and Mrs. Lizette Bultermeier, of Adams county, and William Bradtmiller, of Adams township.

Funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the residence at at 2 from Stock's church.

ANDERSON.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Anderson, of 105 Heustis avenue, died today from exhaustion, at the age of six days.

The funeral will be held Monday at Hadley.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Kierspe—Funeral services of Mrs. Wilhelmina Kierspe will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence, 39 Locust street, and at 2 o'clock from St. John's Lutheran church.

Holtermann—Funeral services of Florence Meta Holtermann will be held Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the residence, corner of Winch street and Wabash avenue.

Rex.—The remains of Henry Rex, who died yesterday at the Hedekin house, were interred this afternoon at Lindenwood, in accordance with telegraphic instructions from relatives.

MOTOR WORKS BURN.

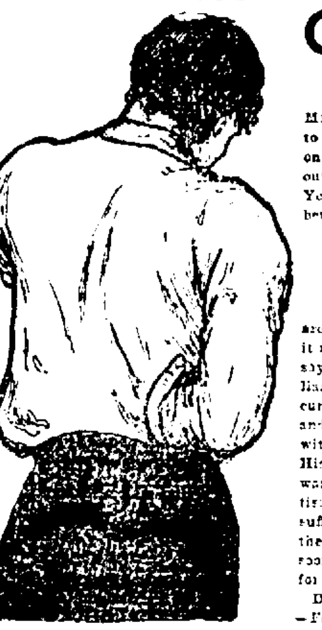
Detroit, Mich., March 9.—The Olds motor works, manufacturers of gas engines, automobiles and other vehicles, located at 1308 to 1318 Jefferson avenue, was completely destroyed by fire this afternoon, entailing a loss of over $200,000. The building, which was a three-story brick structure, covered half a square and was erected about a year ago.

The plant shut down at 12 o'clock noon, for half a day, and the fire broke out soon afterward. Two tanks of gasoline were located in the building and it is supposed that these exploded and caused the fire. In less than an hour the structure was practically destroyed. Two men were at work on the third floor of the building when the flames broke out, and were compelled to jump for their lives. One, whose name is not known, sustained a broken arm, and the other escaped uninjured. The entire season's output of the Olds works, which was stored in the large building, was destroyed. Officers of the company say the plant was fully insured.

ADRIFT FOR DAYS.

Oran, Algeria, March 9.—The Italian bark Scilin, which, on March 1, was reported wrecked, has been towed here by a steamer. The Scilin was dismasted and thrown on her beam ends during a gale off Cape Gatte, Feb. 26. The vessel drifted for days, those on board being without food or water and some of them jumped overboard and were drowned. The captain was washed away. A fishing boat saved seven of the crew.

On a recent scientific test, a worker in metals succeeded in drawing a penny out into 5,700 feet of wire.



Call It Kidney Ache

Fort Wayne Citizens Tell You Why.

May as well call things by their right name. It is backache to be sure—but the kidneys are to blame. Too much of a strain on the little filters of the blood. They can't take the uric acid out of the blood—that's where the trouble begins—
You know the rest; backache, headache, urinary troubles, diabetes—and then, Bright's Disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills

are the remedy. Cure kidney troubles of any kind. Are doing it right here in Fort Wayne every day. Fort Wayne people say so. Here is the case of Mrs. W. T. Hume, of 25 East Williams street, wife of the carriage maker, says: "Mr. Hume procured Doan's Kidney Pills at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and was greatly benefited by them. He was much troubled with backache and rheumatism, caused by disorders kidneys. His back was so lame he could hardly stoop and at times it was very painful for him to keep on working. The rheumatism was mostly in his ankles and caused him a great deal of suffering. As soon as he began taking Doan's Kidney Pills these symptoms of kidney trouble commenced to disappear and soon his kidneys were in better condition than they had been for years."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all druggists—50c a box.—Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

HAD THE COIN IN HIS JEANS

AN OFFENDER WHO SURPRISED THE POLICE.

Charles M. Jaynes Found Sleeping in a Pennsylvania Coach—News of the Police.

Business at police court has been so slack during the past few days that this morning about the time for the calling of the morning session and no one being present, the wagon was sent out to stir up a customer or two. At 9 o'clock the outfit returned having on board Charles M. Jaynes, who was slated for intoxication. Jaynes was a dapper looking little fellow, rather the worse for wear and dirty as sin. He said he guessed he had been drunk, but did not remember of having slept in an empty coach at the Pennsylvania station, and did not remember of having mussed up the coach during his occupancy, as the Pennsylvania officer testified. He was fined $1 and costs and looked good for a trip across the Rhine, but he fooled 'em.

"Do I get a receipt if I pay this here business?" he asked.

Upon being assured that he would be given a clear title he produced a roll big enough to choke a $40 cow and counted out eleven simoleons of the coin of the empire. "I guess that fixes it," he said. "Now gimme a receipt." He was told that his liberty was his receipt and he left, carrying the visible remains of his jag with him. Jaynes is a gladiator who has recently established himself on the north side and is the official representative of a house of questionable repute.

Mrs. Ella Welch, proprietress of the restaurant at No. 7 Harrison street, last evening reported the loss of a large roll of money to Superintendent Gorsline. Mrs. Welch had occasion to go to New Haven on the early train yesterday morning and before leaving gathered up her money and placing it in a sack, she pinned it to her clothing under her skirt. She went down Columbia street to Calhoun and thence direct to the Nickel Plate depot, from where she took the train. When she was near New Haven she bethought herself of her money and felt to see whether it was still there and was stunned to find it gone. The sack contained $230 and she does not know where she lost it. Meantime the police have been notified to investigate, but there is little, if any, hope for the recovery of the lost boodle.

Mrs. Catherine McDonald, a woman about 77 years of age, very eccentric and living about seven miles northwest of the city, wandered into town last night and going to No. 33? West Main street declared her intention of remaining for the night. Officer Schlaudroff was called and he persuaded the aged lady to accompany him to the poor farm, where she now is.

Joy Doyle, day driver of the police patrol wagon, is laying off today to gaze fondly on a new girl that arrived at his house at an early hour this morning. During his absence Station Master Romy is handling the ribbons over the fiery chargers.

EVACUATED BY BOERS.

Cradock, March 9.—Maraisburg has been reoccupied by the British, the Boers evacuating. Only a few horses were secured.

BARON VON HALDBERG DEAD.

Neunkirchen, Rhenish Prussia, March 9.—Baron Von Stumm Haldberg, conservative member of the reichstag, is dead.

The Prevailing Mode

Is hardwood finish for interiors, and it is universally conceded that for a private residence nothing can be found to equal it in being at the same time artistic, beautiful and durable. Our stock of hardwoods of all the desirable kinds is exceptionally large and fine, great care is taken to keep it in good shape, and you will find it well seasoned and free from knots and other defects.

Deither Lumber Co.,
44 E. Superior St. and 100 Pearl St.

ABOUT BASE BALL.

Cleveland, O., March 9.—As the result of a conference here today between H. L. Taylor, attorney for the Players' Protective association, and Chas. Zimmer, president of that organization, a jointly signed statement was given out bearing on the present base ball controversy. After reviewing the formation of the Players' association and its objects, the statement continues: "After a conference with the league committee lasting over six hours that committee refused to grant any concessions unless Mr. Zimmer would agree to punish all players who jumped the National league or Eastern league renewal clause and signed with the American league.

"This Mr. Zimmer had no authority to do. After consulting with other players and with his attorney both agreed in writing to 'suspend any National or Eastern player who signed with the American league for the coming season pending final action by the Protective association as a body.'

"The magnates, who undoubtedly can read and understand English, were satisfied with this and granted all the players' demands. It is our desire to make it plain that Mr. Zimmer thereby bound himself every time he received actual knowledge that a National or Eastern league man has signed with the American league 'simply and solely to temporarily suspend' that man from the Protective association until the association could act as a body.

"By no interpretation of English can it be claimed that he agreed to do anything more, or that he bound the association—in letter or spirit—either to continue or remove such suspensions. The association is left free to act just as it sees fit on every occasion."

NO SIGHT OF STEAMERS.

New York, March 9.—At 1:15 p. m. the marine observer at Sandy Hook reported wind was blowing from the south-southwest a light breeze and that it was raining and dense fog had closed down off shore. This condition would no doubt delay as well as prevent the sighting of the arrival of the belated White Star liner Germanic from Liverpool and the Cunarder Umbria from Liverpool, the American liner St. Louis from Southampton and Cherbourg, the Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee from Hamburg, and the Red Star liner Westernland from Antwerp, also due today.

THE KAISER'S CONDITION.

Berlin, March 9.—There is no change this morning in Emperor William's condition.

DEATH OF C. L. MAGEE.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 9.—The body of State Senator C. L. Magee, who died last night at his temporary residence in this city, was taken to Pittsburg at 1 o'clock this afternoon in a special train over the Pennsylvania railroad. The party will leave the train at Shady Side, the most convenient point along the

"77"
It's Tonicity.

A cold is usually caused by checked circulation, recognized by a chill or shiver. The use of "77" starts the blood coursing through the veins until it reaches the extremities, when the feet warm up and the Cold or Grip is broken, while its tonicity sustains the system during and after the attack. Many persons write: "Your '77' has proved such a blessing, I want to try Dr. Humphrey's Specifics for other diseases." In response we send free a Pocket Manual, known as "The Dainty Lady," from the picture on the cover, for which a beautiful model was induced to pose.
Humphrey's Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

GRIP

railroad to the Magee homestead. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon from Trinity Episcopal church, Pittsburg.

MR. MILLS MAY GET IT.

At midnight tonight R. O. Rankin will retire from the management of the Wayne hotel, and the house will be turned over to J. C. Peters or his representative. G. J. Mills, a well-known western hotel man, is in the city in conference with Mr. Peters, and it is said there is a strong probability of Mr. Mills becoming the new landlord of the Wayne.

ANOTHER HOTEL RUMOR.

Today a rumor was current that M. Baltes contemplated transforming his business block at Harrison and Berry streets into an European hotel, but the report could not be confirmed.

DEEPEST WELL IN FRANCE.

A Paris correspondent of the New York Sun says that the deepest hole in France is a well in the coal mines of Ronchamp, Upper Seine, which was completed in December, 1900. Its depth is 3,600 feet and its utilizable diameter is thirteen feet. The shaft is walled from top to bottom and lined with copper where to traverses water-bearing strata. To complete it sixty months were required. At thirty feet below the surface the temperature of the rock is fifty degrees F.; at the bottom the temperature is 117 degrees F., although the highest temperature of the air in shaft (without artificial ventilation) is 88 degrees.

It is contemplated to issue a new coin from the French mint of the value of two and a half centimes. It would be principally for the use of very poor persons, who would be able thereby to buy the equivalent of a farthing's worth.

The new Austrian bank notes have been designed by Alexander Hegedues, the eminent Hungarian artist. Nine different languages are used in the text of the banknote.

FOR SALE.
12 choice lots on West Wayne street. Reasonable terms and prices. Inquire Louis F. Curdes.

COME TO US

When you need a prescription filled.

We keep none but fresh Drugs and are exact in preparing them. We insist on precision in weight, exactness in measure and greatest care and accuracy in compounding.

As to the price, it is as low as it is possible without touching quality. No one undersells us, quality considered.

Ranke & Nussbaum,
APOTHECARIES.
88 Calhoun Street.

BEST SET OF TEETH

ONLY $7.00

SPECIAL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS, FROM MARCH 1ST.

We will use the very best materials, Finest Workmanship. Fit guaranteed or no pay.

Have your teeth extracted right away and get new teeth while this offer lasts.

No charge for painless extracting when teeth are ordered.

ALSO

22K. GOLD CROWN, $5.00.

Arcade Dental Parlors,
Tel. 027 Main.
BURKETT & BAKER, Managers.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the porperty in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.

All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 2, (second floor) 44 Calhoun St., over Mergentheim's Millinery Store. Opposite Court House.

A. Hattersley & Son,
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.
48 E. MAIN STREET,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,
PLUMBING,
STEAM AND GAS FITTING,
ELECTRIC WIRING.
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
124 Calhoun Street. 'Phone 207.

J. C. Peltier,
Undertaker and Embalmer,
NO. 17 WEST WAYNE ST.

NEW FIRM,
J. K. McCRACKEN. F. C. McCRACKEN.
J. K. M'CRACKEN & SON,
INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
Fire. Life. Accident. Liability.
Tri-State Block, 33 East Berry St., Second Floor.

YOUNG WOMEN
Take Your Meals at the Y. W. C. A.
51 West Berry Street.
Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:40.

DR. P. WHITE.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON
Office, White National Bank.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Room 3 and 4.
(Office hours are 9 to 12, 1:30 to 4. (Other hours by appointment.) Home phone, office [illegible])

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

RHEUMATISM

Why go with your body full of pain or lie helpless in bed?

WRIGHT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

Has cured 90 per cent of the persons who have taken it. We guarantee to cure you or refund your money.

Wright's Rheumatic Remedy is no experiment, the test period is passed. Many cases of Rheumatism and Kidney trouble cured by only one bottle of our remedy, taken internally, cure in 24 hours. Don't be a burden upon some one. You can now avoid it. Ask your druggist. If he will not supply you send us one dollar [illegible]

WRIGHT MEDICINE COMPANY, PERU, INDIANA.

KIDNEY CURE
FOR SALE
BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Money to Loan.
—AT—
FIVE PER CENT.
ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.
C. B. FITCH,
65 CLINTON STREET.

You Need Money!
WE HAVE IT.
$10. $15. $25. $75.

Or any amount you may want on your piano, household goods, horses and wagons and other like security, in fact we loan on all kinds of personal property. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both money and goods. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. Persons momentarily embarrassed who wish above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. You can have from one month to one year to pay it in and our payments are so small that any one can meet them. You will save money by dealing with us as our rates are the lowest and terms easiest. It will cost you nothing to get our rates.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 3 Arcade, up stairs. Home 'phone 991.
Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8.30.

DR. S. H. HAVICE,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON.
26 W. WAYNE STREET.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Office hours—8:30 to 12 m. and 1 to [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the best.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs
'Phone 1178. 93 Calhoun St

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERY.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison St.
Specialty:—Disease of Women
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Compiled by John C. Heller & Co., Abstracters, 32 East Berry St.)

—City.—

Wm. Kamm to Aug. Seiler, lot 3, C. B. Oakley's add., for $3,000.

Eligh. and Fremont Winget to J. E. K. France, s. ½ lot 3, Lumbard's park add., for $1,500.

Eliza and T. J. Hayden to Christian and Emma Borgman, lot 16, Hanna's plat B. for $850.

Geo. Fuchs to John H. Oechtering, lot 39 and s. ½ of 40 Foundry add., for $1,500.

D. C. and Emma F. Stout to Lewis V. and Ada D. Ulery, lots 341 and 312, Lakeside park, for $1,300.

—Country.—

Jno. and Cath. Hueber to Cyrus L. Paine, e. ½, s. e. ¼, sec. 29, Lake tp., for $100.

Fred Eckert et al. to John M. Oswald, s. e. ¼, s. e. ¼, sec. 20, Washington tp., for $100.

Laura Henry to Frank Pierr, e. ½, n. w. ¼, sec. 23, St. Joe tp., for $3,500.

Wm. S and Mary Brimer to Ferdinand and Louisa Bobay, n. e. ¼ of s. w. ¼, and w. ½, s. e. ¼, sec. 12, St Joe tp., for $2,575.

CHEAP RATES TO CALIFORNIA

February 12th and each Tuesday thereafter, until and including April 30th, special low rate Colonist tickets will be sold via the Southern Pacific Company's "Ogden" and "Sunset" Routes to all points in California.

The rate will be: From Chicago, $30.00; from St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans, $27.50; from Omaha, Kansas City, etc., $25.00. Corresponding low rates from all other points east and north.

For particulars and detailed information pertaining to the Southern Pacific Company's Routes and these special rates to California, call upon or address, W. G. Neimyer, G. W. A., S. P. Co., 238 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Connor, C. A., S. P. Co., Chamber Commerce bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. 26tf

LOCAL LINES.

Earl Petter, of Nebraska, is ill with diphtheria.

Ralph Yarnelle is confined to his home with illness.

Miss Mae Shepard is visiting friends in Cleveland.

Dr. C. A. Wright, of Huntington, was in the city Friday.

Dr. L. P. Drayer is the guest of his father in Hartford City.

Mrs. Frank Brown has returned from a visit in Chicago.

Fred Diehl has returned from a visit in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. T. H. Koontz, of Bluffton, is visiting friends in the city.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. William Lapp, of 65 Wall street, a son.

Mrs. Charles Larimore has returned from a visit in Whitley county.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Keele, of 80 Organ avenue, a son.

Miss Maude Whiteleather entertained a High school girls' club last night.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Weishaupt, of Bluffton, visited friends in the city yesterday.

The six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Taft is seriously ill from typhoid fever.

Miss Blanche Oram, who has been visiting in the city, has returned to her home in Warsaw.

Ed Schulte, of Racine, Wis., is the guest of his brother, Adolph Schulte deputy county treasurer.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bradi, of 233 Wells street—a son. The proud father is a well known miller.

The ladies of S. W. Stirk Circle No. 18 will meet with Mrs. Lewis, of No. 600 Calhoun street, on Monday afternoon.

Miss Pearl Maxwell entertained a few friends Thursday evening in honor of Miss Kate Brothers, of Decatur.

Messrs. Henry Beadell and J. A. Hetrick, of the People' Store, have returned from a business trip to New York city.

H. B. Sale, of Indianapolis, formerly of this city, has been elected treasurer and a director of the New Telephone company of that city.

The annual meeting of the National Telephone and Telegraph company will be held in the offices over the Hamilton bank Monday night.

Churubusco Truth: "Mr. and Mrs. Harve Hughes were at Fort Wayne Thursday attending the sick bed of Henry Wyatt, who is very ill. He cannot recover."

E. V. Emrick, A. C. Baker and Alfred Hattersley, jr., will leave on Monday on a duck slaughtering expedition in the Kankakee region. They will be gone several days.

Father James M. Cleary, the famous temperance advocate, will lecture at the West Jefferson Street Church of Christ on April 9. The lecture was to have been given on February 20th but was postponed.

Bluffton Banner: "Mrs. John Seaton, of Fort Wayne, who is staying at the home of Dr. Hatfield, was operated on last Saturday for a tumor on the arm. She is recovering nicely and will be able to return to her home next week."

The E'Galantes gave the fourth dance of the season in the Wayne club last evening. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Trier were chaperones, and the out-of-town guests were Miss Blanche Gardner, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and Eugene Zur Muhlen, of Garrett.

Miss Maude Clark entertained about twenty ladies at a spinster tea on Thursday evening, the guests being dressed in old-fashioned costumes. Prizes for the best answers to the menu questions were awarded to Mrs. Mandeville Chambers, Miss Carrie Glenn and Miss Brekaw.

A male quartet has been organized at Bethany Presbyterian church under the direction of Prof. William Miles. The new chorus choir, recently organized, held its first rehearsal last night. The choir is also under the direction of Prof. Miles, and will make its first public appearance at the morning service tomorrow. The quartet will sing in the evening.

Rev. J. Webster Bailey's Sabbath school class enjoyed a sociable evening last night in the church parlors. A musical program was given, after which refreshments were served. A guessing contest was held, the game being to interpret the greatest number of advertisement pictures. Fred Willsen won first prize and the booby was awarded to John Littlejohn.

Coleman Ehrman was operated on last evening by Drs. C. B. and Will Stemen and about three quarts of pus were taken from the lung cavity. This is the fifth operation of a similar character performed on the venerable gentleman during the past two years. The operation was performed at his East Jefferson street home and the patient today is doing very nicely.

Kendallville Sun: "Those from a distance who attended the funeral of Mrs. F. M. Muessing here yesterday were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schroede, Messrs. H. Hilbseht, A. Rose, Chris Gotch, William Rose, Anthony Rose, Charles Rose, William Meesing, Albert Meesing, Mesdames F. Bleke, Hafelt, Charles Bleke, Charles Meeing, Misses Emma Meesing, Emily Meesing and Lena Rose, of Fort Wayne."

How Old She Looks

Poor clothes cannot make you look old. Even pale cheeks won't do it. One thing does it, and never fails. It is impossible to look young with the color of seventy years in your hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor permanently postpones the tell-tale signs of age. It brings back the color of youth. At fifty your hair may look as it did at fifteen. It thickens the hair also, and stops it from falling out.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our beautiful book on The Hair.

WANT THEM OUSTED.

(Goshen Democrat.)

At a meeting of north side citizens, who are patrons of the North Fifth street school, which was held Wednesday evening, a committee was appointed to wait on the school board and demand the removal of all teachers in the city schools who adhere to the false teachings of Dowie and Eddy and believers in similar doctrines. The meeting deemed it an insult on the intelligence of the community and a menace to modern progress to permit Christian Scientists to hold public positions. The matter will be placed before the school board at the earliest convenience.

BISHOP WHITE HERE.

Bishop John Hazen White, of the Michigan City diocese of the Episcopalian church, arrived in the city today, and will remain over in the city until next Tuesday. Bishop White will officiate at both services at Trinity Episcopal church on Sunday, and will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. on Monday and Tuesday.

REV. FIELD HERE.

Rev. J. N. Field, of Buffalo, N. Y., arrived in the city today and will preach morning and evening at the First Baptist church on Sunday. Rev. Field has been called to the pastorate of the Baptist church, but he has not yet announced whether he will accept the call or not. He will remain in Fort Wayne over next week, and will probably preach the following Sunday. It is possible that Rev. Field will definitely decide about accepting the call next week.

SPECIAL MUSICAL PROGRAMS.

The choir of the First Presbyterian church will tender special music at the services tomorrow. The programs:

—Morning.—

Anthem—"Oh; Thou Whose Powers Tremendous"....Full chorus
Offertory "My Soul for Help".. ....Wagner
Mrs. H. G. Keegan and choir.
Response .... Hadyn Quartet

—Evening.—

Anthem—"Jesus Lover of My Soul" .... Schnecker
Mrs. Moffat and Mrs. Miles.
Response .... Hadyn Quartet

FEED CHILDREN.

On Properly Selected Food. It Pays Big Dividends.

If parents will give just a little inteligent thought to the feeding of their children the difference in the health of the little folks will pay, many times over, for the small trouble.

A mother writes saying, "Our children are all so much better and stronger than they have ever been since we made a change in the character of the food. We have quit using potatoes three times a day with coffee and so much meat. Now we give the little folks some fruit, either fresh, stewed, or canned, some Grape-Nuts with cream, occasionally some soft boiled eggs, and some Postum Food Coffee for breakfast and supper. Then for dinner they have some meat and vegetables. It would be hard to realize the change in the children, they have grown so sturdy and strong and we attribute this change to the food elements that, I understand, exist in Grape-Nuts and Postum.

A short time ago my baby was teething and had a great deal of stomach and bowel trouble. Nothing seems to agree with him until I tried Grape-Nuts softened and mixed with rich milk and he improved rapidly and got sturdy and well." Gratefully, Mrs. ———, Oakes, N. D. Name given upon application to Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

WITH THE BOWLERS.

The Eureka Bowling team defeated the All Stars for a third time last night in the alleys of the Y. M. C. A. building, finishing 75 pins ahead of their competitors. The Eurekas have won nineteen out of the last twenty-five games played, and are after a game with Van Wert.

The Crystal Maze team, of this city, consisting of Messrs. Bonahoun, Baker, Jones and Charles and Frank Reynolds, was defeated by the Huntington team at Huntington on Thursday night by a score of 3,461 to 3,710, a plurality of 249 points.

FIRST BARN STILL STANDING.

(Albion New Era.)

The barn on the place east of Kimmell, owned by W. H. Noe, was the first frame barn constructed in Noble county, being built in 1840 or 1841 by Mr. Blackman, father of Elisha and Sylvester Blackman, of York township. The frame of the barn is yet in excellent condition, but it has been re-sided once. A part of the house in which Will Doll lives, near there, was also built by Mr. Blackman many years ago. Mr. Blackman secured marl near by and burned it, which was then used instead of lime for plastering the house. This old plastering is yet in fairly good condition.

WANTED.

FOR RENT—House of eight rooms; all modern improvements; centrally located; first-class in every respect. Apply 49 Harmer street. 9-tf

WANTED—A single man that thoroughly understands the care of cows and dairy work generally. Apply in person, Allen M. Hart. 3-9-tf

WANTED—To say—Meyer Bros. & Co., druggists, bought Feb. 28th, 450 bottles Hiron's Asthma and Cough Cure and Nasal Catarrh Cure purely on their merits. 5eod-3m

WANTED—Persons suffering from Coughs, Weak Lungs, Consumption, even Tuberculosis, resulting from La Grippe, or other disease to try Tubercine; C. F. Beyerline, No. 35 Boone street, was permanently cured after suffering with consumption for nine years; Tubercine is highly endorsed by the United States health reports; on sale at 67 East Main street; price $1.00 per bottle. 26-eod-2m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms 21 W. Berry St. 3-8-1mo

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room with all modern conveniences at 37 Brackenridge. 8-4t

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with or without board—Inquire 225 West Main St. 2-21-1mo

FOR RENT—Two modern houses; central location. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR RENT—Room, with or without board, including bath. Day boarders wanted. Mrs. Keller, 46 W. Wayne. 15tf

FOR RENT—No. 9 East Wayne, opp. Fruit House, in rear of the Bruder jewelry corner, on Calhoun; all vacant. 3-9-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms; bath, heat and electric light; with or without board. Inquire 225 W. Main St. 2-21-1m

FOR RENT—Two very desirable furnished rooms, complete for light housekeeping; positively no children. Call at 172 Holman street.

FOR RENT—The two store rooms fronting on Berry street, in Ninde block, northwest corner of Berry and Harrison streets. Inquire at the Old National bank. 8-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms on first and second floors, with or without board; all modern conveniences; rates reasonable. 27 and 29 East Washington street. 5-1mo

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either on Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new 'phone. 10tf

FOR RENT—Dwellings Nos. 187 W. Berry St., 273 W. Wayne St., 330 W. Washington St., 208 W. De-Wald St., 32 E. Berry St., office rooms; 25 Baker Ave.; 280 W. Berry St.; 6 Lincoln Ave.; 206 Spy Run Ave.; 144 E. Berry St.; property to sell and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson, No. 7 Court St. 10-tf

FOR RENT OR SALE—Grocery, feed store, meat market, saloon, hotel; you can rent any business separate or all together; best location, close to Pittsburg shops and Bass foundry and machine works; will give you a bargain. Call at once. I will retire. M. Frank, 203 Hanna street. In the meantime I will give you a bargain in groceries, shoes, rubbers and gents' furnishing goods. Fresh and smoked meats of all kinds. 3-9-Sat&Tu-3t

WANTED.

WANTED—A good girl. Mrs. F. J. Hayden, East Lewis St. 8-3t

WANTED Deafness cured or no pay. C. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. 10, 23, 2, 9

WANTED An unfurnished room for storing household goods. Call at 115 Calhoun street. 8-2t

WANTED—Salesman to sell Tea and Coffee in and out of the city. Apply 318 South Calhoun. 8-3t

WANTED $100 monthly; new patent metallic bread boards; sample free. A. F. Forshee Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED 1,000 sample distributers at once; good pay; steady employment; enclose stamp. Kaska Mfg Co., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED Solicitors for Fort Wayne and vicinity; men and women; steady work. Call at Room 21, Pixley-Long building, Fort Wayne, Ind. 8-2t

WANTED Everywhere—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—In every town, to sell lace curtains by sample or catalogue; big profits. Cincinnati Lace Co., 439 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Salesman To handle our automatic or self-operating sprayer; splendid chance for hustler. Address L. P. Gunson & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—An Idea—A machine for picking feathers from poultry would pay big. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED Ladies, consult Mme. Place, M. B. C., in regard to your facial blemishes, 38 W. Wayne St. Electric bath, beauty culture, manicure and hair dressing parlors, for ladies only. 2-28-tf

WANTED—Agents for successful substitute for corset; a boon for medium and slender women; gives a perfect figure without padding. Wright Bust Form Co., factory, Newark, N. J. f16-26t

WANTED—An intelligent boy from 14 to 17 years, in a physician's office, to do general work in office and laboratory. Address Y. M., this office, giving references and experience in office work.

WANTED Mrs. Fitzgerald's employment office, 39 W. Washington St., has a number of nice places waiting for girls; good wages. Apply at once. Have a colored coachman with good references. 16-tf

WANTED—To engage a janitor for the Berry Street M. E. church, to begin April 1, 1901. Inquire of C. Scarlet, Room No. 2, Tri-State building. C. Scarlet, Amos Sine, Dr. J. Hetrick, Committee. 8-1mo

WANTED—Attractive, unencumbered widow, independently wealthy, lover of home, sweet disposition, seeks protector and adviser. "Agnes," 1337 Sheffield ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED Trustworthy persons to travel for old established house of solid financial standing; salary $780 and expenses; no canvassing; enclose self-addressed envelope. Manager, 375 Caxton building, Chicago. 9,16,23,30

WANTED—Men to sell cigars; liberal proposition; if you are out of employment and want a profitable steady situation and will devote your time to our business write us. Havana Cigar Co., DeSoto building, St. Louis, Mo. 9-12t

WANTED—Every man, woman, and child to call at the Citizen's Trust company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

WANTED Cancers, tumors, birthmarks and all morbid growths removed without the use of surgeon's ghastly knife. One application does the work. Cure guaranteed. Dr. Zimmerman, Sanitarium, 38 West Wayne street, corner Harrison, Fort Wayne Ind. 2-23-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE Second hand cook stoves and furniture. All kinds of furniture bought, sold and exchanged. J. M. Rasmus, 69 E. Main St. 3-9-1m

FOR SALE—Bargains—Three Washington boulevard residences; fiveroom cottage on Boone street; choice vacant lot on Boone street; seven-room house on Smith street; choice lot in Lakeside, one-half price. J. T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court St. 1-11-tf

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent, with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. P. A. & F. P. Randall, Bass Block, Fort Wayne, 4-wtf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE Good, fresh cow. First farm north out Wells street. J. C. Pfeiffer. 7-3t

FOR SALE—A nice cottage on West Creighton ave.; price, $1,650. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—160 acres, 7 miles from Fort Wayne. Address Fred Rolland, Rural Route No. 6, city. 1-15 2m d w

FOR SALE—A late style grocery delivery wagon. Good as new and very cheap. Apply 567 E. Washington St. 8-2t

FOR SALE—New, modern residence on West Washington boulevard, only $4,500. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—Large modern house, 46 Huestis ave.; will be sold at highest offer obtainable in next 10 days. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Fine large buffalo robe, lined; one fur overcoat suitable for motorman or coachman. Enquire at 39 Douglas Ave. eod2-9-1m

FOR SALE—A choice farm, south of city; belongs to heirs and must sell; it is certainly a bargain. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—7 room house, partly modern, large barn, 50 ft. lot, on Hoagland Ave. Price $3,200. W. E. Doud, over Old National Bank. 23-tf

FOR SALE—One of the fine West Berry St. homes; very desirable; owner intends to leave the city. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE Forty-acre farm in southern Michigan; especially adapted to fruit culture; no commission. Address, C. Gaide, Fort Wayne, Ind. 2-9-1mo-d&w

FOR SALE—Two full lots, with partial modern improvements, on Douglas ave.; prices cut to $3,500 and $3,700. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—100-foot corner on down town west end street; owner nonresident and wants offer; fine for investment. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Some choice building lots on West Creighton, Fairfield and South Broadway; finest residence location. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Or exchange—70 acre farm for city property or vacant lots; would pay difference if any. For particulars call or address, R. W. Cecil, No. 10 North St. 23-1m

FOR SALE—Two farms—One 5 miles from city in Wayne township; one 6½ miles, in Aboite township, on North Huntington road. Inquire S. S. Coleman, Rural Route No. 3, 2-deod4t-w4t

FOR SALE—Building lots; at $100 to $300 each, on very easy payments; situated on N. Clinton St., fifteen minutes walk from the court house and three or four minutes from street car. John H. Jacobs, Spy Run Ave., north of Centlivre Brewery, west side of the road. 2tf

FOR SALE—One solid gold watch, gent's, 15 jewel Elgin works, cost $85, sell for $40; one lady's solid gold watch, $18; ladies' and gents' gold filled watches from $6 to $25. Expert watch repairs a specialty, at L. J. Libbing & Co.'s, 39 E. Main and 23 W. Main streets.

FOR SALE—At a bargain—No. 176 Griffith St.; also 27 lots in Bloomingdale; houses erected on same on monthly payments; property for sale in all parts of the city; money to loan; also represent a number of the best fire insurance companies; property bought and sold. Office at drug store, 51 E. Main St. K. J. Bauer. 2-12-1m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—40 acres in Kalkaska county, Mich.; 160 acres in Nebraska state; 500 acres in Whitley Co., Ind.; 180 acres 9 miles west of city; 63 acres 11 miles east of city; 68 acre tract 8 miles east of city; 10 acres 6 miles west of city; 40 acres 9 miles north of city; also 15 resident properties in city at bargains. R. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St., city. 6-26-d-a-w-tf

FOR SALE—Choice real estate—The following lots at reasonable prices, with best possible terms. The lots are well located. Refer to city map: Lots 31, 32, 55, 72, 89, 90, 91, 122, 123, 134, 138, 139, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 156, part 101, 102, White's First add.; lot 39, Little's addition; ½ lot 15, Wilt's add. (improved); lot 4, White's Third addition; lots 192, 196, Vordermark's add.; lot 26, Wayne Heights; lots 123, 124, 127, 163, 164, 165, 167, Fletcher's add.; lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 41, 42, 43, 35, 36, Taylor & Abbott's add.; lot 22, Crescent add. A warrantee deed and abstract furnished. Sold on monthly payments or 1 to 5 years' time. A good chance for investment. Inquire of A. E. White, care White Fruit House.

SWEET RESTORERS.

SLEEP cannot be imitated except in appearance, neither can Ivory Soap. There are other white soaps that look like Ivory Soap, this is a penalty which it pays for its great success. But you are not deceived, there is only one Ivory, the others are imitations of its perfections.

99⅝ PER CENT. PURE.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1901.

TONIGHT.

Street Railway Employes—Regular meeting of No. 130 at 148 Calhoun street, third floor.

Stationary Firemen—Regular meeting of No. 40 at Main and Clinton streets, third floor.

Lodges—Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27, Ladies of the Maccabes; Anthon Sisters; Wayne, No. 25, F. and A. M.

Masonic Temple—Saturday night, "A Hot Old Time."

Sunday Night—"Passion Play" and lecture.

General Botha is negotiating for the surrender of the Boers to Lord Kitchener, but this probably does not refer to General De Wet and his followers. De Wet strikes one as being a man very apt to make his own terms.

It is now stated that John E. Searles, erstwhile sugar king and promoter and defender of trusts, never was worth more than $300,000. If that be true then never did any man cut so big a figure with so little money. Save of course the "Napoleons of finance" who usually do altogether without money.

Honore Palmer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, is a candidate for alderman in his ward in Chicago. It is to be hoped he will win out. He may not prove a valuable municipal statesman, but he is so well fixed that he will need to do no "grafting," and one good example is needed in the Chicago city council.

The coming to this city next week of Mr. Theodore Thomas and his Chicago orchestra ought to partake of the importance of an "event" in local musical circles, but the verdict upon that point must be deferred until the time shall have arrived. Heretofore the presentation in Fort Wayne of musical attractions of superior excellence have tended rather to prove that music is appreciated somewhat more in the abstract than the reality. However, it is hardly to be believed that the lovers of a higher order of music in this city will be wanting in true interest upon the occasion of such an event as the presentation of Mr. Thomas and his great orchestra. It is very seldom that popular audiences are invited in Fort Wayne to participate in the pleasure of an entertainment of such excellence. It is but a modest wish to hope that the greeting Fort Wayne will extend to Mr. Thomas and his orchestra will be of such character as to constitute a happy encouragement to the doing of more for the improvement of musical taste in this city.

The disclosures made by the grand jury which investigated the convict prison stockades of Anderson county, S. C., make one doubt that there was an emancipation proclamation and a thirteenth amendment. Black men and women were deprived of liberty without process of law, made to work for a master more cruel and live in hovels more wretched than slavery days can furnish precedent for, and with the difference that these latter-day slaves were not purchased, but stolen and impressed into bondage. It is well that it has all come to light and it will be interesting to see what South Carolina courts will do with these "prominent white citizens" proved guilty of such damnable outrage of black men.

Legislatures are as often to be commended for what they do not do as for what they actually perform. This is notably true of the Delaware assembly, which has again adjourned without electing a United States senator. Since 1895 the notorious "Gas" Addicks has sought to ornament the upper branch of the American congress. The senate once rejected his doubtful credentials and since that time he has been the one dominating political issue in the little commonwealth. There has been much honest opposition to Addicks, but the antagonism which his ambition has so long aroused has sprung from a rivalry that can claim little credit for high motives. Addicks last year succeeded in having his faction recognized by the republican national convention as the regular organization, but the other faction refused to be bound by the attitude of the national convention, and when the legislature met the old fight was fought more strenuously than ever. Senator Hanna journeyed into Delaware a few weeks ago with the purpose to settle the war and secure Addicks' election, but the Ohio man's enterprise was fruitless. The only solution of the situation seems to lie in a democratic legislature, a contingency now somewhat more promising than for many years.

THE AUDITORIUM.

It is expected that within a few days there will be some definite information respecting the encouragement the auditorium project has received from the people of Fort Wayne. If the reports from the gentlemen who have been soliciting subscriptions of stock show a general and generous response to this appeal to public spirit the work of raising funds will go with greater activity. It is trite, yet none the less true, that "nothing succeeds like success," and once it is found that the auditorium is really more than an abstract project those who have been lukewarm to the enterprise or backward in their support will want to get in line with the procession. Happily, the evidence multiplies that a majority of the people of Fort Wayne are in favor of this splendid and much needed building and the outlook now is very flattering that it will be built.

No one is asked to do more than he feels able to do and it ought to be regarded as a proud privilege by everyone that there is here presented an opportunity to do something for the community. Every man who subscribes a dollar confers a benefit on every resident of Fort Wayne. Without these smaller subscriptions the enterprise would be all but impossible, and so it is that the masses of the people of Fort Wayne have it in their power to bestow a great benefaction on all the people here and hereabouts.

It has been pointed out that this is not a project wherein donations are asked. Each person is asked to subscribe in a spirit of civic pride to an enterprise that promises to pay large profits in public and personal benefits and incidentally in cash. If when the building is erected and in use any stockholder finds his stock a burden to himself there will be a market for it. There is no risk to run in promoting this great enterprise. Everybody ought to have some share in the work.

THE ENGLISH ARE WORRIED.

New York, March 9.—The London correspondent of the Tribune says: The English people, already worried by reports of depressed trade, have now to face an announcement made by the Express that early in April J. Pierpont Morgan will meet a representative of leading commercial syndicates in Berlin to arrange terms of a combination between German and American trusts.

WHY SO MANY FAIL.

The Reason So Many Catarrh Remedies Are Unsuccessful.

There are few troubles, for which there are so many remedies and so-called "cures" as for catarrh and it may be added there are few diseases so difficult to really and permanently cure.

Inhalers, sprays, powders and douches are all applied locally and give temporary relief, often for only a few hours, and it is doubtful if anything like a real cure of catarrh was ever accomplished by the use of local applications.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease; it is in the blood like rheumatism, and to cure it requires an internal medicine to act upon the blood, to drive out the catarrhal poison from the system entirely and anyone can readily see that a salve or powder or inhaler which simply clears off the mucous membrane of the nose and throat can have no effect on the real cause of catarrhal disease.

The remarkable success of the new catarrh remedy, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, is because it drives out of the system through the natural channels the catarrhal poison, the germs of grip, bronchitis and consumption, and causes the hawking, spitting and gagging because the excessive secretion is no longer supplied when the blood is made healthy from the regular use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

The remedy is in the form of large twenty-grain lozenges, pleasant and palatable, composed only of wholesome antiseptics and so safe to use that little children use them with perfect safety and benefit if the little one is suffering from colds, croup or cough from any cause.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets have been on the market scarcely one year, yet they have met with such popularity and success that druggists everywhere in the United States and Canada now have them in stock and report a constantly increasing demand for them.

U. S. Stamps; page premiums. 27-12t

HUMANE SOCIETY OFFICERS

CHOSEN FRIDAY FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Officer L. C. Schlaudroff is Commended and Reappointed- President Bittinger's Address.

Officers for the Fort Wayne Humane society for the ensuing year were selected Friday afternoon, as follows:

President—A. H. Bittinger.

First Vice President—G. W. Wilson.

Second Vice President—Rev. D. W. Moffat.

Secretary—Charles E. Archer.

Treasurer—John Mohr.

The former board of directors, composed of W. F. Myers, Rev. D. W. Moffat, G. H. Loesch, Dr. E. J. McOscar, Mrs. Gorsline and A. H. Bittinger, was re-elected, and three new members were added to the board. They are S. F. Bowser, Mrs. Paul Mossman and Charles Falk.

L. C. Schlaudroff, the humane officer, was reappointed for the coming year, and a resolution was adopted commending Mr. Schlaudroff for his diligence, wisdom and efficiency in discharge of his duties.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Bittinger delivered his annual address, speaking in part as follows:

On the 31st day of January, 1898, an elderly gentleman by the name of C. S. Hubbard, enlisted 107 of our charitable citizens in the work of organizing a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals." At a meeting held for the purpose of electing its officers Hon. Charles McCulloch was elected president, George H. Wilson vice president, Dr. E. J. McOscar secretary, John H. Mohr treasurer and Meyer L. Graff was selected attorney. The members also chose a board of directors, consisting of the following named persons: E. A. K. Hackett, G. E. Bursley, M. M. Anderson, F. H. Barnard, Stephen A. Northrop, Alexander Meigenthein and Jacob Baltes. Dr. McOscar acted in the double capacity of secretary and agent until in the month of March, 1890. Six of the members of the first organization continue as members, four having removed from the city.

In the early part of the year 1890 the society was reorganized for incorporation and was given the name of the Fort Wayne Humane society. George H. Wilson, who is with us today, was chosen first president and served in that capacity for ten years; Hon. T. E. Ellison, first vice president; D. N. Foster, second vice president; Chas. E. Archer, secretary, and John Mohr, treasurer. The board of directors chosen were T. E. Ellison, D. W. Moffat, D. D., E. A. K. Hackett, Dr. E. J. McOscar, George H. Loesch, Dr. W. F. Myers, D. V. S., W. H. Watt, A. H. Bittinger and Rev. H. P. Dannecker.

I have thus given you the history of the origin of this society. The idea, or thought, however, of creating a society for the protection of children and animals did not originate with the promoters in this city, as already stated, although the necessity no doubt existed for many years prior thereto. Mr. Bittenger then related in a graphic manner the interesting history of the beginning and growth of the humane society movement, accompanied by a narrative of an incident that led to the organization in New York twenty-five years ago of a society for the prevention of cruelty to children. Continuing, he said:

About twenty-five years have passed since the causes which led up to the formation of the first Humane society in the United States. Mary Ellen is now the happy wife of a well-to-do farmer in the state of New York, enjoying the comforts of a happy home and surrounded by a family of interesting children.

Our society embraces all that is contained in the two societies spoken of and which had the best efforts of the great philanthropist whose labors ceased March 12th, 1888.

To enter into or give a detailed statement of the work of this society for the last year would occupy too much time and I will refer you to the report of our agent, who has carefully detailed every act and rendered an account of a duty well performed.

The membership of this society numbers 190. The amount contributed for the year 1901 was $423.25, as detailed in the secretary's report and shows clearly how carefully the funds have been managed.

The officers and directors meet regularly the first Tuesday of every month. The work done by them is without any compensation whatever, and is purely charitable and philanthropic. These meetings are not exclusive; every member of the society has the privilege of attending, and it would lend an interest, indeed, in the work and encourage the officers and board of directors to have a goodly attendance at each meeting. This is a society peculiarly suited to this age, like telephones, telegraphs and the means of rapid transit. I do not see how we could get along without it. Not until men and women become less degenerate will the philanthropic men and women of this great country cease their labors.

Referring to our work of the last year, our agent reports under the head of abandoned and neglected children neglected by the father, 76; by the mother, 35. In our agent's annual report for the year ending March 1st, 1900, 110 children were abandoned and neglected by their fathers, and 23 by their mothers. The officer's report shows a necessity for active work which is appalling—a story of want, destitution, misery, wretchedness, poverty, cruelty and crime, which carry with it all the attendant evils.

His report in relation to the work done toward relieving cruelty to animals is interesting. If we could only instill into the minds of the owners of the horse, cow and other dumb animals that

"A man of kindness to his beast is kind,
But brutal actions show a brutal mind.
Remember, He who made the brute,
Who gave thee speech and reason, formed him mute.
He can't complain, but God's all-seeing eye
Beholds thy cruelty and hears his cry.
He was designed thy servant, not thy drudge;
Remember, his Creator is thy Judge"—

There would be an amelioration of the condition of the dumb brutes, who are treated as so much inanimate matter—wood, iron or stone—and are only fed to prolong their lives for selfish use.

I recommend that in the coming year the society enlarge its work, disseminate literature which will interest the old and young alike, increase the membership and organize bands of mercy and thereby largely increase the field of our usefulness.

I cannot close these remarks without thanking the officers and directors and members who have assisted in carrying on the good work during the year. To the Fort Wayne press, one and all, we heartily thank them for the friendly feeling and cordial acknowledgement of our work. We heartily thank the business men and other good citizens for their liberal support and kind treatment, and hope that our energies may be renewed and the coming year will prove a successful one and our work accomplish increasing good.

EX-MONK IS HELD.

London, March 9.—The former monk, Victor Ruthven, who, March 4, drew a revolver to protect himself against an infuriated mob who attacked him at Shanlin, in the Isle of Wight, while he was delivering an anti-Catholic lecture, has been charged in the county court of Newport, Isle of Wight, with shooting with intent to kill. Ruthven pleaded that he acted in self-defense. He was remanded in custody for one week.

MONARCHIAL PLOT IN BRAZIL.

New York, March 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio de Janeiro says: It is said that the government has received news of a monarchical plot. Great activity is being displayed by the police to thwart it. Much vigilance is being shown in certain circles.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Cures a Cough or Cold at once. Conquers Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds, quick, sure, safe. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. 50 pills 10¢.

UNCLE SAM'S BUSY MEN

Use Peruna For Colds, Coughs and Catarrh.

Postoffice Building, Montgomery, Ala.

Hon. John C. Leftwich, Redeemer of Public Moneys, whose office is in the magnificent building above shown, in a letter written from Montgomery, Ala., says: "I take pleasure in recommending Peruna as an excellent tonic and it is recommended to me by those who have used it as a good catarrh cure."

Hon. Robert Barber, Register United States Land Office, also writes from Montgomery, Ala.: "For some time I have been a sufferer from catarrh in its incipient stage, so much so that I became depressed and feared my health was generally in a decline. But hearing of Peruna as a good remedy I gave it a fair trial and soon began to improve. Its effects were distinctly beneficial, removing the annoying symptoms and was particularly good as a tonic."

Hon. J. K. Burke, Collector of Port, of Mobile, Ala., writes: "Peruna I can recommend as a fine medicine. It has been used in my family, and as a tonic it is excellent. I take pleasure in testifying to its fine qualities."

P. H. Barker, Postmaster of Mobile, Ala., in a recent letter, says: "Allow me to send to you my testimonial as to the good qualities of Peruna. I have used it for the past three months and find it a most excellent tonic."

As the skin covers the outside of the body, so the mucous membranes line the inside. Every organ, every duct, every passage, every cavity of the body, is lined by mucous membrane. These mucous membranes are liable from various causes to become irritated or inflamed. When this occurs it is called catarrh, and catarrh may be located in the head, nose, middle ear, throat, bronchial tubes, or air cells of the lungs, liver, bowels, kidneys, bladder, procreative and urinary organs. Wherever there is a mucous membrane, there catarrh may be also.

To be sure, catarrh of these various organs has been known by different names; that is, catarrh of the stomach has been called dyspepsia, catarrh of the kidneys, Bright's Disease; catarrh of the bowels, diarrhœa or dysentery; catarrh of the procreative organs, female trouble, and so on, and so on. But our claim is, that these are all one and the same disease—catarrh—and that our remedy, Peruna, is applicable to catarrh of all of these various organs.

Peruna is not a "cure all"; it cures just one disease—catarrh. But since catarrh is able to fasten itself within the different organs of the body, so it is that Peruna cures affections of these organs. But we insist that Peruna cures one disease only. We claim that Peruna is the only internal, scientific remedy for catarrh yet devised. We claim that catarrh is a systemic disease; that is to say, it invades the whole system. We claim that Peruna is a systemic remedy; that is to say, it eradicates catarrh from the system. Catarrh is not a local disease; Peruna is not a local remedy. Since catarrh invades the system, only a systemic remedy can reach it. This is, in brief, our claim in assigning to the disease—catarrh—our remedy, Peruna.

An instructive and interesting treatise on catarrh in its different forms and stages, will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

E. W. Grove

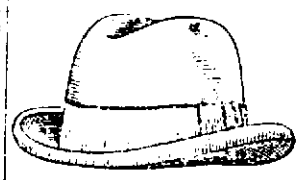
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Omega Oil

TIRED BACKS— After working all day—sewing, baking, scrubbing, sweeping, washing or standing behind a counter—a woman's back is sure to be tired. It's too bad a woman has to work, but that's the way the world goes. But it's a consolation to know that the pain which comes in the day will go away in the night if the back be thoroughly rubbed with Omega Oil. The less medicines you swallow and the more Omega Oil you rub on the outside, the better off you'll be, and the quicker you'll be cured.

Any druggist will supply you, or the Omega Chemical Co., 381 Broadway, New York, will send a bottle, prepaid, for 50c. in cash, money order or stamps.

SPRING HATS.—



A well dressed mans' first care is the style of his hat.

New styles and colors for the Spring 1901. . . .

SEIDEL BROS., 50 Calhoun Street. . . .

Neckwear - Hats - Caps

Our complete line of spring hats and caps for men and boys is now awaiting you. There is not one thing lacking from a 25c to a $5.00 quality. The spring "Knox" is a beauty. Call and see it.

THIS MORNING we received 30 dozen 50c ties in the new winsor string, winsor bow, regular winsor, and narrow four-in-hand. If you buy a new tie tonight, buy it of us and have something different from your neighbor.

Look in our window and see the new things.—

Reuben S. Patterson.

HELP FOR WOMEN WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED.

"I do not feel very well, I am so tired all the time. I do not know what is the matter with me."

You hear these words every day; as often as you meet your friends just so often are these words repeated. More than likely you speak the same significant words yourself, and no doubt you do feel far from well most of the time.

Mrs. Ella Rice, of Chelsea, Wis., whose portrait we publish, writes that she suffered for two years with bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and had all kinds of miserable feelings, all of which was caused by falling and inflammation of the womb, and after doctoring with physicians and numerous medicines she was entirely cured by

MRS. ELLA RICE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you are troubled with pains, fainting spells, depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere, headache, backache, and always tired, please remember that there is an absolute remedy which will relieve you of your suffering as it did Mrs. Rice. Proof is monumental that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest medicine for suffering women. No other medicine has made the cures that it has, and no other woman has helped so many women by direct advice as has Mrs. Pinkham; her experience is greater than that of any living person. If you are sick, write and get her advice; her address is Lynn, Mass.

FOR SALE BY DREIER & BRO., Cor. Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, by order of the Allen Circuit Court of Allen County, Indiana, will offer at public sale, on Wednesday, March 27th, 1901, and on each succeeding day until sale be made, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the law offices of Breen & Morris, floor 2, of the Hamilton National Bank Building, at the northwest corner of Calhoun and Main streets, in the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, for not less than two-thirds (2-3) of its appraised value, the following described real estate in Allen County, Indiana:

The undivided two-thirds (2-3) of the west half (½) of lot numbered 199, in Hanna's addition to the city of Fort Wayne, and the undivided two-thirds (2-3) of lot numbered 205. In Hanna's addition to the City of Fort Wayne.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third (1-3) cash in hand, one-third (1-3) in six (6) months and one-third (1-3) in twelve (12) months, deferred payments to be evidenced by notes of the purchaser, bearing six (6) per cent. interest, with freehold surety and secured by a mortgage on said premises.

WILLIAM L. MOELLERING,
Administrator, With the Will Annexed, of the Estate of Henry A. Moellering, Deceased.
BREEN & MORRIS,
Attorneys for Administrator
d-f23,m2,9,16

A doctor out west claims that apple cider vinegar taken in reasonable quantities is a sure preventative of smallpox.

DRIVEN TO ALTAR

MRS. DEE HARLIN TELLS A STARTLING STORY.

SCOTTSBURG WOMAN'S TALE

FORCED HER SISTER TO MARRY STRANGER.

HAPPENINGS IN HOOSIERDOM

GENERAL NEWS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Scottsburg, Ind., March 9.—Mrs. Dee Harlin, who left this city a few days ago as Miss Grace Robbins, has just returned from Alexandria, her sister's home, under the protection of her guardian, James Shearer, and Sheriff Everitt, and followed by her newly made husband whom, she alleges, she married because forced to do so by her sister. Harlin made threats against his wife, but finally abandoned his attempt to secure her and left the city.

Miss Robbins was engaged to be married to Enos Pleasant, of this county, and last week went to Alexandria, where her sister, Mrs. Emma Ford, resides, to have her assist in selecting and making her wedding gown. When she arrived at her sister's home, she alleges, instead of receiving a sister's care and attention, her ticket and money were taken from her, and she was compelled to marry a man whom she had never met before—Dee Harlin.

She also alleges that she was kept a prisoner, and she was forced by terrible threats to accept him for a husband, and she thinks that she was drugged until she was semi-unconscious, in which condition she was married. She also alleges that after the marriage she was detained as a prisoner, but she finally succeeded in secretly mailing a letter to James Shearer, her guardian, detailing her condition.

Mr. Shearer and Sheriff Everitt went to Alexandria on Tuesday, and brought her away, or rather protected her while she prepared for her trip to her old home. Harlin followed, but his attempts to communicate with his wife were unsuccessful.

DIED OF SMALLPOX

Auburn, Ind., March 9.—Wilson Dancer, ex-township trustee and a well known democratic politician, died yesterday of smallpox at his home south of the city. Dancer was prostrated on Saturday last, and physicians ascribe his case one of the severest known. It is feared that other cases will develop in that community.

MRS. SEWALL HITS SOCIETY.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 9. Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall in an address to the wives of legislators and others yesterday make the sweeping statement that home life has practically been destroyed by the eagerness of women to spend all of their time in society and in social duties. She said that the women have a contempt for household work, a contempt for the work they hire others to do. One reason for this state of affairs, as she views them, is that the training of the average person is on the intellectual side, that there is a system in America that recognizes the mind alone. Not until it recognizes the body also will it be perfect, she declared.

Mrs. Sewall would have every school surrounded with a yard and provided with a gymnasium and a teacher to supervise the exercises and the outdoor games. Another reform that Mrs. Sewall would bring about would be to create a proper respect for labor and have all young men taught some practical employment.

WOLVES IN KANKAKEE.

South Bend, Ind., March 9.—Gray wolves abound in the Kankakee marshes, three having been shot near Walkerton in the past ten days. The animals also have been seen within a few miles of this city.

CHINAMAN WANTS OFFICE.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 9.—Moy Jin Kee, Chinese merchant, is about to renew with the government a disturbing question as to the effect of the Garry alien law passed by congress in 1882 and known in popular phrase as the "Chinese exclusion act." Mr. Moy is a noted Chinaman, professes full citizenship and claims all the rights of a citizen. He has lived in this country over forty years, speaks excellent English and with a broad understanding of the idiom. He is now preparing to apply to the treasury department, being personally acquainted with Secretary Gage, for admission to the list of those eligible to appointments in the customs service either as interpreter or as a secret agent. He was admitted to citizenship after the passage of the Garry act.

SAYS SON ASSAULTED HIM.

Bluffton, Ind., March 9.—Peter Garber, German, owner of two farms near this city, filed an affidavit yesterday against his thirty-year-old son, charging him with assault and battery. The son is a big man, with a reputation for bad temper. He rents one of his father's farms. The old man states that the assault was caused by his attempt to collect the two years' rent past due. The son says he is being persecuted because he will not join his father's church.

GAS COMPANY FILES CHARGES.

Huntington, Ind., March 9.—Harvey Adams, of this city, was placed under arrest last night on an affidavit filed by the Huntington Light and Fuel company. The affidavit is in three counts. The first charges Adams with changing gas pipes without the company's permission. The second count is for removing a mixer and altering the service pipe by inserting a half-inch pipe. The last count charges Adams with extending the natural gas service to another room for heating purposes without the company's knowledge or consent.

MARRIAGE OF DEAF MUTES.

Warsaw, Ind., March 9.—Wednesday night, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Calvin Lunsford, in this city, Charles Rush and Miss Jessie Frost, deaf mutes, were married by Rev. Charles F. Yoder, pastor of the Progressive Brethren church. As the minister pronounced the ceremony, each sentence was interpreted for the bride and groom by Mrs. Lunsford, who used the sign language.

THE MODEL YOUNG MAN.

Kokomo, Ind., March 9.—Rev. Asher S. Preston, pastor of Grace M. E. church, has announced that on next Sunday he will preach on "The Model Young Man." He will read six letters from the pulpit written by six of the leading young society women of this city, giving their views of the qualifications necessary to constitute a model young man.

CONVERTED IN A SALOON.

Elwood, Ind., March 9.—Standing, glass in hand, at the bar of the Canteen saloon, conversing with friends, Charles Hand of this city, who has always been addicted to strong drink, was converted in a remarkable manner to the Christian faith. When Hand entered the place no thought of religion was in his mind. He called for his usual drink. Suddenly he claims he experienced a peculiar sensation.

"Boys," he said, "I have taken my last drink, and hereafter will be a better man."

Then the desire to sing and pray came upon him. His voice swelled with the melodies of sacred songs, and then down he went on his knees in prayer, inviting his old colleagues to join him. Hand vowed he would keep his promise of reformation and left the saloon.

SUES CITIZENS OF SALEM.

Indianapolis, March 9.—The suit of David A. Jennings against twenty-eight citizens of Salem, Washington county, for $200,000 damages was before Judge Baker of the United States court yesterday. The plaintiff makes numerous charges of conspiracy against the defendants, alleging that they ruined his business, undertook to break up his home, destroyed the health of the members of his family, whitecapped him, and finally forced him to leave the state. The Salem people have a strong array of counsel.

CAPTURE CHINESE FORT.

Amsterdam, March 9.—A dispatch from Batavia, capital of the Dutch Indies, announces that the troops have captured the Chinese fortress at Pafarenbe, on the west bank of the Pedir river. Seventy-seven rebels were killed and many more drowned. The Dutch had two men killed and seven wounded.

Grain Kernels make a delicious breakfast dish. For sale by your grocer.

The most recent experiments with electricity strongly point to the probability that it will in most cases supplant steam as a motive power and gas as an illuminant, and that the electric cars and automobiles will eventually take the place of the horse as a means of transport.

Absolutely Harmless. Cures on the Spot.

BROMO-PEPSIN

"Note the Word Pepsin."

CURES Headache, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, and Nervousness.

All Druggists, 10c, 25c and 50c.

BRYAN IN GOTHAM

EDITOR OF COMMONER EAST ON BUSINESS.

HE WILL MAKE NO SPEECHES

AND ACCEPT NO BANQUETING ENGAGEMENTS.

MAKES SOME OBSERVATIONS

THINKS FINISH OF G. O. P. IS IN SIGHT.

New York, March 9.—William J. Bryan arrived unheralded at the Hoffman house today and nobody called on him before noon except his friend, Dr. John H. Girdner, and a reporter. Mr. Bryan said he had come here on business newspaper business—and that he would deliver no speeches and attend no public dinners.

He had not a word to say about free silver or paramount issues. He was here on business for his paper, he said.

Mr. Bryan was questioned about various matters of public interest. Here are some of his replies:

"It looks as if the Nicaraguan canal project had fallen through. The trans-continental railroads and the McKinley administration are responsible. The railroads were afraid that if the water was used for the canal there would not be enough left for their stocks.

"If the republican party makes no more progress in the next four years than it made in the last four, it will soon reach its finish.

"This big steel combine is but another illustration of the trusts we fought in the last campaign. The tendency is to still further and larger consolidations of capital.

"The dead-lock in the Nebraska legislature? Oh, yes; that is easily explained. You see there are only two senatorships at the disposal of the state and there are more than two railroads. Each railroad can't have a senator; therefore, trouble."

When questioned about the populist situation, Mr. Bryan begged to be excused.

IN NO ALLIANCE

(Continued From Page Ten.)

now termed "a grave and serious state of affairs."

Lord Lansdowne is using every effort to bring the powers into line, in order to present to Russia such a menacing front that, without any ambiguity regarding temporary or other occupation, she may give up all designs upon Manchuria.

RUSSIA MUST RECEDE.

What prompts the British foreign office to take such an alarmist view of circumstances usually looked upon as fatalistic sequences is the apprehension that Russia, having held her own in spite of the protest of the ministers of the powers to the Chinese government and having put herself on record in the reply to Sir Charles Scott as determined on at least a temporary occupation of Manchuria, will refuse to back down. That she must do so Lord Lansdowne considers vital, both for the future of China and for the continued existence of the concert of powers.

Count Lamsdorf's reply to Sir Charles Scott is considered quite unsatisfactory.

"If such excuses are accepted by the powers," said a British official last evening, "there wil be nothing to prevent the immediate partition of China, for with almost exactly the same verbiage any European power could justify the occupation of other provinces."

Upon the degree of support afforded the movement by Germany and Japan depends the result of what is understood to be the almost synchronous action of Washington and London. The whole affair is guarded with the greatest secrecy, and it was not apparently without motive that a special dispatch was slowed to go from London erroneously announcing that the negotiations going on between Mr. Choate and Lord Lansdowne related to the Nicaragua affair.

FEAR PARTITION OF EMPIRE.

A feeling prevades inner circles here that if Count Lamsdorf's explanation is accepted by the powers Russia will be accorded a free hand to take all she pleases, and the door will be opened to any other power aggressive enough to step in and annex Chinese provinces under the pretext of temporary occupation.

The text of the Russo-Chinese convention concerning Manchuria has been received here. It confirms the accuracy of the forecast cabled to the London Times by its Pekin correspondent Feb. 27.

"There is much activity in Japanese naval, military and political circles as a result of Russia's action in Manchuria," says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Kobe, dated March 8. "It is reported that 600 Russian marines, with ten guns, have landed at Masanpo, Corea."

Berlin, March 8—The German press believes that Russia's assurances regarding Manchuria to Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British ambassador in St. Petersburg, are insincere and intended only to blind the world.

The National Zeitung frankly asserts that this is their object.

OPPOSES RUSSIAN PACT.

"Emperor Kwang Su opposes the Russo-Chinese agreement as to Manchuria," says the Pekin corespondent of the Daily Express, "and has instructed Li Hung Chang to refer Russia to the other powers."

Liu Kun Yi, the viceroy of Nankin, has appealed to Great Britain, Japan and the United States, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, to assist China to resist Russia's designs in Manchuria.

CELRO

IS NATURE'S GREATEST NERVE TONIC, INVIGORATOR AND VITALIZER

It creates appetite, aids digestion, stimulates the heart, enriches the blood, quickens the brain and quiets the nerves. It imparts renewed vitality to every organ and infuses new life and strength into all the tissues of the body; contains no injurious properties or opiates, and is guaranteed to bring that true health that puts vigor into a man's brain and sparkle and pink in a woman's face.

NOT A PATENT MEDICINE BUT AN HONEST ONE

Price, Fifty Cents — CENTURY PHARMACAL CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

SOLD IN THIS CITY AND GUARANTEED BY **PELLENS & POLSTER,** EXCLUSIVE AGENTS 54 Calhoun St.

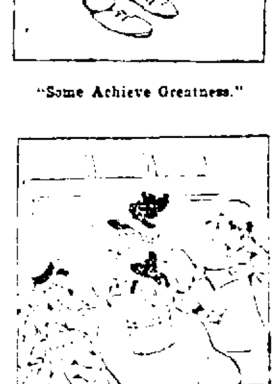
FOR SALE.

12 choice lots on West Wayne street. Reasonable terms and prices. Inquire Louis F. Curdes.

GREATNESS.

"Some are born to greatness."

"Some Achieve Greatness."


"Some have greatness thrust upon them."

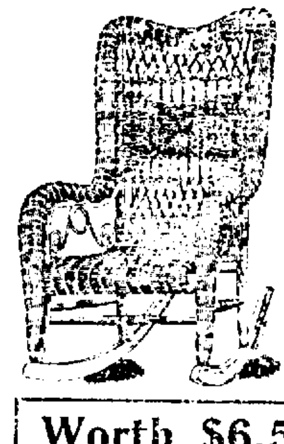
TRUSTS IN EUROPE.

Coal, sugar, wire, plate glass, and so on, down to fez caps and enameled cooking ware—in all of these the trade on the continent has become syndicated to an extent of which the ordinary consumer has little idea, but which, if he had, would possibly in some degree explain to him how it is that improved processes, more abundant food and greater facilities of intercommunication do not seem very materially to reduce the prices of these and other commodities. In some cases, on the contrary, the combination has raised the price 50 per cent. For example, says a Berlin correspondent, the case of the plate glass combine in Austria, which sent up the price of hall-door mirrors in several countries to that extent.

The German postmaster general has forbidden the delivery of postcards made in the shape of beer glasses, pots, triangles, and also those with holes for the nose and eyes, like masks. Nevertheless, they are being largely sold in the streets.

SPECIAL SALE

. . . Wednesday, March 13. . .



Wednesday Morning at 7 o'clock

we shall place on sale one hundred very large Heavy Roll Rattan Rockers, like cut

Worth $6.50

FOR $2.98

This is all we shall be able to get of them and you will have to be on hand at an early hour or you will miss them.

None sold until Wednesday morning.

If you prefer to do so you can telephone for one that morning and you can pay for it when it is delivered. Tell your neighbor about this extraordinary bargain, that she may also take advantage of this great opportunity.

Foster Furniture & Carpet Co.

In Order to Retire
From Business
A Few of Our Bargains:

Gent's gold filled watches with Elgin movements, warranted twenty years, $10.00.

Ladies' gold filled watches with Elgin movements, $7.65.

Solid gold rings from $1.00 up.

A fine line of ladies' and gents' chains from $1.00 up.

Sterling silver spoons and forks 85c .oz.

Roger Bros.' teaspoons, $1.35 a set.

A fine eight-day mantle clock for $5.00.

Cake baskets, $1.50; berry dishes, $2.00.

Now is the time to buy, while the stock is large and complete. Sale to continue until entire stock is disposed of.

P. Scherzinger,
78 Calhoun Street.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE Cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 90 days.

Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,
Cor. Berry and Court Street.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c per bottle.

CHARLES C. ADSIT

226 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.,

BONDS, STOCKS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Bought and sold for cash and on margins. Private wire to New York. Chicago References: Continental National Bank, Hibernian Banking Association, Royal Trust company.

Feb9-eod-1mo

THE UNIVERSAL

FOOD CHOPPER.

IT WILL CUT
Meat and Vegetables COARSE for Hash, Mince Meat, Soups, Stews, Etc.

IT WILL CUT
Meat FINE for Hamburg Steak, Sausage Croquets, Patties, Etc.

IT WILL PULVERIZE
Crackers, Bread Crumbs, Etc.

FOR SALE BY

H. PFEIFFER & SON,

Phone 484 9 E. Columbia St
Hardware Paint and Glass

Business · Directory

UNDERTAKER.

[illegible]

39 W. MAIN.

Undertaker.

LINCENSED EMBALMER.

Office open day and night.
Telephones 1258 and 228 Main.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans.
No. 24 West Wayne Street,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $230,000

The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.

President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—Jens Miner Jr.

White National Bank.

Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $75,000.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

[illegible]

ABSTRACTER OF TITLES
INSURANCE.
COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.

James H. Graham,

Room 16, Bank Block,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

INTERESTING TO FISHERMEN

NEW FISH LAW HAS BEEN SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Is Much More Satisfactory Than the Present Law and Becomes Operative About May or June.

The new fish law introduced by Representative Kirkham has been passed by both branches of the legislature and signed by the governor, but will not go into effect until about May, that is not until after the law shall have been printed and delivered to all the county auditors, which will be along about May or the first of June. The existing law, passed two years ago, was a sort of a patchwork compromise of a number of bills and amendments introduced, and was finally passed upon as being the proper thing by Fish Commissioner Sweeney, but a more diabolical crazy quilt was probably never perpetrated in the form of a statute. That law, however, with all its provisions, is still in force, and may be, as stated, until as late as June, and as the old law prohibits fishing in streams with a hook and line during the months of May and June, that portion as well as the others still stands. There are a number of other important changes which will be found interesting to all local fishermen, and the full text of the new law is given herewith:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation, to suffer or permit any dye-stuff, acid, coal, tar, oil, logwood or other refuse matter and substances to be thrown, run or drained into any of the waters of this state in quantities sufficient to injure or destroy the lives of fish which may inhabit the same at or below the point where any of such substances are discharged or permitted to flow into such waters. Whoever shall violate or attempt to violate the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than $25 not more than $100 for each offense.

"Section 2. The use of dynamite or other explosives in any of the waters of the state is prohibited, except by the special permission of the commissioner of fisheries and game, or his chief deputy, and then only for mining or mechanical purposes. Any one violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than $250 nor more than $1,000, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for any period not less than thirty days nor more than one year, and for a second or subsequent offense shall be fined in the sum of $500 and imprisonment in the state prison for not less than one year and not more than three years.

SPEARING, SEINING, ETC.

"Section 3. It shall be unlawful to take, catch or kill or attempt to take, catch or kill any fish in any of the waters of this state by means of any spear, seine, pond net, set net, trammel net, gill net, dip net or any other kind of net or trap, or to kill or destroy any fish by the use of Indian cockle, fish berries or other substances which have a tendency to stupefy or poison fish. Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the waters of Lake Michigan, private ponds, the Ohio river, the Wabash river so far as it is the boundary line between the states of Indiana and Illinois, except that it shall be unlawful to use any net, seine or trap in the Ohio or Wabash rivers, so far as the same is the boundary line between the states of Indiana and Illinois, within 100 yards of the mouth of any stream emptying into such rivers from the Indiana side. Provided, further, that it shall be lawful to catch minnows for bait with a glass minnow trap or a minnow seine, which shall not be more than twelve feet long, four feet deep and the meshes of which shall not be larger than one-fourth of an inch. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $10, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for any period not to exceed thirty days, and for a second and subsequent offense shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $200, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed sixty days.

"Section 4. It shall be unlawful to take, catch or kill or attempt to take, catch or kill any fish in any of the inland lakes of this state, except private ponds, by any means or with any device whatever from the 1st day of December of any year to the 1st day of April of the succeeding year, or to sell, offer for sale or to buy any pike, pickerel, wall-eyed pike, perch, blue gills, black bass, green bass, rock bass, or other species of bass at any time. Provided, that the provisions of this section shall apply only to fish caught in the waters of this state. Provided, that none of the provisions of this act shall operate to prevent any person from taking fish with a hook and line in any of the streams or ponds of this state at any time of the year, which method is hereby expressly made lawful at any and all times of the year. Whoever violates or attempts to violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined $5 for each fish caught, sold or purchased, and not less than $10 nor more than $25 for each attempt to catch fish in violation of any of the provisions of this section.

WITH TROT LINES.

"Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to fish in any of the waters of this state with more than one trot line, having not to exceed 100 hooks, at any one time. Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the Ohio river, so far as it is the boundary line between the states of Indiana and Illinois. Any person violating or attempting to violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in any sum not less than $5 nor more than $50 for any offense.

"Section 6. No person shall enter upon any inclosed land for the purpose of setting a trot line without first obtaining the consent of the owner, lessee or tenant of such premises. Whoever shall violate or attempt to violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $25.

"Section 7. It is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor for any person to have in his possession any seine, dip net, gill net, pond net, spear or gig, or other part thereof, other than a minnow seine, or glass minnow trap, spear or gig, as allowed in section 3 of this act, and any one convicted of having such seine, gill net, dip net, pond net or other kind of net, spear or gig, trap or seine, or part thereof, in his possession, shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $200 for each offense, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for any determinate period, and every day's possession of such gill net, dip net or other kind of net, spear or gig, trap or seine, shall constitute a separate and distinct offense under this act. Provided, that this section shall not apply to such persons who have licensed seines or nets, providing the same are disposed of within sixty days from the taking effect of this act; that it shall not apply to persons who have in their possession nets, seines, traps or other fishing tackle for the purpose of taking fish from Lake Michigan, the Ohio river and the Wabash river, in so far as it is the boundary line between the states of Indiana and Illinois.

"Section 8. No person shall take, catch, kill or possess more than twenty black bass in any one day. Where two or more persons are fishing or angling from the same boat, the aggregate number of bass taken, caught, killed or possessed by the occupants of said boat shall not exceed thirty-six. Whoever shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined in any sum not less than $5 nor more than $25 for each fish so taken or possessed.

"Section 9. No pickerel or pike perch, commonly called wall-eyed pike, less than twelve inches in length, or rock bass, or croppie, less than six inches in length, or black bass less then ten inches in length, shall be intentionally taken from the waters of this state, or possessed, and in case any such fish is taken the person taking it shall immediately return it to the waters from which it was taken without unnecessary injury. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not to exceed $10.

A FEE OF TWENTY DOLLARS.

"Section 10. In all cases of conviction or on pleas of guilty of violating any provisions of this act, in all cases filed by, or that have been caused to be filed by, the commissioner of fisheries and game, and in no other case there shall be taxed and collected in favor of the commissioner of fisheries and game, a fee of $20 as a part of the costs and against each defendant so convicted. Said fee shall be paid by the clerk, justice of the peace or mayor, as the case may be, to the auditor of state within sixty days after the collection thereof, and such fees shall be paid to the treasurer of state, as a part of the fish and game protective fund, to be expended by the commissioner of fisheries and game in paying rewards and other expenses for the detection and conviction of persons who violate the provision of this act and the game laws of the state.

"Section 11. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of fisheries and game, and his deputies and each sheriff and constable in the state, to seize and destroy any seine more than twelve feet in length and four feet in width, dip net, gill net, set net, pond net, or other kind of net, trap or seine, and any gig or spear, and for each seine more than twelve feet in length, dip net, gill net, pond net, or other kind of net, trap or seine, spear or gig, the person so seizing and destroying the same shall be paid out of the county treasury, of the county where the same is found and seized, the sum of $5, and for each separ or gig so seized and destroyed they shall in like manner be paid the sum of $1.

"Section 12. It shall be unlawful at any time to shoot or shoot at fish of any kind in any of the waters of this state. Any one found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $50 for each offense, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for any period not to exceed thirty days.

"Section 13.—It shall be unlawful to catch, take or kill or attempt to take, catch or kill any fish in the waters of this state when the water is covered in whole or in part with ice. Whoever shall violate the provisions of this section shall be fined in any sum not less than $5 nor more than $20 for each fish taken, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed twenty days.

"Section 14. All licenses heretofore issued for the use of seines in the waters of the state are hereby revoked.

"Section 15. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

Egg Baking Powder is a synonym for purity. Every dealer in town now has it for sale. He awaits your order.

WILL SEND $2.50 FREE.

Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., the Celebrated Specialist, Will Send a Course of His New Special Treatment Free.

When an experienced physician offers to give away $40,000 worth of a New Treatment for diseases of the heart, nerves, stomach or dropsy, it is conclusive evidence that he has great faith in it. And when hundreds of prominent men and women freely testify to his unusual skill and the superiority of his New Special Treatment his liberality is certainly worthy of serious consideration.

That Dr. Miles is one of the world's most successful physicians is proven by hundreds of testimonials from well-known people. One patient cured after failure of eleven Grand Rapids physicians, two after being given up by six and seven Chicago physicians, another after nine of the leading doctors in New York City, Philadelphia and Chicago failed.

Mr. F. J. Held, of Grand Rapids, Mich., writes: "Eleven of the best physicians pronounced my case incurable. Yet thanks to your remarkable skill, I began to improve, and instead of dying, was soon out of danger." J. H. Abrams, Benton Harbor, Mich., reports: "I had serious heart trouble and dropsy. Obtaining no relief from local physicians I consulted Dr. Miles, and now am well."

The eminent Rev. W. Bell, D. D., of Dayton, Ohio, General Secretary of Foreign Missions, writes editorially in The State Sunday School Union: "We desire to state that from personal acquaintances we know Dr. Miles to be a most skillful specialist, a man who has spared neither labor nor money to keep himself abreast of the great advancement of medical science."

A thousand references to, and testimonials from Bishops, Clergymen, Bankers, Farmers, and their wives, will be sent free on request.

This new system of special treatment is thoroughly scientific and immensely superior to the ordinary methods.

As all afflicted readers may have $2.50 worth of treatment especially prepared for their case, free, with full directions, we would advise them to send for it at once. Address DR. FRANKLIN MILES 201 to 209 State st., Chicago. Mention this paper.

Y. W. C. A. REPORT.

General secretary's report for February: Attendance at board and committee meetings, 25; attendance at Sunday services (4), 90; attendance at educational classes, 59; attendance at Bible classes, 42; attendance at social evening (1), 60; attendance at noon rest, 1,666; total visits to association, 1,977; applied for employment, 8; employment secured, 4; directed to boarding places, 17; membership renewals, 7; new members, 6.

THE GREEN TRADING STAMP CO.—WE LEAD LET OTHERS FOLLOW.

To Our Numerous Patrons:

The Indiana legislature recognized the benefits our firm are daily distributing to the great army of Fort Wayne shoppers by defeating a bill introduced for the purpose of crowding out from the channels of trade our institution, which has the enthusiastic support of merchants and the public alike.

We announce this for the purpose of assuring the public that the Green Trading Stamp Co. is a fixed institution here, permanently and forever. Don't forget this. New goods added daily. Call at the display store for new directory of merchants. 8-2t

LADIES.

G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry street, has a fine line of ladies' clothes for spring suits and jackets. He makes garments to order at lowest prices. 27-tf

JACKASS PUT ON $10 BILL

PUZZLE PICTURE IN SERIES OF 1880.

Joke Perpetrated by a Malicious Englishman Employed as an Artist—A Secret Told.

[Chicago Chronicle.]

The "jackass bill" is the name applied to the 1880 series treasury note of the $10 denomination. The government was made the victim of a practical joker in the bureau of engraving and the staid, serious money of the country has become the vehicle of a puzzle picture. The facts were given out by the local subtreasury officials yesterday.

The treasury officials have omitted to place an inscription on the bill, "Find the jackass." The absence of this has kept the matter a government secret for some time. Although the "jackass bill" has been in existence for several years it was first discovered the other day by a bank clerk in Chicago, who thought it was a counterfeit and reported its discovery to the subtreasury officials. They have been ignorant of the puzzle picture and sought information from Washington. The answer received was not made public except in so far as the bill was acknowledged as genuine. The full text of the message from Washington, it is said, was to the effect to keep the "jackass" quiet and not let the public hear its braying.

PLAIN PORTRAIT OF JACKASS.

The jackass shows as plain as a lifelike portrait when the bill is turned upside down. On the face of the bill is an American eagle in a little engraving on the left of the seal and between the names of J. W. Lyons, registrar of the treasury, and Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States. There is nothing peculiar in the eagle until the bill is turned upside down and the eagle becomes a jackass, perfect in outline.

The jackass' picture is on one of the most common of the $10 notes in circulation. The surprising thing is that the puzzle or joke on the eagle was not discovered long ago. None of the serious men who handle the money at Washhington ever thought of turning a bill upside down. The men who examine designs before they are committed to the engraving machine and the engraver passed the double tender, as it was facetiously termed.

ARTIST SCOFFS AT TREASURY.

The bills had gone all over the country when the artist who perpetrated the joke in a spirit of maliciousness and revenge sent word to the treasurer of the United States to scan the portraits on the treasury $10 bill when held upside down. The jackass was found and there was consternation in the department. For the best interests of the service and for the sake of the reputation of the department it was decided to let the combination of eagle and jackass alone in the hope that the public would never notice the picture.

ENGLISHMAN THE CULPRIT.

The story that comes from Washington is to the effect that an Englishman working in the bureau of engraving was discharged for having opinions counter to those of the republican party. Having been given the usual month's notice, he decided upon a cold-blooded revenge upon the imperial eagle of McKinley.

He was working on the new plates for the $10 bill and by a deft handling of the lights and shadows of the eagle he produced the jackass. From an artistic point of view his work is excellent. It is the perfection of puzzle creation. The head and neck of the eagle, which has a peculiar twist, furnished the head of the jack. The light shading at the base of the wing becomes a perfect eye from the other view point. The thighs of the eagle form the ears of the jack.

Ex-County Clerk Harry Metzger several weeks ago called the attention of the writer to the "jackass" ten-dollar bill, a specimen of which he had in his possession. Others to whom it was shown marveled at the picture, but none had ever observed it before and none suspected it was more than a curious freak of coincident of lines or that the "puzzle" had a history.

REPRESENTS M. WITTE.

San Francisco, March 9.—The Examiner says: Prince Engalitschiffe, who is here from China, en route to St. Petersburg, is a representative of M. Witte, the Russian minister of finance, and confidential agent of Adolph Rothstein, the leading financier and railway promoter of Russia. It is said he will convey to the Russia secretary of railway and communication final surveys for new Russian lines in China, which are to be operated in connection with the trans-Siberian and the Chinese Eastern, or Manchurian railroad.

U. S. Stamps. Get them. 27-12t

That dispirited feeling caused by an impaired digestion is easily banished by the use of Grain Kernels, the vitalized cereal.

van Houten's Cocoa

is of Unequalled Value as a Household Beverage. Economical, Easy to make. Easy to Digest. Exquisite Flavor.
Sold at all grocery stores—order it next time.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, March 9.—Wheat ruled strong and fairly active during the first half of the session today. May opened ¼c higher at 75⅜c to 75½c, under the influence of strength in the Liverpool and Antwerp markets. Under a good outside demand and covering May advanced to 75¾c, but profit-taking caused a reaction to 75½c. Local receipts were 111 cars, 8 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 333 cars, against 305 last week and 650 a year ago.

May touched 75¼@75⅜c, but recovered to 75¼c and closed firm, ⅛@⅜c higher, at 75⅜c.

May corn opened ⅛@¼c higher at 41⅛c to 41¼c on higher cables and unfavorable weather. May dropped back to 41c on heavy local realizing. Receipts were 357 cars, 9 of contract grade.

The close was easy, May a shade down at 40⅞@41c.

Oats were rather weak. The opening was steady in sympathy with wheat and corn, but local interests pressed the market back. May opened a shade higher at 25⅛c and sold to 24⅞c. Receipts were 217 cars.

Profit-taking by longs and covering by shorts in May pork made an animated provisions market. The opening was firm on light hog receipts and higher prices at the yards, and the market held with considerable strength in the face of liberal offerings. May pork opened 10@12c higher at $15.00@15.05 and sold off to $14.92½; May lard opened a shade higher at $7.37½ to $7.00, and May ribs 2½c up at $7.27½.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—March, 74c; April, 74½c; May, 75⅜c.

Corn—March, 39⅜c; May, 40⅞@41c.

Oats—March, 24c; May, 24⅞c.

Pork—March, $14.70; May, $14.90; July, $14.50.

Lard—March, $7.55; May, $7.52½; July, $7.65; Sept., $7.72½.

Ribs—March, $7.20; May, $7.25; July, $7.30; Sept., $7.35.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.50; No. 1, $1.55; May, $1.54½.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, March 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.05@6.25; poor to medium, $3.60@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.00; cows, $2.60@4.20; heifers, $2.65@4.40; canners, $1.75@2.50; bulls, $2.60@4.25; calves, $4.00@6.25; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.90; Texas grass steers, $3.35@4.00; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts today, 15,000, Monday, 30,000; left over, 3,074. Market 5c higher; top, $5.70. Mixed and butchers, $5.40@5.67½; good to choice heavy, $5.55@5.70; rough heavy, $5.40@5.50; light, $5.40@5.62½; bulk of sales, $5.55@5.62½.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, March 9.—There was excited trading in a few stocks at the opening, but the general market was quiet and irregular with narrow changes both ways. Chesapeake and Ohio sold at 47½ and 47 compared with 45⅞ last night, on a report of consolidation with the Pennsylvania. Amalgamated Copper made a violent recovery from last night's depression, selling at 99¼ and 100¼ at the opening, compared with 97⅞ last night. Sugar was carried down an extreme 1⅞ on the sale of 3,000 shares. The opening sales of Chesapeake and Ohio were of 8,500 shares and of Amalgamated Copper 2,000 shares.

Price movements became more variable and in specials quite wide. Amalgamated Copper improved to 101 before realizing sent it under par. Anaconda Mining also lost a point and there were declines of 1 to 2½ in Hoop preferred, Consolidated Gas and General Electric. Meanwhile the St. Louis and San Francisco stocks were marked up aggressively, the common stock rising 2 points. Some of the low-priced railroads were conspicuously strong, including Chicago, Great Western, Denver and Rio Grande, Hocking Valley, Peoria and Eastern and Wabash preferred. The market at 11 o'clock was very irregular, profit-taking in Chesapeake and Ohio and the weakness of the Grangers and Pacifics contrasting with the strength at other points.

Pacifics drifted downward on realizing, some of the principal stocks reacting 1 to 2⅛. Amalgamated Copper fell to 99 and Sugar an extreme 2⅞ on the report of the death in Paris of an official of the company. The publication of the weekly bank statement disclosed an important short interest and their buying of stock caused a sharp rally. Wabash preferred, Pressed Steel Car and Hocking Valley rose 2½ over last night. Recoveries ran from 1 to 2 points in Sugar, Amalgamated Copper, Pennsylvania Union Pacific, Consolidated Gas, General Electric and American Tobacco. Renewed realizing at the advance made the closing irregular.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, March 9.—Butter—Receipts, 2,300 pkgs; market firm; state dairy, 13@21c; fresh creamery, 17@22c; June creamery, 15@21c; factory, 11@15c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,071 pkgs; market firm; fancy large colored and white, 11@11½c; fancy small colored, 12½c; fancy small white, 12@12¼c.

Eggs—Receipts, 4,127 pkgs; market easy; state and Pennsylvania, at mark, 14½@14¾c; western, at mark, 14¼c; southern, at mark, 14@14½c.

Sugar—Raw, weak; fair refining, 3¼c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4c; molasses sugar, 3¼c; refined, weak; crushed, $5.75; powdered, $5.35; granulated, $5.25.

Coffee—Market easy; No. 7 Rio, 7⅛c.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, March 9.—Money on call nominal; prime mercantile paper, 3@4¼ per cent; sterling exchange nominal with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¾ for demand and at $4.84⅛@4.84¼ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85@4.85½ and $4.88½; commercial bills, $4.83¼@4.84; silver certificates, 61½@62c; bar silver, 60⅞c; Mexican dollars, 49c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, March 9.—State bonds weak; railroad bonds irregular; government bonds strong:

Refunding 2s registered	105½
Refunding 2s coupon	105½
U. S. 3s registered	111
U. S. 3s coupon	111
U. S. 4s registered (new)	137¾
U. S. 4s coupon (new)	137¾
U. S. 4s registered (old)	113
U. S. 4s coupon (old)	114
U. S. 5s registered	111½
U. S. 5s coupon	111½

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, March 9.—The weekly statement of averages of the associated banks shows:

Loans, $918,789,600; increase, $1,580,200.

Deposits, $1,011,926,500; decrease, $565,000.

Circulation, $31,469,000; increase, $100,000.

Legal tenders, $72,563,300; decrease, $1,415,900.

Specie, $191,134,100; decrease, $1,230,200.

Reserve required, $252,982,125, decrease, $140,375.

Surplus reserve, $10,717,275; decrease, $4,083,925.

EDWARD VII AND HIS AUTO.

The automobile exposition recently held at Paris seems to have awakened a general interest throughout Europe in these vehicles. Several hundred manufacturers in every part of the world were represented, and the vehicles displayed were the finest specimen of workmanship ever placed on exhibition.

There is soon to be a meeting between representatives of the Automobile club of London and a large committee made up of representatives of the various county councils and chief constables from all over England to make an effort to do away with some of the restrictions now in force and constantly being added to. The Automobile club of London has now a membership of over 700 and nearly half the members own a motor vehicle of some sort or another. The horse, however, is so worshipped in England that its supporters still possess a very great amount of influence, which will be directed against the spread of the new power.

A Paris firm of manufacturers has now under contract a superb automobile for the use of King Edward VII, of Great Britain. It is being built regardless of expense, and will undoubtedly be the finest vehicle of its kind ever constructed. The king, it is said, is an enthusiastic automobilist, and has become one of the most expert men in England in the management of the horseless carriage. His adoption of this means of locomotion is expected to lend a great impetus to the trade throughout the world.

The Only Way TO CURE Catarrh

Unless you rid the throat and lungs of all disease-breeding germs, you can never expect to cure Catarrh, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and all respiratory diseases, for these diseases would not exist were it not for the animal germs which poison and inflame the mucous membranes lining the head, throat and lungs.

DR. GEO. LEININGER'S FOR-MAL-DE-HYDE INHALER stands to-day as the only germ-killer ...

... The Dr. Geo. Leininger Chemical Co., Chicago, Ills.

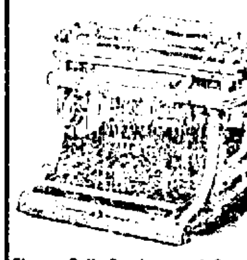
Not A PIG

In a poke, but ... a "Pig Song" ... Musical Pig ... Puzzle ... More fun ...

... We send one FREE ...

COMFORT, Box 624, Augusta, Maine.

FOX TYPEWRITER.



Pleases Both Purchaser and Operator.

Durability

For the Purchaser,

AND

Speed and Ease

For the Operator.

Points of Mechanical Excellence.

Improved Automatic Escapement.
Non-Tilting Carriage.
Adjustable Type Bar Hanger.
Improved Ball-bearing Carriage.
Short and Soft Finger Dip.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

FOX TYPEWRITER CO.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dealers Wanted.

House Work

Seems easy to a man, but there is a great deal of lifting and reaching to do; a great many trips up and down stairs to make in the course of day's house work. It's hard where a woman is well. For a woman suffering with some form of "female trouble" it is daily torment. There are thousands of such women struggling along, day by day, in increasing misery. There are other thousands who have found a complete cure of their disease in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It stops debilitating drains, cures irregularity, heals inflammation and ulceration, nourishes the nerves, and gives vitality and vigor. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. It contains no opium, cocaine nor other narcotic.

"For a number of months I suffered with female trouble," writes Miss Agnes McGowne, of 1312 Bank St., Washington, D. C. "I tried various remedies, but none seemed to do me any permanent good. The doctor said it was the worst case of internal trouble they ever had. I decided to write to you for help. I received a very encouraging reply, and commenced treatment at once. I had not used your 'Favorite Prescription' a week before I began to feel better, and, as I continued, my health gradually improved. It is improving every day."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay cost of mailing *only*. Send 21 one cent stamps for a book in paper covers, or 31 stamps in cloth, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

A NEW FOREMAN

FRED W. MEYERS TO ASSUME NEW POSITION.

WILL TAKE CHARGE MONDAY

OF WESTERN GAS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY'S FOUNDRY.

DEPOTS, SHOPS AND YARDS

PERSONAL NOTES GATHERED FROM INDUSTRIAL CENTERS.

Fred W. Meyers, who has for years been foreman of the car department of the Bass foundry, will on Monday assume charge of the foundry department of the Western Gas Construction company. Although the foundry of the Western Gas Construction company has been in existence but a comparatively short time, the business has grown to such a magnitude that it requires a man of considerable ability to oversee the work and Mr. Meyers' fellow workmen at the Bass works are fully confident that he is the proper man for such a responsible position.

ENGINEMEN DISCHARGED.

Galesburg, Ill., March 9.—Considerable excitement prevails in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy circles here over the discharge of a number of enginemen here and in Quincy, and it is represented that others are under investigation. The discharged men represent that they were discharged because they joined the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and claim that some of them were allowed no hearing. It is claimed that 100 firemen are liable to be discharged for a similar reason. The brotherhood men are not thoroughly enough organized to resist the company's action, and the company has enough extra men to suply their places.

C. M. HAYS TO REMAIN.

A report is curent in New York that there is good reason to expect some important changes in the board of directors of the Southern Pacific railroad within the next few days. When the board meets to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Director John D. Probst, it is likely that other vacancies will be created by resignations in order to make places for Union Pacific representatives. It is expected that E. H. Harriman, who is chairman of the Union Pacific board will have an influential voice in reorganizing the Southern Pacific board.

President Charles M. Hays has been asked by the new owners of the Southern Pacific to remain as the executive head of the system, and there is no expectation of any material change in the executive staff of the road. Considerable guessing has been done regarding the probable successor of H. E. Huntington as vice president, but nothing definite has been made known on that point.

B. & O. SHORTENING LINE.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 9.—An important step was taken today by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company working to the establishment of a direct trunk line through Pittsburg as the main line to Chicago. A party of ten engineers left here this morning to locate the line of the Chicago cut-off from Smiths Ferry, Pa., to Canton, O., a distance of sixty miles. Preliminary surveys were made a year ago and the rights of way were subsequently obtained. This line will reduce the distance to Chicago twenty-eight miles, will avoid the heavy grades between those points and will triple the hauling capacity of trains.

MAY "ANNEX CANADA."

A dispatch from Ottawa, Ont., says: "The parliament of Canada will be engaged until the end of the session in the consideration of three of the largest measures ever presented for its consideration since the inception of the Canadian Pacific railroad scheme. James J. Hill, F. H. Clergue and other promoters engaged in securing charters will superintend operations here. These measures are the Crows' Nest Pass coal and railway project, the Canadian Lloyds bill and the scheme intended to complete a new transcontinental route practically under government control and practically under government ownership.

"A hard problem which must be faced is the acquisition by American capitalists of the control of Canada's greatest industries. It is computed that the passage of the Sydney (Cape Breton) steel and coal interests into the hands of the American syndicate means, in effect, that the Canadian treasury will be called upon to pay direct tribute to the syndicate to the extent of $15,000,000 a year under the bounty law. The bounty expires in 1908, and if the trusts can put out 10,000,000 tons of manufactured product in that period it will cost the Canadian taxpayers $10,000,000 in cash. The situation is thus summed up:

"With the Morgan-Rockefeller trust controlling the iron and coal of the Atlantic seaboard, with Hill and Rockefeller controlling the coal of the Crows' Nest Pass, with the same combination directing the Midland, the Soo and the Nanaimo (B. C.) enterprises, the annexation of Canada's industries will be practically complete, and Canada will be henceforth a mere annex of the American syndicate. These subjects will come prominently to the front during the coming the month, and indications of the policy of the government are sure to be elicited by the discussions in the railway and private bills committees of the house, where all such questions must be thoroughly sifted."

CALLAWAY DENIES REPORT.

New York, March 9.—The Evening Post says: President Callaway, of the New York Central railroad, who is a director of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, denied positively today that any lease of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad to the Pennsylvania railroad was contemplated. For some days rumors have been circulated in Wall street accompanying the rise in the shares on the stock market, that the road was likely to be turned over to the Pennsylvania railroad. These rumors were published in morning newspapers, with circumstantial details of a 999 year lease, with 3 per cent guarantee, but Mr. Callaway said the whole story was news to him; he had never heard of it before.

On Wednesday of this week there was an important meeting of the Chesepeake and Ohio directors in this city, at which all three Pennsylvania directors were present with Mr. Callaway, the other two Vanderbilt representatives, Mr. Depew and Mr. Twombley, being out of the city, the latter in the south.

This meeting was mostly taken up with plans for developing the traffic-carrying capacity of the Chesapeake and Ohio, particularly terminal enlargements at Newport News.

While, therefore, if any plan for leasing the Chesapeake and Ohio is carried out, it would seem as if it must be a later development. There is good reason to believe that the Pennsylvania has been increasing its stock holdings in the seaboard soft coal carrying lines, and it may be holding nearer a majority of the Chesapeake and Ohio stock than it embraced in its earlier purchases.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Wabash Firemen Rice and Williams are laying off.

W. M. Repine, of the Pittsburg car shops, is sick and off duty.

A. M. Ringle, of the Pittsburg machine shop, is sick and off duty.

Conductor D. Watterson, of the Nickel Plate, is taking a lay off.

Ed Keefe, the Pittsburg boilermaker, is the proud father of a new son.

Roadmaster A. B. Adams, of the Wabash, was in the city on business yesterday.

C. C. Denton, susperintendent of the Nickel Plate dining car service, is in the city.

Engineers Heller and James Wells, of the Wabash, are off duty, the former being sick.

Nickel Plate engine No. 4 has gone to the Stony Island shops for a general overhauling.

I. Sorg, S. S. Henline and E. B. Moore, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, are sick today.

W. H. Parmlee, traveling freight agent of the Hoosac Tunnel line, was in the city yesterday.

Henry Mennewisch, heater, and Michael Collins, blacksmith, of the Bass works, are off duty today.

Fireman W. M. Crouse, of the Pittsburg, who was taken sick at Lima, came home today on No. 9.

Brakeman Gallup has been transferred from the passenger to through freight service on the Nickel Plate.

Conductor A. Little, of the Nickel Plate, who has been visiting relatives in Ohio, has reported for duty.

Engine 603 left the Wabash shops today after general repairs, and will be turned over to the Detroit division.

Joseph W. Keeler, passenger conductor on the Pennsylvania, is laying off on account of the illness of his son.

Jacob Houck and Charles Wiedman, carpenters at Rhinesmith & Simonson's factory, are sick and off duty.

Conductor Brinsley, of the Wabash local crew, is laying off and R. W. Metzgar has charge of the run in his absence.

The City Trucking company has men and teams engaged in hauling and distributing ties along the right of way of the Fort Wayne and Southwestern Electric railway between Roanoke and Huntington.

Ed Tierney, of the Pittsburg machine shops, is off duty today on account of the sickness of a member of his family.

T. B. Hunt, general foreman of the Pennsylvania shops at Chicago, is in the city today on business with local officials.

Engineer H. W. Frase, of the Nickel Plate, has reported for duty after an absence of ten days on account of sickness.

W. F. Scherer, tinner, of the Pittsburg shops, has reported for duty after an absence of several days on account of sickness.

Wesley Wells, the Nickel Plate brakeman, is laying off to entertain his wife, who is visiting in the city. Their home is at Bellevue.

Brakemen J. W. Miller, P. M. Henderson and C. M. Oosler, of the Nickel Plate, are laying off. The first named gentleman is sick.

Mrs. Medsker, wife of J. R. Medsker, of the Pittsburg car machine shop, was called to Crestline, Ohio, today by the serious illness of a relative.

Fireman P. H. Doty, of the Pittsburg, is sick and laying off. Yard Fireman J. M. Brown, of the same road, is also off duty on account of sickness.

Brakemen C. R. Lynas and J. C. Miller, of the Nickel Plate, have reported for duty. The former was attending to private affairs and the latter's wife was sick.

Pennsylvania passenger train No. 21 was nearly three hours late today. The delay was caused by heavy inaugural business, the time limit on tickets expiring today.

Engineer R. M. Germain is taking a lay off for a week or ten days and Engineer W. P. Morris has charge of his passenger run on the Nickel Plate during his absence.

Robert F. Douglas, assistant passenger and ticket agent of the Wabash, is sick with the grip, and Col. R. G. Thompson is looking after his work in addition to his own.

P. E. Bresnahan, machinist in the Pittsburg shops, reported for duty this morning after an absence of several days spent in getting acquainted with a new member of his family.

D. J. Timlin, formerly general foreman of the local shops of the Wabash and later with the Baltimore and Ohio at Newark, O., has been appointed master mechanic of the Texas Central, with headquarters at Walnut Springs, Texas.

Engineers P. Titus, C. A. Prince and Harry Kelker are sick; George W. Kensill is taking a vacation, and W. Beck and W. K. Wilder are laying off on account of the death of relatives. They are employed on the Pittsburg road.

Glen Watson, a 10-year-old boy, was struck by a Pennsylvania freight train at Monroeville last night and seriously injured. The lad was standing on the tracks near the station when the train came by, and did not notice its aproach. He was taken to the home of his parents.

August Ginther, the watchman at the Broadway crossing of the Pennsylvania road, was discovered in a helpless condition by Officer Lavanway last evening. He was very sick and the officer remained at the crossing until a man was sent to relieve him and the sick man was taken to his home.

J. M. Farmer, commissioner of the Trunk Line association, has issued a circular advising that in view of the limited siding facilities at Buffalo and the difficulty of maintaining sanitary conditions the Buffalo lines will be unable to store sleeping or reclining chair cars for occupancy at Buffalo in the course of the exposition.

Bellevue Gazette: "On account of failing health J. W. Calder, night yardmaster at the Nickel Plate yards in this city, resigned his position. A. D. Bretz, of Stony Island, who has been a valued employe of the road for some time, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Calder. He arrived in the city today and will enter upon the discharge of his duties tonight. Although a comparatively young man, Mr. Bretz has had years of experience in railroad circles and is a genial and pleasant gentleman. As soon as he finds a suitable house he expects to bring his family to Bellevue. Mr. Calder does not expect to leave the employ of the road, but has accepted a position as yard conductor."

Huntington News-Democrat: "Notice was received in this city Thursday afternoon of the Wabash railroad's intention to change John Goring, local ticket agent, to New Haven, and bring O. W. Lake, of that place, to Huntington. The change will be made March 20th. The purpose of the change has not been learned. Mr. Goring will go to New Haven, which is five miles east of Fort Wayne, next week to arrange for a residence. It is likely that he and Mr. Lake will exchange residences. Mr. Goring has been the local representative of the road over fifteen years, during which time he has attended to the company's interests in an excellent manner. He and his family have formed many acquaintanceships and all will be sorry to learn of their departure."

USE ALLENS FOOT-EASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. Your feet feel swollen, nervous and damp, and get tired easily. If you have aching feet, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It rests the feet and makes new or tight shoes easy. Cures Chilblains, swollen, sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe dealers, 25 cts. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

From a cliff 1,000 feet high, one with clear vision can see a ship a distance of forty-two miles.

WARSAW MAN HOLDS BELT

PETER EVANS HAS BEEN ARRESTED 169 TIMES.

In Fifteen Years He Has Served 1,429 Days in Jail Doing Time for Intoxication.

(Warsaw Times.)

There is no doubt but that Peter Evans, a well known resident of this city, "holds the belt" for being arrested more times within a given period than any other man in the country perhaps. Recently a special dispatch from Warsaw appeared in the city papers stating that Peter Evans had just been arrested for the ninety-seventh time within a period of fifteen years. This came under the notice of the Indiana state board of charities, the head of which evidently thought it could not be possible that such was the case and that the newspapers in which the dispatch appeared were misinformed. They instituted an investigation of the records of the sheriff's office of Kosciusko county, the investigation having been made by a local representative of that organization and Sheriff Smith himself. They completed the work Wednesday, March 6, for the period of fifteen years as requested. The record is more remarkable than that at first given out. It shows that in that time Peter Evans was arrested 169 times for intoxication; 129 times of which he was placed in jail "just to sober up," and 40 times he was tried and convicted. It shows that the time he spent in jail was 1,429 days. The total cost to the county for the period mentioned was $651.60. His board alone amounted to $571.60, and $80 is charged up as officers' compensation for "ins and outs." Peter Evans has just completed a sentence of ten days in jail for intoxication, and by his own request has become an inmate of the county infirmary. He was prompted to make the latter move, one which had never entered his head before, from the fact that Sheriff Smith has kept him confined in what is known as "the cage" of the jail, thus abridging the liberties granted to Peter by former officers who occasionally allowed him to go about the yard, do the chores and get fresh air. He dislikes the confinement he has been subjected to lately and so declared himself before he left for the infirmary. It might be added that at one time Peter Evans was worth between $25,000 and $30,000, all of which has slipped from his fingers through his love for liquor. It might also be stated that in his halcyon days he paid innumerable fines, aggregating large amounts, but he has served sentences of from ten to sixty days in jail for perhaps twenty years past. He is a man of about 60 years of age, vigorous, and is a good worker when sober. Peter Evans' record has attracted considerable attention throughout the state.

WITNESSED THE LYNCHING.

Harry Meyer, of the Meyer Cycle company, witnessed the lynching and burning of the negro George Ward at Terre Haute on February 26 for the murder of a school teacher near that city. Mr. Meyer has an interesting relic in the shape of a piece of the rope used to hang the man from the bridge, which he secured shortly after the murderer's body was cut down. He has also three pictures taken immediately after the hanging. One was taken while the man's body was suspended from the bridge, another shows the mob grouped around the fire where the negro's body was burned, and the third, the most gruesome of all, is of the scene about half an hour after the murderer's body had been placed on the fire. It shows a portion of the body, the legs and lower trunk, the rest having been consumed. The pictures are excellent, and it is believed that they were the only ones taken that day. Mr. Meyer has placed then on exhibition in the window of his store on West Berry street, where they are attracting much attention. Mr. Meyer, who witnessed the entire proceedings, states that the negro was struck on the head with a billy when the mob broke into the jail and that he was apparently dead before he was dragged from the building. He is of the opinion that the brute would not have been lynched had not the crowd been allowed the view the remains of the dead girl, which lay in an undertaking shop near the heart of the town. Men passed inside with a feeling of morbid curiosity, but on coming out of the room where the body lay they appeared almost frenzied, and it was but a very short time before popular feeling had reached a point where reason was useless. Mr. Meyer further states that the police of the city made no resistance whatever with the exception of one deputy, who tried to hold the jail door and nearly lost his life for his pains.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

Sore Hands

Red Rough Hands Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air-holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used them to use any others, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor, $1.25, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation and irritation and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring and humiliating skin, scalp and blood humors, with loss of hair when all else fails. Sold throughout the world.

The Big Consignment Silk Sale

AT THE

Wayne Dry Goods Co.,

Continues to fill the store from morning till night with a more than satisfied crowd of buyers. The universal verdict is

Nothing Ever Before Like It in Fort Wayne.

We had an immense amount of those Fine Taffeta Silks and Satins sent us and it will take several days to make any perceptible decrease in them, even at the rate they have been going, but the earlier you see the pleasantly bewildering assortment, the greater will be your enjoyment in looking through it.

A bargain secured, carries with it to the possessor a satisfaction peculiar to itself. If you wish to enjoy a bargain, come to the Big Silk Sale, where handsome Silks and Satins, ranging in value from $1.00 to $1.50, are sold at

69c a Yard.

Wayne Dry Goods Co.,

96 Calhoun Street.

Distance Counts for Nothing

With me. I'll ship anywhere

--- PETS ---

of all description at prices that you'll not complain of.

ANGORA CATS,
DOGS,
BELGIAN HARES,
JAPANESE GOLD FISH,
TALKING PARROTS,
SINGING CANARIES.

I import the best breeds only. Send for catalogue.

HOPE,

20 No. 9th St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A single workman can cut by hand 6,000 watch glasses a day.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR MAYOR.

Editor Sentinel: Please announce my name as candidate for mayor, subject to decision of the democratic convention.

HENRY C. BERGHOFF.

FOR CITY CLERK.

Editor Sentinel: Please announce my name as a candidate for city clerk, subject to the decision of the democratic convention or primary.

HENRY B. MONNING.

Editor Sentinel:—You will please announce that I will be a candidate for the nomination for the office of city clerk, subject to the decision of the city democratic nominating convention or primary.

AUGUST M. SCHMIDT.

FOR COUNCILMAN.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Tenth ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election. JOHN ZELT.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

RURODE'S

IT IS HIGH TIME

To think spring dress matters over. Only a few weeks more, then Easter blossoms forth. Everything that Dame Fashion labels "right for spring" is here for you to view.

Things new in spring suits and jackets.
New ideas in wash fabrics.
The best things in spring silks.
Handsome new weaves in dress goods.
Hundreds of smart new things in the laces, among the ribbons and trimmings, and in women's wear of all kinds.

THE WASH DRESS FABRICS

One of the most attractive departments in the store, with its great showing of all that is new and beautiful, in foreign and domestic summer dress materials. See the new Silk Mousselines, Lace Stripe and Plain Batistes, like Silk Foulards, Lawns and real Irish Dimities in a bewildering variety of dainty styles and beautiful effects.

OUR CARPET ROOM

With its increased facilities for showing goods and its magnificent stock offers opportunities to carpet buyers unequalled in the state. All the new things, all the best styles, will be found here, priced right, of course. In Rugs, Curtains and Draperies our line is complete with many choice selections at attractive prices.

THE RURODE DRY GOODS CO.

FIRE BELLS IN THE NIGHT

Strike terror to the heart of the man who is away from home, as he don't know but that he may find his home in ruins on his return. And the first thought that strikes him after his family is safe—I hadn't a cent of insurance on it! Be wise in time, for it may be your home next time. I represent some of the oldest and safest companies. Let me insure you at once. I have some choice building lots for sale on which I will build houses to suit, and sell on easy terms.

LOUIS F. CURDES.
FIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.

MASONIC TEMPLE

The Big Event,
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 13.

The Play That Has Been Applauded by More Than a Million People.

Liebler & Co's. Superb Original Production of Hall Caine's Great Play,

"The Christian"

50 PEOPLE 50!

Presented in Fort Wayne with the same attention to detail as marked the run of the play for 175 nights in New York.

Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c. Seat sale today.

SPECIAL SALE.

At 318 South Calhoun street, of dishes in part or full sets, or as many pieces as you may want. They run from $5.00 up—parts of sets $1.00 and up. Sale commences March 9—Ends March 19. 8-3t

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL All kinds of Hard and Soft Coal at lowest prices.

WOOD I accept orders of from $1.00 up to any amount. I have the best of Hard Chunk and Split Wood. Also Charcoal. I give the most for the money.

W. M. WELLS.

Office and Yards: Corner Main and Clay, opposite Old Fort.

Home Phones: Office, 1504; residence, 1291.

Gentlemen

We are ready to show our entire line of Woolens for the Spring Season. We call your particular attention to our own importation of the latest English Novelties in the highest grade of Woolens made.

Ladies

We are showing a full line of English Cravenette Cloths which we sell by the yard.

Maurer & Co.
52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1901.

OUR TELEPHONES

Business Office..... 173
Editorial Rooms..... 650

WEATHER.

Chicago, March 9.—For Indiana—Rain or snow in northern and rain in southern portion tonight and Sunday; cooler in central portion tonight; brisk to high northeast winds.

LOCAL LINES.

L. S. Crane, of Elkhart, is in the city.

Hugh M. Beaver goes to Decatur this evening for a visit with friends.

Mrs. Henry Rehner has gone to Decatur to visit her cousin for a few days.

Miss Cora Kurrie left this morning to spend Sunday with friends at Kendallville.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Trevey, of 11 Harrison street—a daughter.

F. W. Stewart, city salesman for the Wayne Knitting mills, is slowly recovering from a severe illness.

Mrs. T. S. McGee and daughter and Miss Addie Cramer will leave this evening for Pittsburg for a visit.

The trustees and financial board of Plymouth Congregational church will meet in the church this evening.

Mrs. P. O. Kinley, of Francis street, who has been a patient at St. Joseph's hospital for several weeks, has been discharged and returned home.

The choral quartet will sing at Westminster church Sunday morning and evening. The quartet is composed of T. W. Blair, A. H. Crawford, J. W. Brown and D. J. Dull.

There will be a union Christian Endeavor meeting at Grace Reformed church tomorrow evening from 6 to 7, and an interesting program has been prepared. E. F. Varnelle will lead the singing.

Mrs. Jane E. Fairfield yesterday returned from California, where she had been during the past two years in quest of better health. She is much improved and will remain in this city indefinitely.

A team from the Gable dairy ran away on East Berry last evening, crashing into the carriage of C. H. Guild, which was hitched in front of the Elektron building. All the horses were thrown to the ground and one or two of them injured, but the vehicles and drivers escaped injury.

One of the rear wheels of a wagon loaded high with elm butts collapsed on Broadway last evening and the driver was compelled to make a flying leap for life. His act was an acrobatic triumph, and he reached the pavement just ahead of his load of timber, which scattered over the entire street.

A pleasant party was given last evening at the home of Rev. and Mrs. White, in honor of Miss Elizabeth Love, of Kokomo, who has been the guest of Miss Audia White for several weeks. The evening was enjoyably spent by those present in playing charades. Miss Love returned to her home this morning.

Fred Roher, of Berne, Ind., representing the Mennonite publishing house in that city, was in Fort Wayne yesterday, the guest of Rev. J. H. Evans, of Bethel Evangelical church. Mr. Roher was here to secure the contract for the publishing of the literature for the Indiana conference of the Evangelical association, of which Rev. Evans is presiding officer.

STRICTLY FRESH EGGS, 15c DOZ.

BEST ROLL BUTTER, 18c POUND.

BEST MICHIGAN POTATOES, 45c BUSH.

Best Country Mills Flour, $3.75 bbl.
All Best City Flour, $4.00 bbl.
Best Sugar Cured Hams, 11c lb.
Picnic Hams and Shoulders, 8c lb.
Fine Breakfast Bacon, 12½c lb.
Standard Granulated Sugar, 6c lb.
Standard Coffee A Sugar, 5½c lb.
Cut Loaf and Powdered, 6½c lb.
Choice Yellow Extra C, 5c lb.
Choice New Orleans Sugar, 4½c lb.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

U. S. Stamps—good as gold. 9eod7t

WAR RELICS.

Officers' Swords and Cavalry Sabres for interior decorations at a fraction of their historical intrinsic value. $2.85 per set, or $1.50 each.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

U. S. Stamps. Get page premiums. 27-12t

NICKEL PLATED BATH ROOM FIXTURES.

During house cleaning time don't neglect the bath room, but select a towel bar, soap dish, tumbler holder, etc.

We carry a full line of these articles at 15c and up.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Will Young has returned from a visit in Washington.

George Faurt, of Chicago, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harris.

Mr. and Mrs Louis Bayman, of South Whitley, who had been visiting their niece, Mrs. Lyman Fox, of 171 Columbia avenue, returned home yesterday. Mr. Bayman is a well-to-do farmer.

Sparks from the cellar draining outfit owned by F. J. Zimmerly set fire to the awning in front of the store owned by F. G. Kuttner, on Calhoun street, near Jefferson, yesterday, damaging it badly. The awning had only recently been put up and the fire burned several large holes in it.

Investors in the Diadem Mining company a few months ago are much gratified now to learn of a sudden boom in their stock. Shares during the past few days have advanced five points on the board and there is no stock offered for sale. A number of Fort Wayne gentlemen have holdings.

Word was received today from Auburn of the death of Wilson Dancer, of that city. Deceased was the father of Dr. Charles Dancer, of the feeble minded institute, who was called home several days ago on account of his father's illness. Mr. Dancer's death was due to malignant smallpox, from which he had been ill for some weeks.

REV. M'CAUGHTREY CANDIDATE

Rev. James D. McCaughtrey, of Ottawa, Ill., will occupy the pulpit at Westminster Presbyterian church at both services on Sunday. Rev. McCaughtrey, who is a candidate for the pulpit, is said to be a preacher of great ability, and he is very highly recommended. The quartet, consisting of Messrs. T. W. Blair, A. H. Crawford, J. W. Brown and D. J. Dull, will render special music.

GLEE CLUB COMING.

The Glee club of the Indiana university will appear in this city at the West Jefferson Street Church of Christ on Thursday, March 28. This entertainment is separate from the People's lecture course. At the close of the concert, the alumni and former students of the university, residing in this city, will tender them a reception in the parlors of the church. The Glee club is said to be excellent and their reception in Fort Wayne, where there are many graduates of the university, should be most cordial.

MANY NEW MEMBERS.

At the meeting of the Fort Wayne Mercantile Accident association held this morning at the offices in the Arcade, about twenty-five new members were received into the association. The organization is just now enjoying a phenomenal growth and each week during the past month or two has witnessed a similar increase in membership.

COUNTY BOARD TO MEET.

The county board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will hold a meeting at Library hall Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

NO PAIN, TRIFLING EXPENSE.

A Simple, Harmless Remedy for the Cure of Piles.

A person contracts a cold, pneumonia, rheumatism and pleurisy from exposure; dyspepsia and liver trouble from dietry errors and the causes of most diseases are easily traceable, but although piles are as common as any of these, the cause is obscure.

Violent exertion, as in lifting, sometimes produces them and a sedentary occupation is by some supposed to be a predisposing cause, but as a rule piles and rectal troubles appear without apparent provocation.

There are many pile salves and ointments which give temporary relief and when these fail the patient, if he can afford the expense and is willing to take the risk, has recourse to a surgical operation. But there is one remedy which gives immediate relief and the regular use of which will bring about a permanent cure and that is the well known Pyramid Pile Cure.

In long standing cases the Pyramid has proven to be the only cure except a dangerous and exceedingly painful surgical operation, and its advantages over any kind of operation are many, as it is painless, causes no interference with daily occupation, and being in the form of a suppository is always convenient and ready for use.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is an effective combination of soothing oils and anti-septic acids. It contains no cocaine nor nerve destroying opiates and unlike most pile salves, contains no bi-chloride of mercury nor any injurious drug of any kind.

All druggists sell the Pyramid Pile Cure at 50 cents for complete treatment of the suppositories.

A little book on cause and cure of piles will be mailed free by addressing Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

John Amstutz and Nellie Haitzell.

MRS. ROBERTSON TO LECTURE.

Mrs. R. S. Robertson will deliver an Art lecture in the parlors of the First Presbyterian church on Monday evening, March 11, her subject being "The Making of a Picture." This lecture is given under the auspices of the Fort Wayne School of Art and is the final entertainment in the course given by the school for the benefit of its patrons. All those interested in art ubject are especially invited to present at this entertainment.

IN JUSTICES' COURTS.

Last evening John Smith, whose true name is unknown, was arrested for obstructing the public highway in Bloomingdale. The accused is a driver for the Pape works and his trial will be held today in Bullerman's court.

George Alexander, who was tried in Franes's court yesterday for assault and battery on a little girl named Davis, was sent to jail to board out his fine. Previous to his arrest Alexander had been in a fight with some of his colored brethren, in which razors figured conspicuously and he was severely cut. The trouble occurred on Dawson street instead of Grand street, as previously stated.

Herman Heersche this morning filed his appeal bond in the case of the state ex. rel. Miller vs. Heersche for assault and battery. The case will be heard in the circuit court.

Thirty new chaplains are to be appointed under the new army bill.

ANOUNCEMENT

We have built a large addition to our carpet cleaning works and now have 10,000 square feet of floor space devoted exclusively to the carpet cleaning business. In remodeling our factory we have made many improvements and can now turn out the work more rapidly than heretofore.

Remember, we clean, wash, remake and lay carpets, renovate feathers and mattresses and make rugs of your old carpets.

Carpet lining furnished when desired.

Soliciting your patronage, we are as

The Zimmer Carpet Cleaning Company

Phone 496. 200 St. Joe Boulevard.

A GOOD REWARD.

Will be given for an old German pocket knife with cork puller and pipe cleaning tool, which was lost some time ago. Is prized very highly on account of memorial sake. Can be brought to 195 Calhoun or 19 Maple avenue.

CHAS. ZIEGLER.

SPIRITUALISM.

The First Spiritual society of this city is holding meeting every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Mrs. J. M. Bryan, of Lorain, Ohio, will lecture next Sunday, in the absence of Mrs. Claman, who will return for the following Sunday for the balance of this season.

UNCLE SAM Stamps give better premiums for a half book than others give for a full book. 9eod7t

HORSE SALE.

WAIT, WAIT, for D. W. Berry & Co.'s public auction and private sale of horses, FRIDAY, MARCH 15. WHY? Because you can get what you want, as every horse sold must be as represented or money refunded. Therefore, a lady can buy a horse at this sale as well as a gentleman. Sale will be held at Drake's Feed Stables, on Pearl street. 9-5t

U. S. Stamps circular page premiums are beautiful. See the new goods. 27-12t

FREE EMBROIDERY LESSONS JAPANESE TEACHER

Miss Lowry takes pleasure in announcing that Mr. Katow will continue his free embroidery lessons at her store all next week, and also that the display of magnificent art embroideries in her windows will continue several days. New store, 98 Calhoun street.

U. S. Stamps—new goods daily. 7-eod-7t

ATTENTION, MEN!

O. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry street, has just received a fine line of spring and summer suitings. 67-6t

A New Carpet House . . . . .

For the People of Fort Wayne.

With the New Furniture Store of

SOLIDAY, HITE & CO.,

111-113-115 Calhoun Street.

We invite the public to call and see the new line of . . . . . .

Carpets AND Furniture

For the spring just received from the manufacturer's. The only Furniture and Carpet house up-to-date in the city. Please call.

SOLIDAY, HITE & CO.,

111-113-115 Calhoun Street.

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. DR. BEATTIE,
THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT PALMIST AND CARD READER,
Office and Residence
63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influences, tells such people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Ladies, 25c; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1471 Main.

—THE—
Citizens Trust Company,
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits.

One Dollar
AND UP.
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates.

The Kansas City Southern railway will make a trial as a fuel in its locomotives of oil from the field recently discovered near Beaumont, Texas.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
CORNER MAIN and COURT STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate on a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

OFFICERS:
Henry C. Paul, President.
Samuel M. Foster, Vice Pres.
Andrew Hoffman, 2nd Vice Pres.
Charles A. Wilding, Secretary.
William Paul, Ass's Secretary.

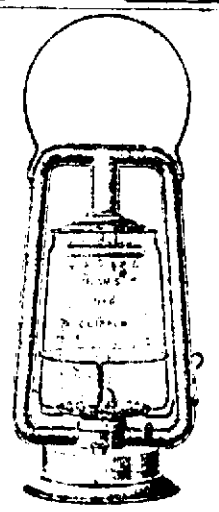
DIRECTORS:
Samuel M. Foster, Andrew E. Hoffman, Charles A. Rash, John C. Peters, George W. Pixley, William J. Vesey, William I. Wesman, Louis Fox, Henry C. Paul, John B. Renne, Charles A. Wilding, David Studebaker.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 3 Per Cent. Interest on stock. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to Rich and Poor. Assets $600,000.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2tf

"If it's a good thing SEAVEY'S have it."



Let There be Light

We have the article that will produce it. Lanterns, the best on earth. Only 44c, for the next ten days. This is no cheap or under size Lantern but a first class article. Fully guaranteed. We only do this sort of thing once in a great while, in fact, this is an UNHEARD OF PRICE. Don't miss this chance.

BOTH PHONES 110 SEAVEY'S UP TO DATE HARDWARE STORE

PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY RESULTS
To All Want Advertisements Placed in the Sentinel.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE,
AND
IT'S ALL TRUE.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HELD AS SLAVES IN SOUTH

A SYSTEM IN SOUTH CAROLINA THAT IS WORSE THAN BEFORE THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The report of the grand jury which investigated the convict slavery conditions in Anderson county, S. C., disclosed a state of things more horrible than was at first imagined by Judge Benet, who first ordered the special term of court to receive the jury's report, which was submitted this week.

Every effort has been made to suppress the facts. The jury has been hampered in its work, but proof has been secured to show that the system of slavery was more binding than the slavery system in operation throughout the south before the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln. Men high in authority will be dragged into the scandal, but there is power enough in the county to protect ringleaders who are said to be responsible for the iniquities of the stockades.

Under the guise of the convict lease system this scandalous condition has been allowed to go on. Since the jury began its investigation more than a score of ignorant negroes have been liberated from the vile dens. The convict garb has been removed and the shackles have been lifted from the feet of black wretches who had been bound for years. Fearing the wrath of the courts the managers of the private stockades have opened the door and the black slaves have been allowed to depart, but death was threatened to all who attempted to divulge the secrets of the stocks, and private detectives are following the men to shoot them like rats if they try to use the information which will send wealthy planters to the penitentiary. A planter who has been involved has made the open threat that a massacre will follow any attempt by the courts to change the system, and negroes in Anderson, who might produce proof to convict the managers, have fled through fear of their former masters.

INVESTIGATION TO PROCEED.

But the grand jury, which is backed by the power of the law, has not been influenced by the threats openly made. The investigation has reached that point where a "whitewashing" cannot occur. The governor of the state and the influence of every court are being directed against the twentieth century slave dealers, and the indiscriminating trading of human lives will cease. The great constitution of the United States has been violated, and if prompt action is not had by the state it is said that a movement will be directed against the system by the federal government, and in this event no loophole of escape can be offered the guilty.

One negro who was released from a private stockade this week had been shackled for nineteen months. He was seized—kidnaped—and sent to the stocks for no violation of a law, and he was guarded like a felon and made to perform manual labor in the cotton fields, whiles bullies with rifles and bloodhounds guarded all avenues of escape. On these big farms, where thousands of bales of cotton was raised, enormous revenues rolled into the coffers of the managers. Of the twenty-five negroes released not one had been sent in for an infraction of the law. The systems were privately operated. There was no authority for their establishment, and back in the mountain section, away from the world, these places held hundreds of ignorant negroes who had been stolen from their families to make fortunes for white men who occupied high positions in the social world of the county and state.

ESCAPING SLAVE KILLED.

The death of Will Hull, a poor negro who had been seized on a trumped-up charge and illegally committed to the stockade, led to the investigation. Hull protested against his incarceration. He asked for a fair trial and his reward was a blow from a club. Not content with his lot, the negro planned to escape—to get back to his wife and children. In the quiet of the night, with the chains still binding his legs, he stole forth. But the guards had orders to watch him. As Hull was going away a bullet from a 54-caliber rifle bored its way into his brain and he fell dead. Newell, the guard who had fired the shot, was arrested and sent to court. Other guards went to his rescue, a story of self-defense was put up in court, and in five minutes the jury said the man was not guilty. But in the death of Hull the story came out. A rasping charge from Judge Benet followed, and the grand jury, armed with full power to summons leaders and seize papers, went to work to investigate and found the condition of affairs more horrible than was ever dreamed.

Court officers who have been watching the trend of the investigation declare that the grand jury will not be able to deal justice to the guilty. Anderson is a small city. It is like a big family circle; the people are all more or less connected by blood and marriage, and the various influences are being brought to bear to let the scandal die because it is argued that the business of the city will be ruined by the expose. And so it will come to pass that money will be more powerful than justice. It is a fight between white men and negroes, and the negro must be the under dog. Local influences may rave the slave dealers, who have dealt in human flesh and blood.

RAILROAD TO STOCKADE.

William A. Neal, of Anderson, who was superintendent of the state penitentiary, and who was tried in court for being short in his accounts, was the first man to introduce the convict lease system in Anderson county. A stockade was built and convicts from the penitentiary, which was overrun with criminals, were sent under guard to the place, and the state was to receive a revenue. The plan worked splendidly for the planters. The expense was small, and the lash, freely administered, made the negroes give the best of their efforts for the managers. At this time the rich field of profit was suggested when plans were quietly put on foot to bodily seize ignorant negroes, have mock trials, and commit them to the stockades, where the labor could be had for the scant food offered and the expense of the convict guard and shackles. From the state stockade relatives of the managers built private prisons on the big farms, and a ransom was paid for every negro seized and sent in. It was the same system of "shanghaiing," transferred from the sea to the farm.

When the investigation by the court was ordered it was not known that so many of these private stockades were doing business in Anderson. The subsequent developments have given an inside view into the operation of the prisons, and the discovery of the private stockades has shown a more terrible condition than was at first imagined.

The old story of white man against negro is being used for all there is in it to have the Anderson horror quietly dropped. The ordinary white man in South Carolina looks on a negro as a dog—a wild animal, a viper. So great is the power of the stockade "trust" that opinions are not freely given in Anderson, and the man who will condemn it goes into an alley and talks in a whisper. And in the settlement of this it will be a fight between the power of the court, the law, and justice, with the moneyed influence of Anderson which has been built up on the sweat of the brow from negro slaves.

WOMEN UNDER THE LASH.

Women were needed for parts of the work, and the order went forth that women must be seized. Outrageous proceedings followed the entrance of the females. The children were born, and the black female wretches, ill with child-bearing, were whipped with cat-o-nine-tails because they failed to scrub and work when common humanity showed that they should have been in hospitals. But in this was the same bitter feeling to the blacks. Speak of it to the ordinary man in Anderson and there will come the one reply—"the nigger deserved it." The treatment of the women and children, the horrible indignities offered, had to be accepted in the same spirit that a dog would accept the kick from his master.

When sport got dull on the stockade plantations the bloodhounds were called forth and the speediest negroes were unshackled. The dogs tore at their garments, and the yelping caused the cold chills to creep down the spines of the devils held in bondage. Sunday was the big day for sporting blood to boil, and this thirst could only be satisfied with a vicious man hunt. The negroes were unshackled and sent running through the swamps and over the hills. There was no danger of making an effectual escape, for those dogs in the Anderson prisons are trained, and these facts were known to the slaves. Two hours after the negro left the pen the dogs were unleased. Men on horseback were ready for the start, and with yelping and crying the trail was followed, and the man hunt was on. Through briers and over creeks, through the swamps and over the ledges, the dogs followed the trail, and the cries floated out to the negro who had to flee. Once a negro failed to reach safety in a tree and it is said he was mangled fearfully. But these farm hands had learned the law of self-preservation, and they climbed high in the trees, while the dogs came up to end the sport.

The so-called contracts by which these negroes were jailed gave the owners the right to sell or trade, as they saw fit. They were used and handled as convicts, when, in fact, they were free citizens. But laws are not a figure in these dens of iniquity. The men had to wear stripes; they had to bear the shackles, and when night came and work had to stop, they were sent to the pens, locked in and guarded. Long before daylight they were called out, and with the first dawn they were toiling in the fields. When sickness made them unfit for work they were whipped and lashed for trifling. Even the hot iron is said to have been used, and the grand jury is searching for the slaves who were branded like wild cattle.

The exports of copper from the United States in 1900 were more than 300,000,000 pounds, as against about 190,000,000 pounds in 1899. Germany afforded the largest individual market, taking more than 61,000,000 pounds of copper in 1900.

OLD-FASHIONED NAMES

A popular minister, who has a fashionable living—"living" is the correct term when speaking of ministers of this gentleman's denomination—is called upon during the course of the year to fasten upon many a young hopeful a given name, which shall last as long as the christened one has being. The minister was an entertaining talker at a recent afternoon reception in his neighborhood, says a writer in the New York Herald. The conversation had turned on officiating at christening parties.

"I have noticed a queer point within the last year or so," he remarked. "When I was some years younger in the service I was at first rather astonished at the number of times I would be asked to repeat at the fount: 'I christen thee Violet.' A great many parents, especially those in whom the poetic and the sentimental were firmly developed, had a fondness for having their children bear names suggestive of flowers, and a very pretty custom it is, too. By far the greater number who fancied floral names chose Rose.

"Then, the month of the birth had a good deal to do with the selection of the name. I have christened in February a large number of girls, fastening to them the name Primrose. In comparison with the other flowers, however, the primroses were scarce. March is the month for violets and the majority of girls I christened in that month were called by the tender name. Then, in July, came the lilies and they came in profusion. Glory, which I take it is a contraction of morning glory, has September reserved for her use.

"There was also, some years ago, a demand for the naming of children according to the precious stones. I have christened a vast number of girls Ruby and Pearl, and there have been lesser numbers of Beryls, Asterias and Garnettas.

"But the present day custom seems to be for the old-fashioned. Mothers nowadays ask to have their daughters called Margaret, or Elizabeth, or Dorothy, or Priscilla, or Phyllis. And Mary is, and always will be, a strong favorite."

THE HISTORY OF ETIQUETTE.

Etiquette is a form of fashion more important than style in dress, for the reason that the varying codes of manners have influenced morals—something changing the cut of a coat can not be said to have done. When etiquette demanded that a gentleman accept a challenge or acknowledge himself a coward in the minds of his fellow-citizens it encroached sharply upon ethics; now that it has gone out of fashion to kill, gentlemen find small difficulty in keeping the sixth commandment. The less formal etiquette becomes, the less wanton taking of life there is among those who consider good breeding of consequence. As the civilized races now stand, either man or woman can be refined regardless of shape of hat he or she wears. This was true in any century, but 200 years ago, and back of that period, a gentleman and lady could, according to approved etiquette, gobble food with their hands from a common dish set in the center of the dining table and filled with the entire fashionable bill of fare prepared for the occasion. Gratefully we now acknowledge such proceedings to be "bad form," and in so doing pronounce ourselves two centuries removed from the table manners of swine, and one point away from that brute, no matter how similar to him our turn of mind may remain in some other respects.—National Magazine.

THE CORONATION CHAIR

Stone of Great Antiquity in the Seat on Which British Kings are Crowned.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Historical records prove the great antiquity of the stone which forms a part of the coronation chair of the English kings, and to be used at the coronation of Edward VII.

This famous stone has a history much older than indicated in the article which appeared in reference to it in the Tribune of February 6. The statement made in that article that it was brought from Scotland in 1296, where it had been a part of the coronation chair of Scottish kings for generations, is well authenticated.

But both Irish and Scottish history show that it was taken from Ireland to Scotland 600 years earlier, to be used at the coronation of Fergus, king of the Scots, who was a descendant of the Milesian and Danaan (or Danite) kings of Ireland, they claiming that it was brought to that island by their ancestors who migrated from the orient 1200 B. C.

There are still extant in Ireland many ancient records that have not been translated from the Irish language as it was spoken and written by the people for 3,000 years and by a few learned men within the last century—a language so like the Phoenician and Hebrew (which are identical) as to lead philologists and antiquarians to express their unqualified belief that the Irish race is descended from the ancient Hebrews, and to warrant the assertion made in those records that have been translated that this stone was brought by them from the east at the time of their migration.

Among them are Colonel Gawler, the "keeper of the crown jewels of England," a learned antiquarian; Hollinshed, author of "Chronicles of Britain," and many of the highest dignitaries and learned preachers in the English church. These writers, comparing prophecy with both biblical and secular history, reach the conclusion that this stone so dear to the English people was taken to Ireland by the prophet Jeremiah when he escaped with a colony of Danites at the invasion of Palestine by Nebuchadnezzar. The prophet Jeremiah foretold the destruction that should come upon those who should go down into Egypt (Jer. xliii.), but added that a remnant should be saved, Dan, who alone is mentioned in scripture as having ships, went into Egypt. The other tribes were carried captives to Babylon. In the record of the return of the other tribes after the seventy years of captivity no mention is made of the tribe of Dan, neither is it mentioned in Revelations with the other tribes who made up "the one hundred and forty-four thousand." Jeremiah, chapter 43, says expressly that "they obeyed not the word of the Lord, but came into Egypt, even to Tappanhas."

Their life in Egypt would have developed them in the lines indicated in Keating's History of Ireland. He says: "The Danaans or Danai came in various batches from the orient. They were a people of great learning, they had overmuch gold and silver, they left after a battle with the Assyrians, and for fear of falling into the hands of the Assyrians came to Norway and Denmark, and thence passed over to Ireland."

In the "Annals of the Four Masters" the writers say: "The colony of Danaan conquered the natives and became masters of Ireland; they were a highly civilized people, far more skillful in arts and sciences than any of the other colonies that settled in Ireland." Owen Connelan says: "Inis Fail, signifying Island of Destiny, a name given by the Danaan from a remarkable stone they brought with them into Ireland which was called the Lai Fail, or Stone of Destiny, sitting on which the ancient kings, both of the Danaan and Milesian race (being the same people) were for many ages crowned at Tara."

This stone was taken to Scotland in the sixth century for the coronation of Fergus, who was a descendant of the Milesian kings of Ireland, and was used for many centuries at the coronation of the kings of Scotland. It was kept in the Abbey of Scone, whence it was taken to England by Edward I. when he invaded Scotland and placed by him under the coronation chair in Westminster abbey.

Another of the ancient historians, in recording the arrival of the Danaans in Ireland, adds that with them was a "princess of Dan."

These ancient records further state that the young king of one of the Celtic tribes had a visitation of a maiden who should come from a far off land to occupy with him his throne, and when he saw this Danite princess leave the ship on which she arrived, he exclaimed that she was the one he had seen in his vision, and forthwith they were married, bring this world-famous stone as a part of their coronation chair, a stone sacred to them from their belief that it was the one on which Jacob pillowed his head when he saw the vision of the angels of God ascending and descending on a ladder that reached from earth to heaven. In Hollinshed's "Chronicles of Britain" he says: "The Scots dream that this is the stone whereon Jacob slept when he fled into Mesopotamia."

I was told many years ago that it was through the line of this princess of Dan that Queen Victoria traced her ancestry back to the patriarchs Jacob, Isaac and Abraham. Within a few months of her death one of the learned deans of the English church called her attention to this line of descent, to which she replied that she and Prince Albert had known it many years ago and that they had

With such a belief existing generally in England, one can well believe the statement made by a distinguished Englishman that an attempt to remove that "stone of destiny" from the coronation chair in Westminster abbey would cause such a riot as London had never before witnessed.

SOME CURIOUS WILLS

When Benjamin Franklin died, in 1790, he left a small sum of money, which was not to be used until the twentieth century. His gift is at last available, and the sum, a goodly one of $375,000, having been invested at compound interest.

The trustees of the Franklin fund have decided to use the money for the erection of a Franklin institute, in Franklin square, Boston. It will be on the plan of the Cooper union, New York.

Curious provisions made by wills are more common than one would suppose. Within the last few months there have been several examples of eccentric disposals of property. To one young woman is left $20,000 by her brother, under the express conditions that she neither marry nor become a nun. If the conditions are not fulfilled the money is to be distributed among other relatives.

To his three daughters, an Italian who recently died in New York, left $300 a year each if they remained single and $2,500 a year if they married.

A late member of parliament, London, England, left by will to his two daughters £144,000, with the provision that the money is only to be payable if they attain the age of thirty-five years without marrying either a citizen of the United States or a Hebrew.

To provide for any possible widows who might try to contest his will, a Californian left $50 each. In this way 100th part of his fortune of $50,000 is disposed of.

More singular, even, than these odd bequests was Lord Bates' wish, expressed just before his death, that his heart should be taken to the Holy Land and buried on Mount Olivet, which was accordingly done.

AMERICA THE LAND OF HOPE.

No one can watch a load of immigrants land without being struck by the astonishing signs of hope and confidence about them all, says a writer in Scribner's. There has never been any exaggeration of this. Incredible as it may seem to one who knows how grim is the struggle for life among the masses in America, it is evident that this is still the land of promise to the poor of Europe. They trooped up the gang-plank, dragging their great bags of luggage behind them or bearing it strapped to their backs. Most of the women wore thick boots and short calico dresses, with shawls over their heads and shoulders. The children, clinging to their skirts, looked as if they had never cried or asked for anything. They were nearly all Russians from the southern provinces and Russian Poles. Even the babies of this race seem to bear whatever comes to them with a calm and sturdy patience.

The men, as they hurried past the officers at the entrance, made a hasty obeisance, ducking their bodies and uncovering their heads. The officers, to whom all this is a part of the day's grind, only answered with loud orders to "move along," to "get on," to "shove ahead with you there;" but the eager faces, the strange manners and costumes got into my wife, and I found myself bowing and smiling in answer. A number of them, catching my eye, trotted over to shake hands with me and cry "Jackasmas." The crowd was kept moving rapidly, until they stood in a close herd before the door leading to the floor above—an immense hall—where the first inspection takes place.

MILLIONS WAIT OWNERS

VAST FORTUNES HELD IN ENGLAND FOR THE RIGHTFUL CLAIMANTS—SOME HEIRS ARE AMERICANS.

[London Letter.]

You could do almost anything with the amount of money that is lying about unclaimed in England. There is more than a billion dollars' worth of it, deposited in all sorts of places; in the British treasury, in the chancery vaults, in hundreds of banks and in the coffers of countless private companies. There it is, waiting for its owner, or his heirs, growing greater all the time—and in almost every case its custodians are making periodic attempts to discover the persons whose property it is.

The names of such unwittingly lucky people, advertised for in 1900, when collected and printed in small type, filled a straight column in the Times the other day, and many of the advertisements of that year have a distinct American interest. Here, for instance, is $30,000 held for James E. Higgins, who was last heard of in New York; here, too, is a "large sum of money" waiting for the heirs of Joseph Sullivan, formerly of Cork, and later of San Francisco. One John Scott, who fought in the rebellion, is entitled to money in trust here, and so are J. H. Cock, who left England for America in 1873, and Mary Wrigley, who got married and then went to live in "the states."

Probably a small percentage of the hundreds of "missing heir" advertisements of which these few are cited, are "fakes," inserted by wily "next-of-kin" agents to charm away the guineas of credulous folk, but a good many of them are honest efforts on the part of government officials, lawyers, company secretaries or what not to reach the strayed legatees. Not long ago an English professor remarked that in no country but his own could there be not only so much unclaimed money, but so many persons ignorant of their claims or how to establish them, and he accounted for it by pointing out "the size of the British empire, the migratory and enterprising habits of its people, and the kinship of many families in the three kingdoms to others settled in the United States, the English colonies and other parts, and the fortunes made by emigrants and even outcasts."

QUARTER OF BILLION IN BANKS.

The fact that the unclaimed millions in Great Britain are distributed among so many different departments of the government and of the business world probably explains why no real estimate of their total amount has ever been made. How staggering such a figure would be can be guessed when it is said that a reasonably same calculation of the unclaimed funds lying in banks alone is somewhat over $250,000,000. Of course, this estimate takes no account at all of the money in chancery and those sums of which the government takes charge—the property of those who have died intestate—to say nothing of all the unclaimed dividends on government and company bonds, unclaimed soldiers' and sailors' prize money, and so on.

The extent of the treasure lying in banks is easily explained. Strangers call and make one casual deposit, never to be seen or heard of again, having, perhaps, been killed or obliged to make tracks out of the country without losing any time. Some of the banks, after making continued attempts to find these missing depositors, calmly add the sum to their assets, but most houses keep the accounts open and the money waiting year after year.

CLAIMANTS OFTEN APPEAR.

In chancery there is now over $400,000,000 in cash and property, of which some $5,000,000 is awaiting claimants, a subject dealt with in a previous article. A part of the simple surplus interest on this huge amount in chancery was used in building the stately royal courts of justice on the Strand, in which the chancery court now holds forth. In 1881, too, Mr. Gladstone borrowed no less than $200,000,000 to apply to the national debt, but it isn't always safe to do this on the ground that the unclaimed money included in the amount borrowed is never going to be demanded anyway, for in 1891, the chancellor of the exchequer remarked in his financial statement that he had been called upon "quite unexpectedly" to provide $500,000 to satisfy the demands of heirs and other claimants who had suddenly popped up.

It is true, too, that next of kin to the owners of these estates are continually turning up. In 1871 a Mrs. Mangin Brown died intestate, leaving property worth half a million dollars. All her heirs were abroad at the time, but years afterward the government's repeated advertisements finally attracted their attention and they claimed and recovered the estate.

WILY NEXT-OF-KIN AGENT.

It is just possible that the appearance of these heirs may have been due to the efforts of the alert next-of-kin agent. He is rather uncertain, this agent, and has the reputation of being oftener tricky than otherwise, but he is never asleep. The righteous next-of-kin man spends his time in hunting up the heirs of property that really exists, and sometimes succeeds in unearthing them after years of work, during which he has performed prodigies of shrewdness. His library helps him out a lot, and an old mess that library is, for it comprises hundreds of old directories, domestic and foreign, old court guides, peerages, long records of births, marriages and deaths, school and college lists, etc. One next-of-kin agent has also a wonderful series of cards, millions of them, arranged in alphabetical order so skillfully and comprehensively that it is hardly possible to name any man of the slightest consequence, providing he lived since 1750, about whom this remarkable reference library will not reveal something.

A FORGOTTEN FORTUNE.

Oftentimes this class of agent makes it his business to hunt up the heirs to unclaimed dividends in old, old companies, that were worse than failures for years, but which finally yielded up small fortunes in returns. One of these was a company formed to operate in the Thirteen American Colonies in 1741, called the West New Jersey society. A London goldsmith had ten shares in this company, and the subsequent history of these shares, looked upon as worthless at the time, was a thing to wonder at. In 1756, when the company was dissolved, there was a dividend on those shares, but their owner was dead and there was no one to claim them. So the money, which amounted to $625, was invested in consols, and after a century had passed it had grown to $35,000. Not long after one of the goldsmith's descendants, spied out by the active next-of-kin man, put in a claim and got the money.

Another next-of-kin agent discovered a while ago that there were funds unclaimed since 1722 in a London company. Thirty-five shares stood in a woman's name, and the sleuth determined to find her "heirs and assigns." First he found a record of her marriage, then of her death, and then got track of the relatives who had survived her living "next-of-kin," who proved to be a magistrate and some poor workmen living in ales, who finally divided the inheritance, some $40,000.

A KIND TO BEWARE OF.

But the next-of-kin agent who confers mighty benefits upon others and deducts only a moderate commission for himself is the exception rather than the rule. His uprigateous brother is far commoner. He disdains to seek after heirs, but lures them to him by cunningly worded advertisements. This gentleman invariably has for sale a long and enticing list of various estates and amounts of unclaimed cash for which heirs are or once were sought. This list is a queer hodge-podge of truth and fiction, in which the fiction largely predominates. The names of fictitious estates and those which were finally settled scores of years ago are to be found in this list. It contains copies of hundreds of advertisements, most of them years old. This list sells for the modest sum of $10, and one must be the possessor of an odd name indeed if he cannot find it among those in this costly document. To the seductions of this carefully compiled list all sorts of ordinarily hard-headed people fall victims, and usually spend more than the original $10 in employing the genial next-of-kin man to pursue financial will-o'-the-wisps for them.

IMPOSTORS SECURE MUCH.

But sometimes business gets dull, and then the agency man contributes to some of the leading newspapers a delightful little paragraph telling how a terribly poor laborer has suddenly inherited a fabulous fortune which had previously lain dormant for a hundred or more years. Naturally, the writer is careful not to be too exact in stating the fortunate man's name and his exact locality, but absurd as this concocted romance is it usually does the business. Applications for his valuable list pour in upon the next-of-kin man, and

(Continued on Page Two)

MILLIONS WAIT OWNERS.

(Continued From Page Nine.)

there is one such adventurer whose boast it is that after the insertion of such a paragraph he has received $1,500 in morning's mail. The extent of the business done by another can be imagined, for he boasted that he spent $1,700 a week in advertising. Needless to say these individuals' clients receive little except experience in return for their hopefully spent guineas.

BURYING GROUND FOR WILLS.

Barristers, government officials and company representatives in search of missing heirs, as well as people who are willing to discover themselves to such, all find a happy hunting ground in a gaunt granite government building that fronts on Father Thames, just below Waterloo bridge, with an entrance from the Strand.

It is known as Somerset house and is probably the greatest burying ground for wills in the world, for every testament that has been made in England since 1484 is deposited there. It is a great rambling sort of place, and as anyone of the 1,600 men employed there can tell you contains no fewer than 3,600 windows. The great vaults below are of a size in proportion to the building, and they are literally crammed with wills. They are all carefully arranged, however, and it is as easy to turn to Shakespeare's last testament as it is to scan that of poor John Doe, who died week before last, unlimited researches being permitted upon payment of one shilling. Here is Newton's will and Dr. Johnson's, Vandyke's and Holbein's. Napoleon Bonaparte's was here for a long time, but was turned over to the French in 1853.

FOUND IN QUEER PLACES.

All these wills used to be kept in the doctors' commons, down in the city of London, now destroyed; and when moving day came the thousands of old testaments were shot into huge baskets and transferred to their new home in carefully guarded vans.

It would be odd if all these years of will collecting had not resulted in the establishment of a perfect museum of things associated with them, not to mention curiosities in the way of wills themselves. And there is such a museum. "Lot No. 1"—In it is the leg of a bedstead and its caster. This formed the long unsuspected hiding place of an eccentric nobleman's will, the important document being at last discovered tied with a string on the rod that holds the castor. "Lot No. 2" looks remarkably like the skin of an animal tacked out for salting, but it is a will, a will that got shipwrecked. It was an elaborate affair, on parchment, in the beginning, and was posted from New Zealand to London, but the ship carrying it "came to grief," like Mr. Gilbert's. But the will was not to perish. It was picked up by a fisherman on the Cornish coast, who sent it to the London lawyer to whom it was addressed, but it then resembled pulp more than anything else, and it was a ticklish job to make head or tail of it. That was accomplished finally, however, and the much-enduring testament fulfilled its original mission. It is not surprising that with all the material that these and other features of the museum provide, novelists of note are often found delving among them, one of them being the ingenious Miss Braddon.

TRANSMITTED IN ALCOHOL.

One of those other features is an old "secret cabinet," dear to the heart of both author and reader of the "shilling shocker." This one was in a class by itself, for its inventor had it made to his own plan and fitted, not with one secret drawer, but with many, for the more successful bewilderment of his heirs, who, however, found the will in spite of all his ingenuity. Besides this cabinet we see part of a bottle, inclosing a queer roll of paper. This is the will of a man who made it while suffering from the plague. He was an army apothecary and he sent his will to a navy surgeon whom he knew, informing him casually that he had the dread disease. Naturally the surgeon was scared and as quickly as possible plunged the will into a bottle of spirits and thus sent it home. When it arrived the liquid had eaten up the ink, but luckily there was a copy and no damage was done.

TESTAMENTARY HUMORISTS.

In Somerset house of funny wills there literally "is no end." There are two or three written in doggerel verse; there is one in shorthand. Perhaps the maker of still another was a Punch reader, for he did not disdain to pun and make generally merry in his last testament. Wrote he: "My coffin is to be made of red fir. I pine for nothing better. Even this may be thought a deal too good, though certainly not very spruce." But as he left over $30,000 perhaps he was privileged. There is another will that was made in its writer's ordinary day book, between two commonplace entries.

The smallest will in the collection is one for the sum of exactly 36 cents, which just missed being the abject sum constantly referred to in the slang of the day. A wealthy woman left $125 a year to her five cats and a small sum to her next of kin. The relatives promptly contested the will, when a distinguished barrister appeared for the cats and won, too. An Englishman bequeathed to each of his two daughters her weight in one-pound bank notes, and as the young ladies were plump, they came in for something like $250,000 each.

This vast clearing house, where one generation's money is passed on to the next, also contains the will of Joseph Hopkins, of Wednesbury, who died in the fifteen hundreds, leaving $1,000 to provide three coats and three gowns for three poor, but deserving men and an equal number of women. The money was invested in land on which rich mineral deposits were afterward found, and at the latest annual distribution of the interest a few days ago 250 poor folk of Wednesbury received good suits of clothes.

UNCLE SAM HELPS CUPID.

The bureau of engraving and printing at Washington is said to be the largest and most efficient matrimonial agency in the land. Whether there is a subtle magic in the sheets of handsome green bills that come from between the plates or whether the mere association with so much money fills the young printers and their assistants with confidence that they can support themselves in marital bliss, certain it is that there is something about the establishment conducive to matrimony. Fully 60 per cent of the married printers in the department have wedded their assistants or other girls employed in the plant, and romances are constantly coming to light, says the Chicago Tribune.

In the hot, stuffy shop where the government money is made men are employed to run the presses and girls to assist them by cleaning the plates and removing the sheets of printed bills. This is work requiring the highest skill and is well paid. Applicants for it come from all directions and the best are chosen by examination. The new girls are put to work with the older printers till they learn the task, when they are given as assistants to the younger men. Then the romance begins. Looking across the presses into each others' eyes, touching each others' hands as they work, they quickly lose sight of the ink that smears their faces and the grime and grease that covers working clothes. Cupid has a favorite perch on the top of the press and his darts are aimed at short range with unerring accuracy.

"I have not been here long," said one of the prettiest girls in the department, on whose finger flashed a solitaire, "and so I know nothing about the romances. All the girls who were here when I came are married now and I will be next week."

HOW JAPAN SEES US.

England is a long way behind America in railroad works in the opinion of Mr. Kyoichi Maurakami, says a London newspaper. This Japanese expert, who is the engineer-in-chief of the Koshiu railroad company of Osaka, Japan, was recently in England in the course of a series of visits of the leading countries of the world to see the best things in railway construction. America, he is reported to have told an interviewer, was far ahead of all others, and had no competitors in this field of industry. Especially was the equipment of the American roads superior in every sense of anything he had ever before seen. He had ridden over most of the great trunk lines of France, and on many of the celebrated fast trains running out of Paris, but he was struck with the unsteadiness of the cars when high speeds were attained. He thought the railroads of England, in their physical characteristics, more approached those of the United States than those of the continent. He found one fault, however, with the American locomotives, which was their greater consumption of coal.

"Where do you purchase your rails?" he was asked.

"They come from the United States principally, and give entire satisfaction. The same promptness that marks the delivery of locomotives is shown in filling an order for rails. At one time England and Germany held this part of our trade exclusively, but you have outstripped them in price and promptness."

HOW TO CURE A COLD.

Don't go to bed. Don't stop work. Don't take a Turkish bath and render yourself liable to an attack of pneumonia. Krause's Cold Cure, in convenient capsule form, will cure you in 24 hours. They are pleasant to take and cause no singing in your head or other disagreeable sensations. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

The worst mosquito-infested neighborhood in the world is the coast of Borneo. The streams of that region are, at certain seasons, unnavigable because of the clouds of mosquitoes.

MACHINES RISK LIVES

Labor-Saving Devices Which Increase the Dangers of Work on the Farm.

(Chicago Tribune.)

Strenuousness has come into the lives of the twentieth century farmer until, as insurance risks, he and his farm hand have few advantages over the engineer of a freight train which is running "wild."

Recently a seeming series of accidents in the rural districts near to Chicago has called attention to the widespread use of modern machinery on a farm and accentuated the dangers attending its use. Time was when a runaway team, an ax, and a falling tree were the chief menaces to the well being of an agriculturist. Today he may be mangled by a dozen different machines geared to high speed and of mechanisms intricate enough to demand more care and technical knowledge than is possessed by the persons concerned in running them.

One of the most omnivorous of machines at the present time is the corn-shredder. In some sections of Indiana this machine has got the name of the "man-eater," because of the accidents traceable to it, and in many cases a farm hand stipulates when he begins work that he will have nothing to do with the shredder.

The shredder is a new necessity to the farm. Time was when the corn was husked or snapped from the stalk in the field and stock turned into it to eat what they would of the weather-worn blades and husks, trampling the rest into the snow and mud. Nowadays a sleeker and more delicate race of cattle, housed in warm barns, eat the cured fodder which already has been half-masticated by the man-eating corn shredder making its several hundred revolutions a minute.

In Wisconsin, where there is still wood to burn, the buzzsaw has been having a little run in the casualty column. Even Illinois has had physicians' and coroners' reports on the effects of the buzzsaw beyond all proportion to its wood fuel supply.

Near Roscoe a saw that was cutting cordwood broke into fragments. Farmer Hardy had his leg broken by one of the pieces and another bit struck his watch, which was in his vest pocket, ruining the timepiece.

P. J. Gibbons, of Sharon, was cutting firewood with one of these saws when he fell on the carrier and was carried forward, the saw cutting deep into his shoulder, narrowly missing the point of his lung. Henry Knapp, near Harvard, lost several fingers on a saw, and a Rockford man, working at a saw in Wisconsin, was killed instantly by its bursting. At Lisbon, Wis., soon afterwards, the separator in a creamery burst under its tremendous momentum, killing three farmers who were standing by.

In this way, in spring, summer, fall and winter, the necessary machinery on the modern farm is claiming victims, maiming and killing. Just as the modern necessities of urban life are claiming their victims every year, so the labor-saving devices of the farm are making work for the doctor, the coroner and the undertaker.

Only a few years ago a threshing machine run by slow horse-power and turning out 500 or 600 bushels of oats was a wonder; today a steam traction engine hauls the separator into field or farmyard and will thresh 1,800 to 2,000 bushels in a day, stacking the straw automatically and keeping count of the measurements in the same way.

Few farmers feed whole grain to cattle any more. The feed mill, geared to uncertain horse-power, is a barnyard necessity, and these, small as most of them are, make great inroads in the casualty lists of the country.

The windmill is an ugly contrivance. Necessarily it has to be mounted high in air, and just as necessarily its running gear must be oiled frequently and adjusted. To do this somebody more or less unaccustomed to climbing must go up the skeleton ladder forty to fifty feet. In a changeable wind a man is in danger of being swept from his perch or caught by one of the arms of the mill. Only a few days ago, near Chicago, a shifting mill caught a boy by the neckscarf and the twisting wheel strangled him to death before help could reach him.

Some of the patent hay-stackers are dangerous to nearly everybody working near them. A stake pulling out of soft earth may throw them over, and their height and their weight make them a menace to life in case of collapse.

The old mowing machine, in combination with the hidden stump or stone, or with the angry bumblebees, always has been one of the perils of the farm. Many a finger, thumb, hand, or foot has been tribute to it. The binding machine of the grain fields has become more intricate with the years, but its dangers have not been enhanced over those of the old harvester. It would be hard for a driver to fall into its sickle.

The hay-baler, the grain-seeder, the cornstalk cutter, and the riding cultivator all have lightened labor at a certain increase of the element of danger to the operators. These, however, are not to be compared with to the dangers that have come with the introduction of power machinery to farm work.

"Most of these accidents are due to carelessness," said a Chicago manufacturer. "One of the first requisites of a farm machine is that it be of simple construction, so that a man of ordinary intelligence can run it. Every successful machine must have this insured.

"But while a machine of the kind is simple, it may be doubly dangerous unless care is used. When a buzzsaw is making 900 revolutions a minute it is unsafe to try to feel the wind of it with the hand. If a cylinder tooth in a thrashing machine is loose it is an extremely dangerous thing to put the power on. If a mowing machine 'chokes down' it is a foolish man who pulls the grass out of the guards with his fingers."

GERMANY'S COLONIAL POLICY.

Of the part Germany is to play in the future, it may be admitted quite freely, the kaiser has large and grandiose views and a clever knack of getting them realized. Nothing except the imposing development of Russian policy in the far east has been finer to watch of late years than the masterful fashion in which he has transformed Germany from a European state into a world power, says a London newspaper.

Duty or privilege, or both, the kaiser presses forward to his goal unfalteringly. The colonies, it is true, have not so far proved a great success. The estimates for the current year show that subsidies from the imperial exchequer of just under £1,500,000 will be needed to balance the African and Pacific accounts.

Look carefully into the statistics of Germany's transmarine possessions and you cannot find that more than 3,500 Germans—of whom nearly 1,500 are officials—have settled under the German flag. Yet in Africa Germany controls an area of 1,060,000 square miles and an estimated population of about 14,000,000.

The kaiser may go on annexing swamp after swamp and coaling station after coaling station, but he will find himself in the end no more a veritable colonial power than he is now, unless he strikes out on a new trail. But this, it may be said, he has already done in China, and this leads us at once to German's political consideration.

THE COOK'S ART CRITICISM.

Some one had just made what is generally known as an "Irish bull." When the laughter had subsided, the man who always has an anecdote on tap responded to the duty call with the inevitable "that reminds me."

"You know we have just returned from Europe," he said. "Naturally Mrs. B. had to cart home presents for all her friends and relations. When the trunks arrived at the house the cook was summoned to help us unpack. Mary became intensely interested as the souvenirs were brought to light. But above all she was taken with a picture of the Virgin, which my wife had picked up in Paris. It really was a very clever piece of work. At first sight the eyes appeared closed, but as one looked intently they appeared to open.

"'Shure, an' ain't it wonderful!' said the awed girl. 'Why, the most times you do be lockin', the most times you do be seein' somethin'.'

"Naturally, after that remark, we had to give the girl the picture."—New York Mail and Express.

JAPANESE BRIDES.

The Japanese bride, dressed in a long white silk kimono and white veil, sits upon the floor facing her future husband. Two tables stand near, and upon one are two cups, a bottle of saki, and a kettle with two spouts. Upon the other side a miniature plum tree, typifying the beauty of the bride; a miniature fir tree, which signifies the strength of the bridegroom, and a stork standing upon a tortoise, representing long life and happiness. The two-spouted kettle is put to the mouth of the bride and bridegroom alternately, signifying that they are to share each other's joys and sorrows. The bride keeps her veil and it is used as a shroud when she dies.

WHOLE WORLD'S CREDITORS.

Owing to the almost intolerable burden of taxation imposed on Europe by militarism America, whose national wealth shows enormous and steady increase, is gradually becoming the creditor of the whole world, and within the next few decades, says the Vienna Tageblatt, all the European States, as well as Australia, Japan and China, will be her debtors if they do not take precaution in time to prevent themselves from falling into a state of economic dependance upon the new commercial world power. The only remedy is the abolition of militarism, which is a cancer upon European agriculture, trade and industry.

INCANDESCENT LAMP

Thomas A. Edison Describes How Success Was Attained After Many Experiments.

"So you want to talk about the old days at Pearl street," said Mr. Edison to a reporter for the Electrical Review. "Well, I hardly know where to begin. It was something like this: The central station idea struck me all of a sudden in 1878. In those days, you know, we had arc lamps. I had been down to see Prof. Barker at Philadelphia, and he had shown me one. A little later I had seen another—I think it was one of Brush's make—and the whole outfit, engine, dynamo and one or two lamps, was traveling around the country with a circus. At that time Wallace and Moses G. Farmer had succeeded in getting ten or fifteen lamps to burn together in series. It happened that I was comparatively at leisure then, because I had just finished working on the carbon button telephone, and this electric light idea took possession of me. It was easy to see what the thing needed—it wanted to be subdivided. The light was too bright and too big. What we wished for was little lights and a distribution of them to people's houses in just the same way that gas is sent around and burned at your fixture when you want it. I remember, along about then, Grosvenor P. Lowry thought perhaps I could succeed in solving the problem and he raised a little money and formed the Edison Electric Light company. We started the laboratory at Menlo Park. The way we worked it was that I got a certain sum of money a week and employed a certain number of men and we went ahead to see what we could do."

Replying to an inquiry as to how he went at the problem, Mr. Edison laughed and said: "Why, it was easy. It was easy enough to see that the subdivision never could be accomplished unless each light was made independent of every other. Now, it was plain that they could not burn in series, hence they must burn in multiple arc. It was with this conviction that I started. I was fired with the idea of the incandescent lamp as opposed to the arc lamp, so I went to work and got some very fine platinum wire drawn. As well as I remember it was made by Johnston, Mathy & Co., in London. We tried to make the platinum work, but it didn't stand. Then we tried mixing in about 10 per cent. of iridium with the platinum, but we couldn't force that high enough without melting it. After that came a lot of experimenting, covering the wire with oxide of cerium and a lot of other things such as the Welsbach people use nowadays. Then I got a great idea. I took a cylinder of zirconia and wound about 100 feet of the fine platinum wire on it, coated with magnesia from the syrupy acetate. What I was after was getting a high resistance lamp, and I made one in that way that worked up to 40 ohms; but the oxide developed the phenomena that Dr. Nernst has run up against lately—I didn't see it then as he does now—and the lamp short-circuited itself.

"After that," continued the inventor, warming to his subject, "we went fishing around and trying all sorts and shapes of things to make a filament that would stand. We tried silicon and boron and a lot of things that I have forgotten now. The funny part of it was that I never thought in those days that carbon would answer, because a fine hair of carbon was so sensitive to oxidation. Finally I thought I would try it, because we had got very high vacua and good condition for it. There were quite a lot of us in those days that used to talk things together at Menlo Park. There was Charlie Hughes and Bachelor and Upton and Kruesi. C. S. Bradley came with us a little later, on our central station work.

"Well, we sent out and bought some cotton thread and carbonized it and made the first filament. We had already managed to get pretty high vacua and we thought maybe the filament would be stable. We built the lamp and lighted it; it lit up and we measured its resistance quickly and found it was 275 ohms—all we wanted. Then we sat down and looked at that lamp; we wanted to see how long it would burn. There was the problem solved—if the filament would last. The day was—let me see—October 21, 1879. We sat and looked and the lamp continued to burn, and the longer it burned the more fascinated we were. None of us could go to bed, and there was no sleep for over forty hours; we sat and just watched it, with anxiety growing into elation. It lasted about forty-five hours, and then I said: 'If it will burn forty hours now, I know I can make it burn a hundred.'

"There we were. We saw that carbon was what we wanted; the next question was what kind of carbon. I began to try various things, and finally I carbonized a little strip of bamboo from a Japanese fan and found that that was what we were seeking."

"Grip robbed me of my sleep and I was nearly crazed with neuralgia and headache. Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nervine cured me."—Mrs. Pearl Bush, Holland, Mich.

"My stomach was affected by grip and I could eat nothing but crackers and milk. I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pain Pills and the trouble disappeared."—Mrs. J. Lindsey, Montrose, Minn.

"When I was prostrated with grip and my heart and nerves were in bad shape, Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure gave me new life and health."—Mrs. Geo. Colie, Elgin, Ill.

"I had been in bed three weeks with grip when my husband brought me Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills and Nerve and Liver Pills. I was cured."—Mrs. J. Reinier, Franklin, Ind

in the first few breathless minutes

Thirty Dollars to California

From Chicago, Tuesdays, until April 29.

In tourist sleepers and chair cars.

There are veritable underground lakes of oil in southern California. Fortunes made by tapping them.

Go out and look the country over.

Santa Fee Route

Address T. T. Hendry, Gen. Agt., Pass. Dept., 151 Griswold St., Detroit.

WANTED, A CORKSCREW.

A short time ago there was a fire in a fashionable house, says an exchange. It was a big enough fire to cause considerable of a scare, though the house did not burn down, and nobody was scorched. It caught the kitchen woodbox. The cook threw the match she lighted the lamp with in there, and the head of it, being incandescent, set things afire.

The cook was an excitable person and when she saw smoke coming up from under the cover she did not throw on water, but called her mistress. This woman has the reputation of being a cool hand in an emergency and viewed the situation with an unmoved eye. Then she went into the back hall and remained while the fire ate its way through the wood box. The cook was up stairs packing her trunk. When the mistress of the house returned the wall of the kitchen was getting in a bad shape and she decided that it was time to call for help. The neighbors came in a hurry bearing pails of water, for the pipes in the house were frozen. After a while the fire went out under the influence of gallons of water, which ruined the wall paper in the dining room.

At supper time the woman's husband came home and looked at the damage. "Why on earth didn't you use those hand fire grenades that are in the back hall?" asked he, wondering when he saw them all in their little rack.

"My dear," replied his wife steadily, "I tried to, but I hunted all over this house and couldn't find the corkscrew."

SAFETY OF OCEAN TRAVEL.

The comparative, one might almost say absolute, security of ocean travel could not be better illustrated than in the latest trips of the Atlantic liners, says the Marine Review. A storm raged, the fierceness of which passes all memory, and yet every ship came in. They were late, of course, all of them, but they came in. Every one of them had been battered with countless tons of water, hurled with immeasurable force, and time and again the mighty liners were tossed like corks upon the waves. But they conquered triumphantly. Fastenings were torn from the decks and even propeller blades were lost, but they plowed steadily forward. There was a diminution of speed, but they went on.

That wonderful machine, the essence of power, known as the Atlantic liner, is superior to the tempest. The mind of man subdues, if not directs, the elements.

RUSSIA'S EXPANSION.

In Parts of European Russia there is an annual increase of 30 per cent. in the number of factories and machine shops erected, some of them equipped with the most modern and powerful machinery in the world; in Trans-Caucasus, the hand-loom is being replaced by the cotton mill, worked by steam or water power, the 3,000 miles of the Trans-Caspian railway, although built solely as a military road, have been of necessity turned over to the department of commerce, owing to the unexpected and enormous increase in traffic along the line; not merely this, but so rapid has been the unlooked-for development and settlement of Central Asia by European Russians that it is now deemed necessary that three additional railways should be built to connect the Trans-Caspian system with that of European Russia.—Engineering Magazine.

TRAMWAYS IN FRANCE.

There is nothing in the internal communications of France which has developed with more rapidity than this system of tramways, and the development has come to a certain extent with a rush, especially in the last few years, when France has taken up electricity with such extraordinary promptitude and enthusiasm, writes T. P. O'Connor in the London Daily Mail. Eighteen hundred and sixty was the first year of tramways in France, and there were then just 21 kilometers—15 miles—in existence; in 1870, just ten years later, there were still just 24 kilometers—just 15 miles—in existence; that is to say, during the decade not one kilometer had been added; the tramway had stood still. Even in 1880, ten years later, the progress had not been great; the number of kilometers of tramways had risen to only 411—257 miles.

The two next decades, however, tell a very different tale. By 1890 the kilometers had risen to 970, or 612 miles, and in 1899, just nine years later, they had rushed up to 3,282 kilometers, or 2,051 miles, an increase of more than three times in this short period.

France did not make the mistake of England in leaving the canals at the mercy of the railway companies. She found that in her great rivers and in her canals she had a splendid means of intercommunication, and she has stuck to them both. At the fall of the empire neither rivers nor canals were in a very good condition; many of them were not navigable at all, or navigable only under impossible conditions. In 1878 there were but 936 kilometers of navigable rivers and 403 kilometers of canals, or a total of 1,359 kilometers, or about 912 miles, and in 1898 there were 2,093 kilometers of rivers and 2,630 of canals; in all, 4,715 kilometers, or about 2,946 miles.

In other words, the number of kilometers of navigable water had been increased four times over in twenty years.

In the pupa state the Hessian fly can scarcely be distinguished from a flaxseed.

Mrs. E. P. Green has recovered from an attack of the grip at Canaseraga, N. Y., by the use of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

Among the victims of the grip epidemic now so prevalent, F. Coyle is now recovering at Canton, O., by the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

W. E. Nihells, of St. Louis, Mo., who was down with grip, is reported much improved. He used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

The friends of Mrs. L. Depison will be pleased to learn of her recovery from grip at her home in Bay City, Mich., through the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

Everybody says that J. W. Udy is looking splendid since his recovery from the grip at his home in Des Moines, Iowa. They all know that Dr. Miles' Nervine was what cured him.

Prosecuting Attorney Charles L. DeWaele, who has passed the three-score mile stone, had a time with the grip, but when seen at his home in Roscommon, Mich., the other day, he said Dr. Miles' Nervine was what cured him.

At nearly three score and ten Mrs. Galen Humphrey was fighting against odds when the grip attacked he, but she took Dr. Miles' Nervine and now her neighbors in Wareham, Mass., remark on how well she is looking.

After an illness of five weeks from the grip, Mrs. Harriett Jackson is again about and looking fine. She began taking Dr. Miles Nervine after the fourth week. Her home is in Bowling Green, Mo.

H. M. METZGER
Fire Insurance,
ROOM 3, SCHMITZ BLOCK.
Telephone 580.

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS.
MIDY

If I had Grip I would use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Dr. Miles' Nervine.
Sold at all Druggists.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE PULPIT AND THE PRESS. A PLEA FOR A LEAGUE BETWEEN THESE TWO GREAT POWERS.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage calls for a warm friendship between those who preach the Gospel and those who make newspapers, the spoken word and the printed word to go side by side. Text, Luke xvi., 8: "The children of this world are in this generation wiser than the children of light."

Sacred stupidity and solemn incompetency and sanctified laziness are here rebuked by Christ. He says wordlings are wider awake for opportunities than are Christians. Men of the world grab occasions, while Christian people let most valuable occasions drift by unimproved. That is the meaning of the Lord when he says: "The children of this world are in this generation wiser than the children of light."

A marked illustration of the truth of that maxim is in the slowness of the Christian religion to take possession of the secular printing press. The opportunity is open, and has been for some time open, but the ecclesiastical courts, and the churches and the ministers of religion are, for the most part, allowing the golden opportunity to pass unimproved. That the opportunity is open, I declare, from the fact that all the secular newspapers are glad of any religious facts or statistics that you present them. Any animated and stirring article relating to religious themes they would gladly print. They thank you for any information in regard to churches. If a wrong has been done to any Christian church, or Christian institution, you could go into any newspaper of the land and have the real truth stated. Dedication services, ministerial ordinations and pastoral installations, corner-stone laying of a church, anniversary of a charitable society, will have reasonable space in any secular journal, if it have previous notice given. If I had some great injustice done me, there is not an editorial or reportorial room in the United States into which I could not go and get myself set right; and that is true of any well known Christian man. Why, then, does not our glorious Christianity embrace these magnificent opportunities? I have before me a subject of first and last importance: How shall we secure the secular press as a mightier re-enforcement to religion and the pulpit?

The first thing toward this result is cessation of indiscriminate hostility against newspaperdom. You might as well denounce the legal profession because of the shysters, or the medical profession because of the quacks, or merchandise because of the swindling bargain-makers, as to slambang newspapers because there are recreant editors, and unfair reporters, and unclean columns. Gutenberg, the inventor of the art of printing, was about to destroy his types and extinguish the art, because it was suggested to him that printing might be suborned into the service of the devil; but afterward he bethought himself that the right use of the art might more than overcome the evil use of it; and so he spared the type, and the intelligence of all following ages. But there are many today in the depressed mood of Gutenberg, with uplifted hammer, wanting to pound to pieces the type, who have not reached his better mood, in which he saw the art of printing to be the rising sun of the world's illumination.

If, instead of fighting newspapers, we spend the same length of time, and the same vehemence, in marshaling their help in religious directions, we would be as much wiser as the man who gets consent of the railroad superintendent to fasten a car to the end of a rail-train, shows better sense than he who runs his wheelbarrow up the track to meet and drive back the Chicago limited express. The silliest thing that a man ever does is to fight a newspaper, for you may have the floor for utterance perhaps for one day in the week, while the newspaper has the floor every day in the week. Napoleon, though a mighty man, had many weaknesses, and one of the weakest things he ever did was to threaten that if the English newspapers did not stop their adverse criticism of himself, he would, with 400,000 bayonets, cross the channel for their chastisement. Don't fight newspapers. Attack provokes attack. Better wait until the excitement blows over and then go in and get justice, for get it you will if you have patience, and common sense, and equipoise of disposition. It ought to be a mighty sedative that there is an enormous amount of common sense in the world, and you will eventually be taken for what you are really worth, and you cannot be puffed up and you cannot be written down, and if you are the enemy of good society, that fact will come out, and if you are the friend of good society that fact will be established.

I know what I am talking about, for I can draw on my own experience. All the respectable newspapers, as far as I know, are my friends now. But many of you remember the time when I was the most continuously and meanly attacked man in this country. God gave me grace not to answer back, and I kept silent for ten years, and much grace was required. What I said was perverted and twisted into just the opposite of what I did say. There were millions of people who believed that there was a large sofa in my pulpit, although we never had anything but a chair, and that during the singing by the congregation I was accustomed to lie down on that sofa and dangle my feet over the end. Lying New York correspondents for ten years misrepresented our church services; but we waited, and people from every neighborhood of Christendom came there to find the magnitude of the falsehoods concerning the church and concerning myself. A reaction set in, and soon we had justice, full justice, more than justice, and as much overpraise as once we had under-appreciation; and no man that ever lived was so much indebted to the newspaper press for opportunity to preach the Gospel as I am. Young men in the ministry, young men in all professions and occupations, wait. You can afford to wait. Take rough misrepresentation as a Turkish towel to start up your languid circulation, or a system of massage or Swedish movement, whose pokes and pulls and twists and thrusts are salutary treatment. There is only one person you need to manage, and that is yourself. Keep your dispositions sweet by communion with Christ, who answered not again, get society of genial people, and walk out in the sunshine with your hat off, and you will come out all right. And don't join the crowd of people in our day who spend much of their time damning newspapers.

Again: in this effort to secure the secular press as a mightier re-enforcement of religion, let us make it the avenue of religious information. My advice, often given to friends who propose to start a newspaper, is: "Don't! Don't! Employ the papers already started." The biggest financial hole ever dug in this American continent is the hole in which good people throw their money when they start a newspaper. It is almost as good and as quick a way of getting rid of money as buying stock in a gold mine. Not more printing presses, but the right use of those already established. All their cylinders, all their steam power, all their pens, all their types, all their editorial chairs and reportorial rooms are available if you would engage them in behalf of civilization and Christianity.

Again, if you would secure the secular press as a mightier re-enforcement of religion and the pulpit, extend widest and highest Christian courtesies to the representatives of journalism. Give them easy chairs and plenty of room when they come to report occasions. For the most part they are gentlemen of education and refinement, graduates of colleges, with families to support by their literary craft, many of them weary with the push of a business that is precarious and fluctuating, each one of them the avenue of information to thousands of readers, their impression of the services to be the impression adopted by multitudes. They are connecting links between a sermon, or a song, or a prayer, and this great population that tramps up and down the streets day by day and year by year with their sorrows uncomforted and their sins unpardoned. Oh, the hundreds of thousands of people in our cities who never attend churches. Our cities are not so much preached to by ministers of religion as by reporters. Put all journalists into our prayers and sermons. Of all the hundred thousand sermons preached today, there will not be three preached to journalists, and probably not one. Of all the prayers offered for classes of men innumerable, the prayers offered for the most potential class will be as few and rare that they will be thought a preacher's idiosyncrasy. There are many journalists in our church memberships, but this world will never be brought to God until some revival of religion sweeps over the land and takes into the kingdom of God all editors, reporters, compositors, pressmen and newsboys. And if you have not faith enough to pray for that and tell for that you had better get out of our ranks and join the other side, for you are the unbelievers who make the wheels of the Lord's chariot drag heavily. The great final battle between truth and error, the Armageddon, I think, will not be fought with swords and shells and guns, but with pens—quill pens, steel pens, gold pens, fountain pens, and, before that, the pens must be converted. The most divinely honored weapon of the past has been the pen, and the most divinely honored weapon of the future will be the pen; prophet's pen and evangelist's pen and apostle's pen, followed by editor's pen and author's pen and reporter's pen. God save the pen! The wing of the Apocalyptic angel will be the printed page. The printing press will roll ahead of Christ's chariot to clear the way.

"But," some one might ask, "would you make Sunday newspapers also a re-enforcement?" I have learned to take things as they are. I would like to see the much-scoffed-at old Puritan Sabbaths come back again. I do not think the modern Sunday will turn out any better men and women than were our grandfathers and grandmothers under the old-fashioned Sunday. To say nothing of other results, Sunday newspapers are killing editors, reporters, compositors and pressmen. Every man, woman and child is entitled to twenty-four hours of nothing to do. If the newspapers put on another set of hands, that does not relieve the editorial and reportorial room of its cares and responsibilities. Our literary men die fast enough without killing them with Sunday work.

All things are possible with God, and my faith is up until nothing in the way of religious victory would surprise me. All the newspaper printing presses of the earth are going to be the Lord's, and telegraph and telephone and type will yet announce nations born in a day. The first book ever printed was the Bible, by Faust and his son-in-law Scheoffer, in 1460, and that consecration of type to the Holy Scriptures was a prophecy of the great mission of printing for the evangelization of all the nations. The father of the American printing press was a clergyman, Rev. Jesse Glover, and that was a prophecy of the religious use that the Gospel ministry in this country were to make of the types.

Again, we shall secure the secular press as a mightier re-enforcement of religion and the pulpit by making our religious utterances more interesting and spirited and then the press will reproduce them. On the way to church some thirty years ago a journalist said a thing that has kept me ever since thinking: "Are you going to give us any points today?" "What do you mean?" I asked. He said: "I mean by that anything that will be striking enough to be remembered." Then I said to myself: "What right have we in our pulpits and Sunday schools to take the time of people if we have nothing to say that is memorable." David did not have any difficulty in remembering Nathan's thrust: "Thou art the man," nor Felix in remembering Paul's point-blank utterances on righteousness, temperance and judgment to come, nor the English king any difficulty in remembering what the court preacher said when, during the sermon against sin, the preacher threw his handkerchief into the king's pew to indicate whom he meant.

The tendency of criticism in the theological seminaries is to file off from our young men all the sharp points and make them too smooth for any kind of execution. What we want, all of us, is more point, less humdrum. If we say the right thing in the right way the press will be glad to echo and re-echo it. Sunday school teachers, reformers, young men and old men in the ministry, what we all want if we are to make the printing press an ally in Christian work is that which the reporter spoken of suggested—points, sharp points, memorable points. But if the thing be dead when uttered by living voice, it will be a hundred-fold more dead when it is laid out in cold type.

Now, as you all have something to do with the newspaper press, either in issuing a paper or in reading it, either as producers or patrons, either as sellers or purchasers of the printed sheet, I propose on this Lord's day a treaty to be signed between the church and the printing press, a treaty to be ratified my millions of good people if we rightly fashion it, a treaty promising that we will help each other in our work of trying to illumine and felicitate the world, we by voice, you by pen, we by speaking only that which is worth printing, you by printing only that which is fit to speak. You help us and we will help you. Side by side be these two potent agencies until the judgment day, when we must both be scrutinized for our work, healthful or blasting. The two worst-off men on that day will be the minister of religion and the editor, if they wasted their opportunity. Both of us are the engineers of long express trains of influence, and we will run them into a depot of light or tumble them off the embankments.

What a useful life and what a glorious departure was that of the most famous of all American printers, Benjamin Franklin, whom infidels in the penury of their resources have often fraudulently claimed as their own, but the printer who moved that the Philadelphia convention be opened with prayer, the resolution lost because a majority thought prayer unnecessary, and who wrote at the time he was viciously attacked: "My rule is to go straight forward in doing what appears to me to be right, leaving the consequence to Providence," and who wrote this quaint epitaph showing his hope of resurrection, an epitaph that I hundreds of times read while living in Philadelphia:

"The body of Benjamin Franklin, printer (like the cover of an old book, its contents torn out, and stripped of its lettering and gilding), lies here food for worms. Yet the work itself shall not be lost, for it will (as he believed) appear once more in a new and more beautiful edition, corrected and amended by the Author."

That Providence intends the profession of reporters to have a mighty share in the world's redemption is suggested by the fact that Paul and Christ took a reporter along with them, and he reported their addresses and their acts. Luke was a reporter, and he wrote not only the book of Luke, but the Acts of the Apostles, and without that reporter's work we would have known nothing of the Pentecost, and nothing of Stephan's martyrdom, and nothing of Tabitha's resurrection, and nothing of the jailing and unjailing of Paul and Silas, and nothing of the shipwreck at Melita. Strike out the reporter's work from the Bible and you kill a large part of the New Testament. It makes me think that in the future of the kingdom of God, the reporters are to bear a mighty part.

About twenty-five years ago a representative of an important New York newspaper took his seat in my Brooklyn church one Sunday night about five pews from the front of the pulpit. He took out pencil and reporter's pad, resolved to caricature the whole scene. When the music began he began, and with his pencil he derided that, and then derided the prayer, and then derided the reading of the Scriptures, and then began to deride the sermon. But, he says, for some reason, his hand began to tremble, and he, rallying himself, sharpened his pencil, and started again, but broke down again, and then put pencil and paper in his pocket, and his head down on the front of the pew, and began to pray. At the close of the service he came up and asked for the prayers of others, and gave his heart to God; and, though still engaged in newspaper work, he is an evangelist, and hires a hall at his own expense, and every Sunday afternoon preaches Jesus Christ to the people.

And the men of that profession are going to come in a body throughout the country. I know hundreds of them, and a more genial or highly-educated class of men it would be hard to find, and, though the tendency of their profession may be toward scepticism, an organized, common sense Gospel invitation would fetch them to the front of all Christian endeavor.

Men of the pencil and pen, in all departments, you need the help of the Christian religion. In the day when people want to get their newspapers at 2 cents, and are hoping for the time when they can get any of them at 1 cent, and, as a consequence the attaches of the printing press are, by the thousand, ground under the cylinders, you want God to take care of you and your families. Some of your best work is as much appreciated as was Milton's "Paradise Lost," for which the author received $23; and the immortal poem, "Hohenlinden," of Thomas Campbell, when he first offered it for publication, and in the column called "Notices to Correspondents" appeared the words: "To T. C.—The lines commencing 'On Linden when the sun was low' are not up to our standard. Poetry is not T. C.'s forte."

Oh, men of the pencil and pen amid your unappreciated work you need encouragement, and you can have it. Printers of all Christendom, editors, reporters, compositors, pressmen, publishers and readers of that which is printed, resolve that you will not write, set up, edit, issue or read anything that debases body, mind or soul. In the name of God, by the laying on of the hands of faith and prayer, ordain the printing press for righteousness and liberty and salvation. All of us with some influence that will help in the right direction, let us put our hands to the work, imploring God to hasten the consummation. In a ship with hundreds of passengers approaching the South American coast, the man on the lookout neglected his work, and in a few minutes the ship would have been dashed to ruin on the rocks. But a cricket on board the vessel, that had made no sound all the voyage, set up a shrill call at the smell of land, and the captain, knowing that habit of the insect, the vessel was stopped in time to avoid an awful wreck. And so insignificant means now may do wonders, and the scratch of a pen may save the shipwreck of a soul.

Are you all ready for the signing of the contract, the league, the solemn treaty proposed between journalism and evangelism? Let it be a Christian marriage of the pulpit and the printing press. The ordination of the former on my head, the pen of the latter in my hand, it is appropriate that I publish the banns of such a marriage. Let them from this day day on be one in the magnificent work of the world's redemption.

Let thrones and powers and kingdoms be
Obedient, mighty God, to thee;
And over land and stream and main,
Now wave the scepter of thy reign.

Oh, let that glorious anthem swell,
Let host to host the triumph tell,
Till not one rebel heart remains,
But over all the Savior reigns.

CAMERAS IN THE HARLM.

The camera has won another victory. It has invaded the Turkish harem. The queen of the harem, who according to contemporary artists, spends her time reclining languidly upon gorgeous cushions, fanned by picturesque slaves, will be shown in her habit as she lives and one more Arabian Nights' illusion will be shattered.

Of course, it is expressly forbidden that the photographs of women shall be circulated outside of the family, but presumably feminine vanity flourishes as well in Turkey as in any other country, and the chances that pictures will not pass beyond the harem are hardly worth the risk of a white chip.

The most famous photographer of Constantinople is the only one to whom the sultan has granted the privilege of photographing Turkish women, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, and it is safe to say that he is an object of envy to his less fortunate fellow citizens. The photographer is a recent convert to Islam, and the sultan may have decided to show him what can be done in the line of houris by way of clinching his zeal.

The amateur photography craze, which is spreading in Turkish households, opens up possibilities more amusing than the favored professional does. It is said that the women, whose enforced seclusion makes them seize upon any diversion with enthusiasm, have taken to the pastime and are photographing everything in sight.

One of the Turkish correspondents of a French paper tells an entertaining bit of gossip in regard to one Turkish household which has been undergoing most violent disturbances, all because the other women saw their chance of getting back at the favorite of their lord and master. They got snap shots of her in her bad tempers and her unbecoming clothes, and part of the collection having chanced to fall into the hands of the vain beauty, there were storms that rent a happy home asunder and made one haughty Turk wish he had never been born.

LUNCHEON ON WHEELS.

This is an age of luxury. The "Distributing Kitchens, Limited," has made it possible for the busy city man or his type—or both—to sit down in the office to a luxurious luncheon, or for the budding barrister to give a banquet in his own chambers, says the London Mail. That is, if the lunchers are prepared to be satisfied with an entirely vegetarian meal.

"Busy men and women," says the prospectus, insinuatingly, "who do not wish to leave their office, can have dainty, light luncheons sent to them in well-appointed trays in which cutlery, tablecloths, etc., are included. Dwellers in flats who find a difficulty in procuring good cooks will find a solution in the system herein advocated."

Suppose you have chambers at Charing Cross or Westminster, or anywhere within a four-mile circle of Victoria street. Your maiden aunt has come up from the country, or a friend has looked in. The day is wet, and you do not wish to go out. Drop an order form, filled in, to the company. You can order "a la carte," or you can trust to the establishment and call for "table d'hote;" the price list comprises a choice of over 1,000 dishes. In any case, at the time appointed a conspicuous yellow cart will drive up to your door. At the rear end of the van is a stove, heated by trays of charcoal.

From the interior of the van the attendant will draw forth spotless napery of the most attractive kind, dishes and cutlery of electroplate, and your luncheon or dinner carefully reposing in its component parts in dishes placed in a black tin case covered with green baize. The man will call back for the dishes later in the day.

Among the 2,751 students who matriculated at the Edinburgh university last year there were 252 women, 215 of whom were enrolled in the faculty of arts, 3 in science, 13 in medicine and 21 in music.

Of the cities having a population of 30,000 and over, Joliet, Ill., has the largest tax rate, $31 per $1,000 which includes state, county, city and other taxes.

"When the grip left me my nerves and heart were badly affected, but I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure and was soon all right."—Wm. Hoerlein, Eau Claire, Wis.

"I was given up to die from heart and nervous troubles caused by grip. Six bottles each of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine cured me."—Mrs. John Wollet, Jefferson, Wis.

"My heart was badly affected by an attack of grip and I suffered intense agony until I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. It made me a well man."—S. D. Holman, Irasburg, Vt.

"I was in bed five week with the grip—nerves shattered, stomach and liver badly deranged. Was cured with Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills."—D. C. Walker, Hallsville, O.

Since January 1, 1899, more than 54,000,000 pud of coal from England and Silesia have been admitted duty free to Russia. The privilege is to be extended to next July.

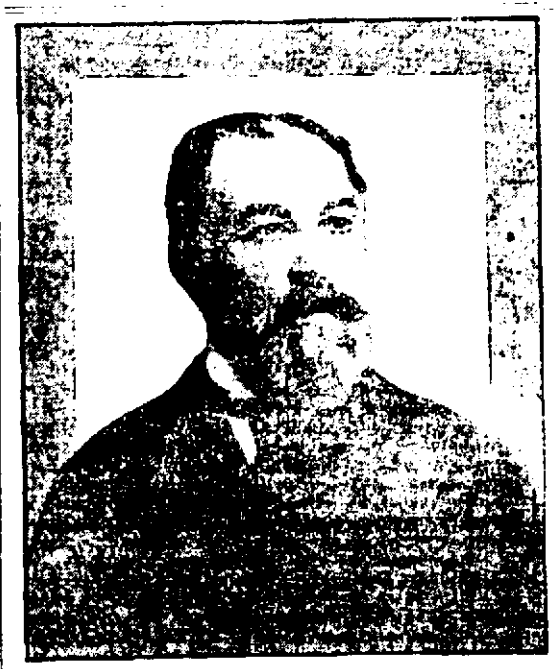


Photo by Jarvis, London.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON.

Mr. Frederic Harrison, the distinguished English author and critic, is paying his first visit to America. Some of his recent addresses on literary and other topics are attracting wide attention.

Photo by Matson Copy, Havana.

MARTI THEATER, HAVANA, WHERE THE CUBAN CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IS BEING HELD.

Women Should Seek Relief.

The great proportion of women who suffer never make a serious effort to benefit themselves. The most of them go on paying no attention to their little menstrual disorders, believing they will eventually wear off. But menstrual troubles don't wear off. They grow worse and worse every day. At the period of menstruation a woman is peculiarly susceptible to cold and other external influences and it is also the most favorable time for the development of hidden disease germs which may be lurking in the system. Any physician knows that disordered menstruation, falling of the womb and leucorrhoea are blighting lives in almost every home. No woman should neglect herself a moment after she sees indications of female disease. Almost instant relief can be secured by the use of

WINE OF CARDUI

It will relieve you right in your own home. Will you accept the testimony of Mrs. Beigler and thousands of other women and really seek relief to-day? All druggists sell $1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui.

100 Chicago Street, Fort Wayne, Ind., March 27, 1900.

Your Wine of Cardui has done a world of good for me. I have used five bottles of the Wine and one package of Thedford's Black-Draught. And since I have started to use it I will not be without it in the house. It helped my sister in Toledo, who did not menstruate as she ought. She was sixteen years of age and nothing else helped her. I was in a very bad state myself before I used your medicines, but I found relief in three days. And now I feel like a new woman and do all my housework and washing, which I could not do before I took the Wine of Cardui. I would be very glad to write any poor woman and tell her how I suffered before I used Wine of Cardui.

Mrs. C. P. BEIGLER.

For advice and literature, address, giving your age, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

CEMETERY FOR HORSES

Famous Racers Whose Revered Bones Rest in California Soil.

(San Francisco Examiner.)

In the center of the ring where the famous trotters of the Palo Alto stock farm are walked after exercise and before stabling is a small strip of land about the length of an ordinary city block, and half as wide, where lie interred several of the record breaking horses of the farm, and which is doubtless the most curious cemetery in the world.

No huge or massive gate marks the entrance to this hallowed ground, but on entering that section of the farm where the valuable brood mares, stallions, and fillies are stabled, one's attention is immediately attracted to the very center of the place by a group of widespreading oaks that cast their silent shade over a stanch memorial shaft.

On reaching the spot you are immediately impressed by the little row of mounds that rise on either side of the monument; in an instant you realize that you are walking on sacred ground, and as you read the epitaphs on the headboards you feel like doffing your cap out of respect to the dead animals that, during their lifetime, smashed records galore and pushed California to the front as a stock-raising state. To the employes about the farm this graveyard is sacred, and when one of the attendants comes to tell you about the wonderful unrecorded deeds of the horses, he scarcely speaks above a whisper for fear of disturbing the dead in their final sleep.

The founding of the cemetery came about in 1898, when several horses of the farm met their death by fire. Among the number was the ill-fated champion yearling filly, Norlaine (2:31½), by Norval (2:14¾), son of Electioneer; dam, the great Elaine (2:20), who held the world's record as a three and four-year-old, she being a half sister of Electioneer. As Norlaine was a champion and much thought of at Palo Alto, the most beautiful spot on the farm was selected for her burial place. As time rolled on her resting plot created for all time the memorial burying ground for the famous horses that die at the Palo Alto farm. One by one new graves appeared and the attention of Mrs. Sanford was attracted by the mounds, and on inquiry she learned that it was the burial place of the horses that had made Palo Alto great.

At that time there was nothing to show what horses were buried there, and noticing this, Mrs. Stanford remarked that such noted horses should have tablets placed on their graves, showing their names, dates of birth, death and records, and immediately issued such instructions. The interest taken in this led the lady to have a monument erected to the memory of the great Electioneer 125, the son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Dam, Green Mountain Maid.

The inscription on the monument of Electioneer reads:

"To the memory of Electioneer. Foaled May, 1868. Died December 3, 1890. By Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Dam, Green Mountain Maid. History of the world contains none so great in number of performers and champions sired by him in the Golden state."

Electioneer, though dead since 1890, still has to his credit the largest number of 2:30 trotters accredited to any sire.

Today the family of Electioneer holds the world's records.

Twelve graves have been laid out in the cemetery. The first is reserved for the grand old mare, Beautiful Bells, the greatest of brood mares, who is now twenty-nine years old, but a hale and hearty old lady. Graves eleven and twelve are still vacant, awaiting the coming of the days of Arion and Sunol and Manette and Waxana.

Each year, after the winter frosts are over, tender flowers and hot house shrubs are planted on the graves, and throughout the season the graves are kept fresher and greener than many of the resting places of human beings. There is no neglect of these graves of the well beloved.

CONFESSED HE WAS DRUNK.

The harmony of a lecture in chemistry in one of the city medical schools was rudely disturbed recently by the indecorous interruptions of one of the auditors, who is now wondering how he will fare in the coming examinations.

"I have placed in this test tube, as you see," said the professor, "a quantity of arsenic. I seal it up. What shall I do with it next?"

"Swallow it!" yelled a voice from the floor.

After a moment's silence the professor resumed his discourse, which was listened to with attention until he propounded this question:

"Suppose, now, you had a spectroscope in your office, what would you do with it?"

"Throw the blankety-blank thing out of the window!" came the reply.

This upset the professor's equanimity.

"Is any member of this class drunk?" he roared.

"Yes, sir; I am!" responded the offender, rising instantly to his feet.

"You are excused from my lectures for the remainder of the term and the class is dismissed," said the professor.

TWO DAYS ON BARREN ROCK.

Marooned for two days and two nights upon a little rock island jutting up through the turbulent waters of Deception Pass was the unusual and unpleasant experience of John Lewis and C. F. Mitchell. Their rescue, half famished and athirst, was scarcely less remarkable than the accident itself, says the San Francisco Call.

Lewis and Mitchell, both experienced sailors, were cruising among the islands of the lower sound in an open centerboard sloop about 20 feet in length. From the waters lying between Whidby island and the mainland they attempted to pass out to the open Straits of Fuca through Deception Pass, a most dangerous channel even in summer weather and at this season in the full sweep of the winter tides a regular maelstrom.

About midway in the pass the boat was caught by a whirlpool and swept up against one of the many little rock islands. Lewis and Mitchell scrambled out upon the rock, and while looking for a place where the boat might be safely moored a twist of the waters swept the painter from their grasp and the boat went whirling down the pass toward the straits. The cliffs on both sides of the pass are precipitous.

There are very few houses along them, and none within sight of the rock upon which the men were marooned. Steamers avoid the pass during the winter season. The situation seemed desperate. There was no fresh water on the rock and scarcely any vegetation. After two days had passed without a sign of relief they found a bit of drift timber on the rock capable of supporting in the water the weight of one man. Lots were cast and it fell to Lewis to make the desperate effort.

Astride the timber he intrusted himself to the waters, and, twisting and turning, was carried out to the straits. Outside the mouth of the pass the man and his singular craft happened to attract the attention of the lightkeeper at Dewey. Lewis was picked up and with the assistance of the lightkeeper and others went back and brought Mitchell from the rocks.

ROYAL JEWELS GUARDED.

Royal people are much given to the accumulation of jewels of great price, and they take especial care that these baubles are not stolen. Many of the so-called "crown jewels" which are shown to visitors to the Tower of London are "paste," the real gems being secured in strong vaults in iron-bound boxes, says a London correspondent. The jewels of the Russian imperial family form one of the most valuable collections in the world. This collection is guarded in a fortified castle, watched over by a special detail of 180 retired officers and a body of soldiers, for this service they are well paid. No officer who in his days of active service was addicted to gambling or to extravagance can ever hope to be selected as one of the custodians of the imperial jewels. The czar keeps a portion of his own private jewels in banks in London and Paris, so that in case a revolution should break out in St. Petersburg he would have an "anchor to windward" in the two foreign capitals.

The treasures of the royal family of Italy are hidden away in deep vaults in a castle fortified on a little island in the Tiber. Protected by the old and muddy stream overhead and the military on the island, the jewels are beyond the dreams of even the most daring and desperate of burglars.

The Prince of Bulgaria is possessed of precious stones to the value of $5,000,000. These he keeps locked in a castle on the banks of the Danube. King Milan of Servia kept a lot of his jewels, which were not in pawn in London and Paris banks. A ruby necklace belonging to the king is said to be in pawn for $100,000. Some of the jewels belonging to the German imperial family are kept in London bank like those of the czar.

A RAPIDLY GROWING CREED.

The Mormon church is growing faster today than ever before in its history. It is building more churches, planting more settlements, maintaining more missionaries all over the earth. The general public appears to know nothing of it except polygamy. And polygamy is only the ornamental buckle on its shoe. Behind that is the sturdy body and enterprising brain of a great materialism, which possesses attractions far more potent than a plurality of wives. Whatever mysteries may be embalmed within the exclusive precincts of Mormon temples there is nothing occult about their method of gaining converts and making those converts prosperous and contented.

The Mormon policy is colonization. The Mormon method is co-operation. Fifty years of expanding prosperity have shown that this is a winning combination. There is no reason to suppose that it will appeal less effectively in the future than in the past.

On the contrary, present economic tendencies more urgently favor amalgamation and co-operative industry than those of twenty-five or fifty years ago. While the missionaries of other churches speak chiefly of security in the life to come Mormon missionaries add their prescription for security here and now. The missionary who holds out the hope of "three square meals a day" in this world has a striking advantage over his rival who deals only in the hopes of futurity.

The great social and economic facts which alone give the Mormon religion a habitation and a name and enable it to survive the assaults of congresses, presidents and all the churches of the land have been overlooked. The truth is that the Mormon church is a great plan of co-operative settlement, to which thousands of people have fled as to a rock of refuge. Those who ask this church for bread do not get a stone. They get an irrigated farm. They get the shrewd but kindly assistance of able men in making their way from servitude to self-employment and landed proprietorship. All the church asks in return is obedience.—Harper's Weekly.

HIS HORSE STOOD SENTRY.

This reads like a fairy tale, but it is true. At the sale of the late Marcus Daly's thoroughbreds William Lakeland, one of our well-known metropolitan trainers, bought Ogden for $4,200. This is a valuable horse by Kilwarlin—Oriole, foaled in 1894, winner of the futurity of his year and many other important events, and whose family figures show twelve English Derby winners. All this just to show the kind of gentleman he is. Lakeland wished him taken down to his Sheepshead stables that night and after a talk with his foreman, French, Ogden was dispatched by road in the care of a colored stable boy, to whom Lakeland gave $5 as an inducement to take extra good care of the horse.

Blanketed and hooded from hoofs to ear tips, Ogden was led by a colored boy through the falling snow, and doubtless wondered if he were going back to Montana and the familiar Bitter Root farm. Then Mr. Lakeland went home and for two hours after that waiting for the coming of his new purchase, but none came. How he felt can only be better imagined than described. He loves his horses, as evidenced by his wonderful success with Tea Tray and other erratic animals which he brought round to a proper state of mind. He sat up all night, sending messengers in all directions until dawn, and by that time he was ready to take up the quest himself.

It was not the money that was worrying him; it was the exposure of a good horse to the inclement weather and what the probable results might prove. Just then came a call from the telephone which sent him flying down the boulevard at a rapid gait. The police precinct wanted to know if he had lost a horse and what he was like, reporting that Ogden had been found by an officer standing in the road, with the colored boy drunk at his feet. In other words, the horse was taking care of the drunken lout, as many a horse has done before, and will again, bless them for it! Mr. Lakeland found Ogden safe and sound at the precinct, apparently very much at home, and soon had him in his own stall. As for the stable boy, Mr. Lakeland declined to bother with him. He did not want a justifiable case of assault and battery on his hands. He had Ogden and that was all he cared about.—Spirit of the Times.

TO CURE THE GRIP.

Advice of a Famous Physician.

First and foremost, REST.

Take care of yourself. Your already weakened nerves want rest and must have it. If the attack is severe go to bed and remain there. More fatalities result from neglect of this precaution than from any other cause.

Eat sparingly. Your digestive organs are in no condition to take care of large quantities of food.

Drink plenty of pure, cold water. It allays the fever, stimulates the kidneys to action and opens up the pores of the skin. Keep the bowels open with Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills.

Take three doses of Dr. Miles' Nervine per day, and if you cannot sleep, take an extra dose at bed time. To further control the fever and to overcome the peculiar aches and pains of grip, use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. They act quickly and effectually and no bad effects result from their use. These remedies have been thoroughly tested more than a million times and their efficiency is thoroughly established. They never fail to give relief.

Dr. Miles' Remedies can be found at any drug store and they are sold on a positive guarantee that first bottle or package benefits or money refunded.

ODD MORGANIC UNIONS

Queer Marriage Customs That Originated Centuries Ago Came From Rome.

Every now and then morganatic marriages still bob up over in Europe to trouble monarchs and royal families and to furnish the common people with enough gossip to crowd out everything else for months at a time. And such marriages have played their part in history, for many a time they have resulted in complications which have distracted kings, queens, princes and ministers of state.

A morganatic marriage, as is quite generally known, is a legal union between a royal personage and one of inferior rank. Of course almost invariably, perhaps always, the royal personage is the husband and the one of inferior rank the wife. The toleration of more than one marriage can be traced back to the ancient Romans, who had three forms. The confarreatio, the coemtio and the usus. The first was both a civil and a religious contract and was entered into in the presence of a priest and ten witnesses, and the offspring of such a union were called patrimi et matrimi. The second form of marriage was merely civil and although it was completely binding the honor of patrimi et matrimi was not conferred upon the children. The usus, or third form of marriage, was still less honorable. To make it binding in law no forms or ceremonies were necessary. The parties thereto simply lived twelve months together and their marriage was a fact.

After the overthrow of the Roman empire Roman customs became more or less diffused all over Europe and the coemtio form of their marriage came into great favor with the German princes and nobles, and thus arose the marriage which is now called morganatic. Ad morganaticam is an expression of Lombard origin which referred to the ancient German custom of giving the bride a present the morning after the nuptials, a "morning gift," as it was called. In this morganatic marriage the prince conferred only his hand and not his title or fortune to his new wife, or not more of the latter than he wished to present as a morning gift. The morganatic marriage is in character about the same today as it was in those olden times.

History relates many morganatic marriages which attracted the attention of almost the entire civilized world and which were the causes of many storms in royal and legal circles. One reigning duke of Germany made herculean efforts to have his morganatic wife raised to royal rank as his queen, but he ultimately failed to accomplish his object. In the fifteenth century Duke Ernest of Bavaria had a beautiful young girl put to death because she dared to marry his son. The most notable morganatic marriages in what may be called modern times were those of the king of Prussia in 1824, King Fredrick VII. of Denmark in 1850, and Archduke John of Austria in 1827. In the fall of 1824 the king of Prussia was married to Countess Augusta Von Harrach, a young woman twenty-four years of age. The union stirred up much comment, for the bride was a Roman Catholic. She acquired great influence over the aged monarch and it was rumored that she would convert him to Catholicism. Two years after the marriage, however, the countess embraced Protestantism. She was thereupon created a princess by her husband and afterward at all official fetes and assemblies she was treated as the declared consort of the king. Even after the death of the king she was treated with the greatest respect by her husband's successor and all the members of the royal family.

Perhaps to the general public the morganatic marriage of King Fredrick VII. of Denmark was and still is far more interesting because of the greater difference in rank between the contracting parties. It is related that the king first saw Lola Rasmussen, a milliner's apprentice, while she was taking an active hand in working a pump in the streets of Copenhagen during a great fire. She was not a beautiful woman, but had great mental energy and she exercised considerable influence in the government of Denmark.

Archduke John of Austria had quite as romantic a first meeting with the girl whom he took to be his morganatic wife. Little Anna Plochel was the daughter of the postmaster of the small village of Aussee in the Alps mountains. The prince on one of his hunting trips in the mountains applied at the house of the postmaster for horses to drive him some distance through the mountains. The postmaster was not at home, but Anna thought the applicant looked like a respectable man and she volunteered to take him in a cart to his destination. The prince accepted, but did not reveal his identity. His driver was not especially pretty, but the archduke thought she was about the most interesting girl he had ever met. The next day he hastened back to the village and before ten days were past he asked the postmaster for the hand of his daughter. The postmaster was enraged when the suitor said he was the son of an emperor and turned him out of doors, but the suitor returned with good evidence, and in three weeks after Anna and the archduke met in the two-wheeled cart they were married.

SOME ROYAL TALISMANS.

Even the mightiest rulers of the world are without their superstitions. Indeed, they are, as a rule, as firm in their belief in the efficacy of charms as are the humblest of his subjects. The czar of Russia constantly carries about with him a ring, without which nothing would induce him to move a step from his palace. He believes it to contain a tiny piece of the cross on which the Savior was crucified.

The ring is supposed to be endowed with some occult power of shielding its wearer from personal danger; hence the czar's anxiety to always have it with him. Belief in its magic influence was immensely strengthened by the fact of the present emperor's grandfather being without the ring at the moment of his assassination.

The Shah of Persia always wears a belt set with a superb emerald, to which he ascribes the same virtue as the czar attributes to his sacred ring. The belt is filled with onion peelings, the object of which is said to be to move any would-be assassin to tears. The late shah was never seen in public without this protecting belt and gem when on his travels. He thoroughly believed that if he left off the belt disaster would overtake him, and by a strange coincidence it actually did. It will be remembered that this Persian monarch was foully assassinated not many years ago, and it was a singular fact that he was not wearing the gem at the time.

King George of Greece possesses a talisman which is also a grim reminder of an attempt on his life. Just at the conclusion of the war with Turkey he was waylaid and shot at several times, one of the bullets embedding itself in the box of his carriage. His majesty's escape was so miraculous that he had this bullet extracted and made into a charm for his watch chain. He would not part with it, firmly believing that, as it mercifully missed him when directed at him, it was designed to insure him immunity from assassination.

PARDONED HIS INDISCRETION.

The late Field Marshal Count Von Blumenthal, of Germany, once committed an indiscretion that came near ruining his entire life. In July, 1866, Blumenthal wrote a letter to his wife from the seat of war in Bohemia, and handed it over to the military postoffice staff. The mail was seized by the Austrians and Blumenthal's letter, which contained severe strictures on Moltke, Prince Frederich Karl and the crown prince, was published in the Viennese newspapers. The criticism of the crown prince, accusing him of unpunctuality, was particularly grave. The Austrians in thus publishing the letter were, of course, acting within their rights. But the publication fell like a bomb upon the Prussian headquarters. The crown prince, however, showed no resentment against his chief of the staff, and Moltke also acted with great magnanimity. When the letter was brough under his notice he remarked that "a third party had nothing to do with what a man writes to his wife."

But the third person mentioned in the letter was not of this opinion. Prince Frederich Karl found the newspaper containing the unfortunate letter laid on his writing table. Without saying a word he ordered his horse to be saddled and rode to the king's quarters with the newspaper in his pocket. On his arrival there he learned that the king could not see him immediately, as the crown prince was with him. Prince Frederich Karl waited a long time in the ante-room. At last the door of the king's room opened and the crown prince stepped out, flushed and excited, but beaming with satisfaction. As soon as he saw Prince Frederich Karl he went to him and said: "I can give you some information which you will doubtless hear as gladly as I give it to you. The king has pardoned General Blumenthal the imprudent letter which he wrote." To which Prince Frederich Karl made a wry face, put in his pocket the newspaper he had held in his hand and walked off with the crown prince.

LAST BATTLE IN BRITAIN.

This was the battle of Culloden Moore, April 16, 1746 (O. S.). It was fought on a plain about five miles from Inverness, Scotland. It was the last attempt on the part of the Stuarts to get possession of the throne of Great Britain. This attempt was made by Charles Edward Stuart ("Bonnie Prince Charlie"), a grandson of James II. He defeated the English in the battle of Falkirk, but in a second battle, at Culloden, was finally defeated by the duke of Cumberland. He wandered as a fugitive in the highlands for five months, finally succeeded in getting out of the country and died in Rome January 30, 1788.

Statisticians have discovered that a college woman can throw a baseball only 45 per cent. as far as a college man, but can jump 62 per cent. as far.

Doctors and Midwives Recommend

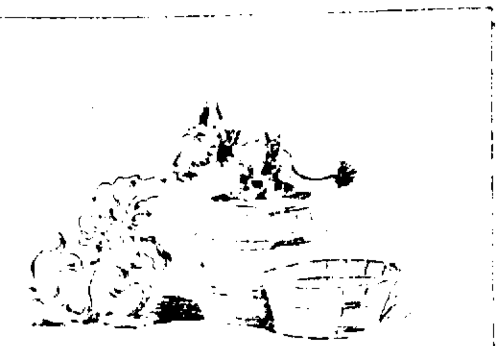
"Mother's Friend"

because it is used externally in cases of the delicate condition of expectant mothers. It is a constant remedy, robbing childbirth of its terrors. Internal remedies are dangerous. "Mother's Friend" is a blessing in a bottle. There is nothing like it.

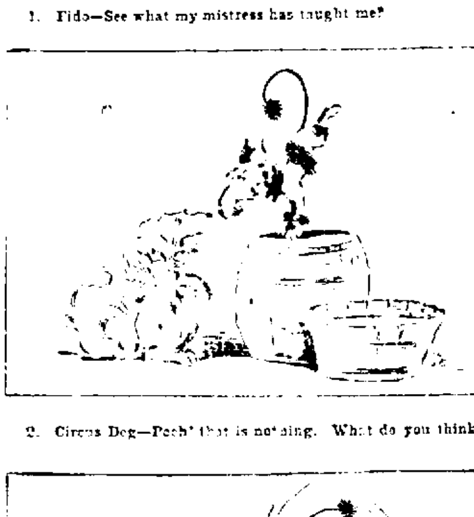
Sold by druggists at $1 per bottle. "Book on Motherhood," mailed free to ladies.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

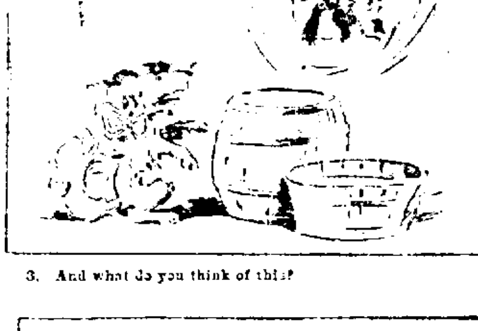
DOG REPARTEE.



1. Fido—See what my mistress has taught me?



2. Circus Dog—Pooh! that is nothing. What do you think of this?



3. And what do you think of this?

4. Fido—I think it's fine.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

Brown—Do those dogs up your way still continue to howl all night?

Jones—No; the dogs have given up in disgust since our twins arrived on the scene.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

CHRIST BROUGHT TO TRIAL—HIS ARREST AND ARRAIGNMENT BEFORE THE HIGH PRIEST.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record.)

Lesson for Sunday, March 10, 1901.
Topic—"Jesus and Caiaphus."
Text—Matthew xxvi., 57-68.

FORSAKEN BY HIS FRIENDS.

Our last lesson left Jesus under arrest in Gethsemane. Then, "all the disciples forsook Him and fled." Off into the night they scuttled, supposing they had witnessed the final collapse of a movement which had at times given promise of triumph. It was probably approaching, or was past midnight, that dismal nerve-taxing hour which draws heavily on one's courage if danger be near. The feeling is that the world about is either asleep or soon will be; and the burden of loneliness becomes heavier when neither the shelter of home nor the society of associates supports the heart. At that trying turn of the night our Lord was forsaken by every one of the few friends on whose lasting love He had depended—"the disciples all forsook Him and fled."

According (lesson v. 57) to our author when the friends fled the foes laid hold on Jesus and led Him away to Caiaphas, the high priest. John (xviii., 12) reports that they "took Jesus and bound Him and led Him away to Annas." The absurdity of binding Him is apparent. There stood the homeless, friendless victim. The whole force of Jewish government was in armed hostility toward Him; and if need be the empire of Caesar. Why bind such a prisoner? Possibly they did it for form's sake. Or possibly through dread respect for the power of innocence. From Gethsemane over to the high priest's palace in Jerusalem at that chill hour, and after Christ had spent the whole time since Thursday at midday in ways that drained His strength, made no small draft upon the suffering Son of Man. Just where they first delivered Him is not conclusively determined. In one gospel the arraignment was before Annas; in another, they led (lesson v. 57) Him away to Caiaphas. Although it matters but little to us what order events took it is well to state what might have been. Annas had been high priest, but was deposed that year. Caiaphas was his son-in-law, serving at the time as high priest. The palace is thought to have been shared by both families. There was a preliminary hearing (John xviii., 13) before Annas, that was soon followed (John xviii., 24) by leading the prisoner before Caiaphas. To Jesus it was all the same. There was no choice between the two judges. Jesus knew full well that His way led straight to the cross, and He was as a lamb led to the slaughter, and as a sheep before its shearers is dumb, so opened He not His mouth." The meek compliance of Christ with the will of His captors, when a word from His mouth could have swept them all into eternity is more than imposing. It is proof of God's purpose to effect the salvation of mankind through the sacrifice of His Son.

THE INDICTMENT AND TRIAL.

There was no regular complaint and pleading. Everything was as irregular as it was unwarranted. Every man of them knew their victim had "done no violence, neither was deceit in His mouth." There was not a single witness armed and ready with a fact that would tell against the gentle Jesus. Even the scribes and Pharisees, who hated Him most hotly and who had on previous occasions charged that He was in league with demons, had not courage to come forward when chains were upon Him and testify to His guilt of any kind. Therefore from the first (lesson v. 59) they were forced to secure "false witnesses." In a great city it would not often occur that much search would be needed to find such witnesses. As they had paid Judas thirty pieces of silver to betray Jesus, they probably had more pieces to pay any one willing to swear away the life of the accused Christ. But judging from the expression of Matthew (verse 60) it looks as if they were much baffled in finding, even among the baser sort, one willing to perjure his soul by testifying against the Man, Christ Jesus. It affords us no comfort to meditate upon the monstrous wickedness of a body of men who could proceed with a case against one so innocent that not even a false witness could be found until after much searching. Rather we draw comfort from contemplating the spotless whiteness of Him whom we now worship as Our Savior, as He stood arraigned before the court in Caiaphas' palace.

They did find some who attempted to give evidence against the accused, but their (Mark xiv., 56) witnesses "agreed not together" until (lesson verse 60) at last there came two who had, we suppose, been drilled to the party they were to act, and they were examined. Had they aught to say against Christ's moral character? Not a word. But by some means they had heard what Jesus said in Jerusalem in the early days of His ministry, when, attacked by the Jews (John ii., 18-21), that if the temple were thrown down He could raise it "within three days." He referred to the temple of His body, but they took Him to mean the massive structure which was "forty-six years in building." By turning to Acts vi., 13, we learn that to speak in derogative terms of the temple was blasphemy, according to their law. Misinterpreting Christ's remark, they thus made Him guilty of blasphemy and worthy of death. Different authors learned in criminal law have written on this trial of Jesus before those Jewish judges, and all of them, so far as I know, have pronounced it a farce. How can we think of it otherwise?

HIS DEATH IS PLANNED.

At the first conclave (Matt. xxvi., 3-4) of chief priests and scribes at the house of Caiaphas, two days (that was Tuesday) before the Passover, they "consulted" upon killing Jesus. The original of the word "consulted" signifies "plotted." They plotted a method of murder on Tuesday, and now we find them on Thursday night with Jesus under arrest in the palace of Caiaphas, and that unspeakable herd of the Jewish court counsels that it is (John xviii., 14) expedient that one man should die for the people. That is, it would be better for all to make way with one than to permit this one man to capture the hearts of all the people. Thus they put over against justice and righteousness considerations of personal advantage. A mischievous and immoral principle of procedure wherever it has been praticed.

Just observe the method of reasoning which this Caiaphas resorted to and see whether the retribution which overtook him was not deserved. You find the connection of facts in John xi. The Master had been winning friends rapidly after He raised Lazarus from the dead, so that the rulers talked of putting Lazarus (John xii., 10) to death, as a means of turning back the tide of triumph which was sweeping the Nazarene, as they feared, to sovereignty. But the dispatch of Lazarus would not, in the judgment of Caiaphas, suffice, so we hear him (John xi., 49-50) violently upbraiding his associates, saying, "Ye know nothing at all. A stupid set are ye all. Do you not see it were better for us to kill this rising favorite than to permit His popularity to spread until the whole Jewish people some day suddenly proclaim Him their king? If that should occur the next event to follow would be that Caesar would strip the Herodean house and our sanhedrin of all political power—the Romans (John xi., 48) shall come and take away both our place and nation." Thus it was not a question with Caiaphas whether Jesus deserved a violent death as a lawbreaker. He must be condemned in the interests of the party in power. What an awful exhibition of human heartlessness and baseness this scene displayed.

THE TRIUMPH OF CHRIST.

Let the question be put to the pupils: At what point and on what occasion between His cradle and His cross did Jesus stand out most majestic? Some one may answer: It was when He was transfigured on the mountain top. Or it was when at His word the stormy winds and raging sea became calm; or it was when He rode in triumph into Jerusalem amid re-echoing hosannas of mighty multitudes. But it seems to me the Son of Man on none of those occasions manifested the glory of His greatness as He did that Thursday night before His furious enemies in the palace of Caiaphas He was bereft of every follower. For the nonce He did not have the support of the presence of the dear women who on previous occasions were ever at hand. Entirely alone and bound as a culprit His corrupt judges (lesson verse 63) challenged Him to explain His claims. "But Jesus held His peace." Held it long enough to produce the most powerful impression upon those present and then spoke (verse 64) with as much assurance as if all the imperial crowns of earth were heaped at that moment on His head. How can any one take His reply to mean anything than his positive claim of very Godhood. His words cover such a claim or they are the ravings of an insane babbler. Jesus answered His judge: "I am the Christ, the Son of God. And in time ye shall see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of power and coming in the clouds of heaven." That gust of God's breath of power breaking from the lips of this friendless prisoner fairly overwhelmed the company. Something had to be done instantly to recover them from the shock. We can but think when Jesus expressed Himself as He did His face glowed with the ineffable glory and beauty and grace of God. Hence the dramatic turn which Caiaphas gave to the proceedings when (verse 65) he "rent his clothes and cried he hath spoken blasphemy." Rending the outside garment was an oriental's way of expressing extreme dissent and displeasure. But when Caiaphas added in affirmation, "He hath spoken blasphemy," he admitted thereby that Jesus really claimed deity for Himself.

EXAMPLE OF DIVINE PATIENCE.

With this in view we rise to the very summit of His greatness, when we see (lesson verse 66) this majestic claimant of equality with the Father calmly submit to the ignominy and abuse which followed. How human it would have been if Jesus had given that infuriated assembly an example of His power. He declared that the Father (John v. 22) committed all administration of it in that presence past all possibility of doubt? Just because His work had not been finished. To complete the mission on which He had come into the world He must die. Is there any other reasonable explanation to be given of Jesus' self-restraint under the outrages inflicted upon Him, when He had unmeasured power to overthrow every opposition? Christ's death as the substitutionary sacrifice for the salvation of men is the central doctrine of the Christian system. And this side of the completion of it on the cross there is no moment in which He shows His purpose more plainly than before Caiaphas He was so provoked to put forth a deific judgment force that must have crushed Caiaphas and the court around him and He restrained Himself. This is an example of divine patience for us all on every time of provocation to keep before our eyes.

MONARCHY IS CHEAPEST.

Queen Victoria's civil list was fixed in 1837 at £385,000; the whole of the royal grants amount to £161,000, and the salary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, paid as it is, in Irish currency, does not much exceed £19,500 a year, says a London correspondent. If, therefore, we deduct from this the annual value of the Crown lands and the smaller hereditary revenue of £28,000 a year, we find that the whole cost of the sovereign is less than £87,000 a year, as against the civil list of the Emperor of Austria, which amounts to £780,000 a year, and the Czar of Russia, who costs his devoted subjects more than £2,000,000 annually. If we compare the cost of our government with that of France, which pays its deputies, its senators and its president no less than £500,000 annually, or with that of the United States, which pays its president, its senators and its representatives £954,000 a year, we are forced to the conclusion that a monarchy is cheaper than a republic. Beyond this, it has been calculated that the American presidential election dislocates business every four years to such an extent as to cause a national loss of something like £4,000,000. Our country is, as matters stand, the most economically administered in the whole civilized world.

CALCIMINING LIGHTHOUSES.

Take half a bushel of unslacked lime, slack it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam; strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, pound of Spanish whiting and one pound of clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water, and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and let stand a few days, covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace.

The east end of the president's house at Washington is embellished by this brilliant whitewash. It is used by the government to whitewash lighthouses. A pint of this wash mixture if properly applied will cover one square yard and will be almost as serviceable as paint for wood, brick or stone, and is much cheaper than the cheapest paint. Coloring matter may be added as desired.

MAN WITH ONE MILLION.

"Do you subscribe to the assertion that a man with $1,000,000 can do whatever he chooses?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum, "I do not. These days a man with $1,000,000 wants to lie low and keep out of trouble or the first thing he knows two or three men with a billion apiece will take his money away from him."—Washington Star.

KRAUSE'S COLD CURE

For colds in the head, chest, throat or any portion of the body, breaks up a cold in twenty-four hours without interruption to work. Will prevent colds if taken when first symptoms appear. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

FINE TYPE OF FIGHTER

Gunner Morgan, Whom Sampson Snubbed, Worked His Way Up on the Kearsarge.

Two weeks ago Rear Admiral Sampson was famous chiefly because of the efforts which had been made to advance him beyond his deserts and at the expense of a brother officer. He had suffered much in public opinion because of the circumstances which gave rise to what has come to be known as "the Sampson-Schley controversy," but that affair has been lost sight of in view of the admiral's extraordinary letter refusing to favorably indorse the application of Gunner Charles Morgan for promotion to the rank of ensign in the United States navy. Morgan's career as a sailor has been one of uninterrupted good conduct and careful study of his duties, and the young man's many acquaintances are highly indignant at the slight which has been put upon him. He was born in New Orleans thirty-five years ago of somewhat oddly mixed parentage, just after his parents had arrived in this country. His father was a Swede by nationality, but first saw the light in Rome, Italy, where he had married a Genoese girl. The boy inherited the qualities of both parents—the sturdy temperament of the Germanic race and the gentle spirit of the Latin. This mixture of blood and disposition fashioned a boy who in his after years displayed plenty of American pluck and not a little pathos. Young Morgan was attending school in 1872, and one day it was the 27th of January—he wandered down to the levee after school hours. Out in the river lay a warship and the boy asked an old sailor who lounged near if he knew the name of the vessel.

"That's the frigate Kearsarge," said the sailor. "She's what they call a recruiting ship. They want smart-looking youngsters like you, sonny, and they'll train 'em to be sailors and fighters in the navy. Take my advice, my lad, and go to sea with Uncle Sam."

Never was there a Swedish boy that did not want to go to sea. It had always been Charlie Morgan's schoolboy dream to do so, and to go as a fighting sailor made the idea all the more attractive to him, for there was nothing he liked better than a good, square, stand-up fight and let the best boy win. The lad sat on the pier a while and thought it over. Here was his chance to go to sea in the very way he wanted. He went home and told his parents what he wanted, they were satisfied with his choice, and in a day or two he was enlisted on the Kearsarge as a "third-class boy," the lowest rung on the navel ladder. He was then barely seventeen years old.

ALWAYS DID HIS DUTY WELL.

Throughout his early training he was noted for his bravery, intelligence, quickness of decision and close attention to all details of his duty. He passed to his present rank as chief gunner with a faultless record and was invariably regarded by his superiors as a model in behavior, conduct and personal appearance. Young Morgan did not return to New Orleans until 1885. He went there on the Swatara when that vessel was commissioned to carry from New Orleans to Washington $10,000,000 in silver. When the Mello-Feixotto war broke out in Brazil he was on the San Francisco and planned the defenses of Rio de Janeiro so satisfactorily as to receive the praise of the navy department. This was the first time the public heard of him. During Queen Victoria's jubilee in 1897 the best target record from all parts of the world was made by Charles Morgan, who fifteen years before had enlisted as a "third-class boy" on the Kearsarge. Later he won the marksmanship prize in the United States competition. Shortly before war was declared with Spain he was ordered for duty on board the ill-fated Maine, but on account of delay in transmission of his papers he was not on that warship when she was blown up in Havana harbor. Shortly afterward he was sent to Havana and was given charge of the investigation which resulted in the declaration of war. His testimony in regard to the explosion has been highly complimented by naval authorities.

FIRED THE FIRST GUN

At the commencement of hostilities Morgan was on board the flagship New York and had the honor of firing the first American gun at the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico. Later he was intrusted with the arrangement of torpedoes on the Merrimac, being considered one of the most efficient torpedo experts in the American navy. When Rear Admiral Sampson planned to force an entrance to Santiago harbor Gunner Morgan was put in command of the expedition, by which two small launches were to make the desperate venture of counter-mining the torpedoes of that dangerous channel.

It was about this time that the citizens of New Orleans, led by members of the Cotton exchange, collected a sum of money and bought a handsome sword, which was forwarded to Santiago and presented to Morgan on the deck of the flagship by Admiral Sampson. The letter accompanying the gift was of the most complimentary character. A diamond medal was subsequently presented to the gunner by citizens who had not been asked to subscribe for the sword. The citizens of Erie, Pa., of which place Mrs. Morgan is a native, also presented him with a sword, New Yorkers and residents of New Jersey giving him one each in addition.

It was while serving on the Michigan that Morgan met the handsome woman who is now his wife. They were married just twelve years ago.

EDITING A TURKISH PAPER.

An official private circular was issued to the Turkish newspapers several years ago as follows:

"Article 3. Do not publish scientific or literary articles too long for completion in a single issue. Avoid the notice 'To be continued,' which causes an uncomfortable tension of the mind.

"Article 4. Avoid blank spaces and suggestive dots in the body of an article. They tend to raise suppositions and to disturb the tranquility of the reader's mind, as has lately been seen in the case of the Levant Herald.

"Article 5. Avoid personalities. If anyone comes and tells you that a governor or a deputy governor has been guilty of embezzlement, maladministration or any other blameworthy conduct, treat the charge as not proved and say nothing about it.

"Article 6. You are forbidden to publish the petitions in which individuals or associations complain of acts of misgovernment and call the sultan's attention to them.

"Article 7. You are absolutely forbidden to publish a word about attempts on the lives of foreign sovereigns or acts of sedition in foreign countries, for it is not good that such things should be made known to our loyal and peaceable populations.

"Article 8. You must not mention these regulations in the columns of your journal, because they might provoke criticism or draw unpleasant observations from ill-conditioned minds."

A NEW BEER TERROR.

The discovery of Prof. Tunnicliffe and Dr. Rosenbaum of very strong evidence that the recent epidemic of beer poisoning was not due wholly to the presence of arsenic in brewing sugars has been followed by the definite announcement that the presence of the highly dangerous poison known as selenium has been detected in non-arsenical brewing sugars and in beer. Sir Cuthbert Quilter, member of parliament, commenting on this new element of danger, declares that it seriously affects the argument that the recent epidemic was entirely due to the "accidental presence" of arsenic. It does more than this, however, says Sir Cuthbert, because it shows how valueless are the precautions at present in force for the protection of the consumer of beer, since none of the authorities ever suggested the presence of this new poison. Moreover, it cannot be dealt with by the royal commission, the terms of reference excluding investigation in any other direction than that of arsenic.

"We have now proof," he adds, "of two malignant poisons with varying pharmacological action having been discovered in beer, and one may well dread lest other terrors are yet to be revealed."

William Thomson, F. I. C., told the Society of Arts many things about arsenic in beer, apropos of the Manchester poisoning. In one sample of glucose Mr. Thomson found upward of one grain of arsenic per pound. In malt and the coke used for drying it he also found arsenic in dangerous quantities. Out of 220 samples of beer examined by the chemist only twenty-one were free from arsenic. Two contained five-eighths of a grain, two one-half and one a third of a grain. American glucoses, according to Mr. Thomson, are free from the poison.—London Express.

IMPRESSIONS OF JAPAN.

In the March Century Bishop Potter relates the following experience while making a tour of one of the principal cities of Japan:

"Presently I found myself before a shop window not unlike such a one as might be found in our own Third or Eighth avenue—the window of a place primarily for the sale of newspapers and periodicals, but incidentally for almost anything and everything else. Here, conspicuously displayed among other prints and pictures, was suspended a huge broadside, such as comes sometimes with the London Graphic or Illustrated News, representing the assembled sovereigns and rulers of the world. Their grouping had in it a large suggestion and furnished to the student of political history a very useful lesson.

"In the center of this august group was seated the emperor of Japan, and gathered about him in respectful attitudes were kings and queens and presidents, among whom was our own chief magistrate, placed in what apparently, according to Japanese art, was a position of appropriate obscurity on the extreme left of the emperor, while standing behind the imperial chair in which the mikado was seated (this struck me, I confess, as curiously contravening the Japanese traditions of good manners) was the venerable and venerated queen of Great Britain and Ireland and empress of India, whose years and unexampled reign, if not her sex, would seem to have entitled her to one of the chairs in which, as I observed, the young German emperor and our own Mr. McKinley were represented as lounging.

"But the chief value of the picture lay in the help which it gave to the traveler in recovering his political perspective. If a modern publisher should make a lithograph of the rulers of the world for American consumption I presume he would put our president in the center, just as in the Transvaal a Boer publisher getting out anything of the sort would put Oom Paul there. The thing, in other words, for the traveler to learn from such an incident is that Japan—only like the rest of the world, after all—takes itself quite seriously."

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

FAVORS WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

At the [illegible] of the members of the New York Hebrew Technical School for Girls, Mark Twain had this to say about woman suffrage: "I have been a woman suffragist for [illegible] time. Since the first step was taken in this movement, in 1853, there has not been a year in which women have not scored a victory against villainous laws which oppress them. I don't care who makes the laws, so long as I can see the whip lash of the ballot in woman's hands. If I live for twenty-five years more I expect to see woman armed with the ballot. She is the [illegible] of morals. States are founded on morals, not on intellect. If woman could occasionally vote, [illegible] depend upon it would be [illegible] righteously. In a crisis, such as the present, for example, she would go to the polls and elect a mayor who would sweep corruption away. If she had a say the city would not be in its present state. Altogether, I do not think much of civilization, but New York is a shame to such civilization as there is."

ANY OLD NAME WILL DO.

He What do you think a good name for a girl?

She Any good man's.—Syracuse Herald.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.

The process of electrical printing is stated to have emerged from the experimental to the practical stage, though whether it will prove a mere scientific curiosity or a substantial addition to the industrial arts is at present difficult to say. The inventor is Friere Greene, who has filed several patents covering his invention. The process is simply an adaptation of ordinary web printing from a stereotype cylinder, but requires no printing ink. The paper is chemically treated during its manufacture and in printing a continuous electric current renders the cylinder a negative pole, and the type faces appear on the paper in any color desired. The work is said to be as rapid as on an ordinary Hoe machine, but its advantages, if any, over the normal procedure have not been defined with any precision.—London Express.

THE QUEEN AND THE EMPIRE.

It is not too much to say that the whole British empire has been built up around the queen. For the queen the six hundred charged at Balaklava. For "the widow of Windsor" Tommy Atkins has been campaigning against the hillmen of India and the fuzzies of the Soudan. For the queen colonial and Englishmen have been fighting shoulder to shoulder in the Transvaal. At every regimental mess, at every public dinner, from Calcutta to London, and from London to Vancouver, where the English flag floats, the toast of the evening for half a century has been "The Queen," and the men who drank it have answered "God bless her" with their hearts.

But though Australian and Canadian, as in the case of the Boer war, have dispensed with considering the merits of the quarrel and have fought cheerfully for "the queen," it is not certain that they will do the same for his most Christian majesty, Edward VII.

It will be interesting, therefore, to watch the course of public opinion during the next decade in Canada and Australia, as well as in Great Britain. If the long arrested spirit of local nationality, the patriotism which springs up in those of English blood for the soil on which they live, does not gain rapid head in the colonies it will be contrary to all the precedents of history.—Saturday Evening Post.

VICTORIA'S STATE RING.

At her coronation the late Queen Victoria gave evidence of remarkable courage and self-control for so young a woman. The ceremonial ring was a size too small and her majesty pointed the fact out to the archbishop of Canterbury, who, however, told her that she must wear it whether it fitted or not, and she therefore forced it over her knuckle. In a few moments the finger began to swell and pain her excruciatingly, and, as she afterward said, it required all her self-possession to prevent her from screaming. At last it fortunately turned black and became numb. On her way back to Buckingham palace she never spoke a word until she alighted and saw her little terrier in the entrance vestibule. "Thank God, it is all over," she exclaimed. "There's Dash"—and straightway hurried to her chamber to get the offending ring off, which was no easy matter. Only a few months ago her majesty, in turning over a jewel box, found this very ring and repeated the anecdote to Jane Lary Churchill.

WHEN YOU GET A HEADACHE

Don't waste a minute, but go to your druggist and get a box of Krause's Headache Capsules. They will prevent pain, even though your skull were cracked. They are harmless, too. Read the guarantee. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

It took a force of auditors a week to locate a discrepancy of twelve cents between the accounts of the city controller and the city treasurer of Philadelphia in a sum total of $60,000,000.

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

THE CHRISTIAN.

In the cast of "The Christian," which comes to the Masonic Temple Wednesday next, the Liebler management has selected a number of their leading players, including several of the principal members of Miss Allen's original "Christian" company. Miss Lilla Vane is the Glory Quale of the organization, and J. Henry Kolker, a fine romantic actor of established metropolitan reputation, will be seen as John Storm, in which he has scored a success equal to Miss Vane's Glory Quale. The other principal players include such well known names as Harold Hartsell, whose interpretation of Lord Robert Ure is conceded to be quite the best this gentlemanly villain has had. Horatio Drake is in the capable hands of Arthur Maitland. Polly Love is essayed by Richard Crotaers, who has received the strongest endorsements from eminent critics for her emotional powers. Mrs. Georgia Dickson, one of the best character actresses on the English-speaking stage, has made a pronounced hit as Mrs. Callendar, her unctious Scotch dialect being a treat to hear. Frank Roberts as Archdeacon Wealthy stands out prominently. Adolphe Lestina, as John Storm's father, is said to be in keeping with the others in this notable cast, while Guy Nichols as Father Lamplugh is a strong factor in the stirring scenes with John Storm and Lord Robert Ure. Perdita Hudspeth, an English actress who has made a hit in this country, is the Liza, of which she is the original.

JOHN STORM AND GLORY QUALE.
"Say Your Prayers, Glory"

While the play has been altered in order to give greater prominence to the romantic love portions of Glory and John, the author has still adhered to the atmosphere of the book and its high purpose of introducing the reader and auditor into an environment suggestive of loftier and nobler life aims. As Liebler & Co. produce the play, it is said to thrill with varied stage pictures of adventured action. The scenes in John Storm's church with the poor of London is one that has been highly commended for its stage craft. Glory appears, first as a light-hearted, willful girl about to see "the great Babylon of London," heedless of the restraining entreaties of her lover, John Storm. She is next seen in the gay, brilliant life of the Music Hall artist, surrounded by her jovial companions. In the midst of this careless existence, the love she bears for the serious, religious John Storm is evidenced. From then on the womanly notes of the character are struck in rapid succession. Her visit to John Storm, in his lowly church among the poor of London, the almost pathetic manner in which, unbeknown to him, she kisses the hem of his gown, the devotion she shows to him at a moment when in a spirit of religious fervor he attempts "to kill her body to save her soul," and at last when she becomes the great sensation of London, she gives up her career and becomes Storm's assistant in reforming the poor.

The entire company, including the auxiliary force, numbers over fifty people, and two carloads of special scenery will be transported to the Temple stage. Seats now on sale.

ROBERT FITZSIMMONS IN "THE HONEST BLACKSMITH."

"The Honest Blacksmith," the new play in which Robert Fitzsimmons will appear on Thursday next at the Masonic Temple, is one of the most wholesome and natural stage productions of the season. While replete with stirring situations, it is free from the usually impossible thrilling climaxes. It is a picture play of everyday life, put upon the stage and acted so naturally that it is difficult to believe, while witnessing it, that it really is a theatrical performance. The famous old picture of the village smithy is shown in the first act, so like what would be expected after reading the poem, "The Village Blacksmith," that for the time being all else is forgotten. Then Fitzsimmons himself—"and the mighty man he is"—appears to take up the burdens of Jennie Devere, the orphaned daughter of his life-long friend. Right in view of the audience the forge is started working. Bob makes a horseshoe and shoes a horse. In the next act the identical training quarters, with all the athletic appliances used by Fitzsimmons at Bergen Beach while training for his fights with Ruhlin and Sharkey, are shown, and it is there that he has the bout with Ed. Dunkhorst. In another act Fitz's own home is shown, and the presence of Mrs. Fitzsimmons and little "Bobbie" makes this as true to life as possible.

LORD ROBERT URE, BROTHER PAUL, JOHN STORM.
In "The Christian."

THEODORE THOMAS.
Director the Chicago Orchestra.

ROBERT FITZSIMMONS.

"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME."

George H. Broadhurst's London and New York success, "Why Smith Left Home," comes to the Temple next Saturday and a delightful entertainment is in store for all lovers of good wholesome fun. "Why Smith Left Home," like Broadhurst's other farces, is written for laughing purposes only. The piece has proven even more successful than his "What Happened to Jones." It is overflowing with comic situations and throughout the entire performance there is abundant evidence that the author was intent upon funmaking. The characters form a diversified aggregation with all the personages drawn upon comic lines. One incident may be outlined to illustrate the tone of the play; that of a married man making a pecuniary loss again with his cook to furnish such ill fare for the table that an unwelcome guest shall be forced to shorten what promises to be a long visit. The company is composed of players of reputation most of whom figured in includes Dean Raymond, Margaret Wycherly, Forrest Seabury, Edward West, Donald Herald, Fred Cousins, May Kintzing, Gertrude Millington, Kate Griffiths, May Thompson, Jane Elbing and Anita Bridger.

MRS. FITZSIMMONS.

THEODORE THOMAS AND THE CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.

A rare treat is in store for local music lovers, Friday evening, March 15, the occasion of the concert at the Masonic Temple by the Chicago orchestra, under the direction of Theodore Thomas. This great musical organization numbers sixty of the most eminent musicians in America in fact, it is doubtful if their equals can be found in the entire world. This may seem a broad assertion, but musical critics everywhere and the public both in the United States and Europe acknowledge this fact. The home of the great orchestra is in Chicago and the critics there are naturally disposed to praise their work and its great conductor, but it will be of interest to repeat what outside papers have said. Two of these are appended. The New York Herald says:

"Mr. Thomas' orchestra sounded vastly superior to the organization that was with him upon his former visit. It may and it may not be the same body of men. One thing is sure, however, the strings now give forth a richer and more homogeneous tone, while the wood-winds could scarcely be improved upon. The performance of the Beethoven symphony and the symphonic poem, "Don Juan," by Richard Strauss, must have satisfied the most exacting listener."

The Boston Transcript is quoted as follows:

"The third and last of the series of concerts by the Chicago orchestra was given in Music hall Saturday afternoon, before an immense and thoroughly representative audience. As at the two previous concerts, the great, the overwhelming feature was the playing of the symphony. In this case Beethoven's immortal fifth had a reading and a performance that simply impoverished praise. As precisely elegant as Gericke's and as stirring as Nikisch's, Mr. Thomas' reading was superior to either, in that it had all the qualities of finish, power, sareness and fascination combined. And he played upon his band like the master that he is. Nothing more noble has been heard in Music hall than the splendid outburst of the finale, that paean of triumphant hope and joy. At the close of the work the really genuine enthusiasm of the cultured audience seemed unbounded, and the conductor was recalled again and again."

The sale of seats will begin at the box office Monday morning, at 9 o'clock. The prices will be: First three rows parquet and first six rows balcony, $1.00; balance lower floor, $1.50; balance balcony, fifty cents. No seats will be laid aside to be called for unless cash accompanies the order.

MISS LILLA VANE AS GLORY QUALE
In "The Christian."

THE CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.

Theodore Thomas and the Chicago Orchestra is the announcement at the Masonic Temple theater Friday evening, March 15, and among the various selections on the program Weber's "Jubilee Overture" is set down for one. The "Jubilee Overture" was composed in 1818—the autograph score bears the date of Sept. 11—and was first performed at the festival held at Dresden on the 20th of the same month, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of King Fredrick Augustus I to the throne of Saxony. Weber had composed a jubilee cantata for this event, which is said to have fallen short of the requirements of the occasion; in any event, it was relegated to the background, and the present overture, an entirely distinct composition, was performed in its place. The title itself is a sufficient indication of the nature of this work, which is brought to an enthusiastic conclusion by the introduction of the national anthem, "Heil Dir im Seigerkranz"—the tune known in England as "God Save the King," and in this country as "America." The prices for the concert will be 50c, $1.00 and $1.50, and seats can be secured at the box office on and after Monday morning, March 11.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

"Why Smith Left Home" is the attraction announced at the Temple Saturday evening next.

"Barbara Frietchie" comes to the Masonic Temple theater Tuesday evening, March 19.

Sousa's band will give a concert in this city at the Masonic Temple on Thursday, March 21.

After the primary interest of Mrs. Fiske's production of "Becky Sharp" is satisfied—that is to say, the interest that the play itself and its acting embody—the scenery and furnishings and dressing of this drama are worthy of detailed study. Not the least interesting of these features is the costuming, and the quick and almost radical change that formerly took place in dress are suggested by the variations in costume shown during the comparatively short period of "Becy Sharp." The first and second acts represent English dress in perhaps its most pictorial forms. In the third act, which passes eight years later, the forms, especially of men's dress, have become exaggerated. And in the last act, five years after the third, the fashions for men have become almost grotesque. The evolution of the hat of man disclosed in the play is particularly noteworthy.

It is said that it is just like enjoying a breath of pure, fresh air from the country to see "The Village Postmaster," the New England play which has made such a success at the Fourteenth Street theater, New York, and which had a run of 150 nights there and recently concluded its third big engagement at that theater. Archie Boyd, well and favorably remembered here as Uncle Josh, in "The Old Homestead," and Uncle Nat, in "Shore Acres," plays the part of Seth Huggins, the village postmaster. He is ably supported by the original company that appeared in the play in New York. The complete New York production is promised for this engagement.

The plot of William Gillette's "Secret Service," which is to be presented at the Temple soon, is built around a romantic love story. The heroine is the beautiful daughter of one of the confederate generals, who is loved by two men, Benton Arrelsford and Captain Thorne. The former, piqued because the heroine gives his rival the preference, endeavors to bring into disgrace the hero, who is in the secret service of the United States, and is in Richmond concerned in a plot to bring about its surrender to the north. Although the hero and heroine have differences in sectional sympathy, love finally conquers all.

While in Washington early in the season Francis Wilson had an experience with feminine dead heads which surpassed anything in his rather extensive experience. In company with his manager the star arose in a crowded street car to permit a couple of young society women honorary seats. The following morning a note was received by Mr. Wilson at his hotel, reading: "Dear Mr. Wilson—Yesterday you and another gentleman gave your seats in a street car to me and my friend. Please continue your courtesy by giving us two seats for 'The Monks of Malabar' for some evening this week." As standing room was lacking during the Washington engagement, Mr. Wilson was compelled to ignore this ingenious and naive request, although the variety of nerve exhibited was as unusual as it was unique.

The big eastern "A Hot Old Time" will be the attraction at the Masonic Temple this evening. It is a farce comedy with original music that scored an emphatic success on its original production in New York two years ago and has been steadily increasing in favor ever since.

HUNTING THE COY COYOTE.

Coyote hunting is profitable in Oregon, and the coyotes appear to be plentiful, says the Chicago Chronicle. The state pays for the scalps of these animals and also for those of wildcats, and up to the end of last year scalp-bounty warrants aggregating $100,000 had been issued. Of the estimated $10,000 issued last month, one for $1,100 went to a mighty hunter of Harney county, whose score was 490 coyotes and 63 wildcats. In the lack of ready cash the state issues warrants for the bounty, and it is expected that the legislature at its present session will provide for the payment of these warrants. They are held largely by investors and merchants, who secured them at from 50 to 80 cents on the dollar and who regard them as gilt-edged, as they draw 6 per cent interest.

It is more than possible that there is some fraud in the scalp bounty business, and a new law is proposed to require the counties to pay one-third of the bounty, thus enlisting the county authorities in guarding against imposition. Affidavits will be required also from the applicants for bounty.

The South African Chartered company has placed an order for twelve batteries of quick-firing guns in Germany.

RECOVERIES FROM GRIP.

Mrs. E. I. Masters, at her home in Moultor, Ind., used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills to cure after effects of grip.

Mrs. A. E. Lopeer, in the little town of Modella, Minn., used Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nerve and Liver Pills and was well in a few days.

George J. Flannery was relieved of the awful pains in his head in fifteen minutes by the use of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Now he is rapidly recovering at his home in Buffalo, N. Y.

J. C. Helfrey, foreman at the Westinghouse factory in East Pittsburg, had a severe attack of grip, but he used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pain Pills and was soon back in his place.

Rev. C. Body was in a serious condition at his home in St. Paris, O., but Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills pulled him through all right.

For Grip aches use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.
Sold by all Druggists.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Office 'phone 261. Residence 1047.
Robert Spice,
PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER...
48 WEST MAIN STREET.

AN APOLOGY.

Lady—I won't have you tramps always coming to my back door.
Weary—I tried de front door, ma'am, but de bell wouldn't ring.

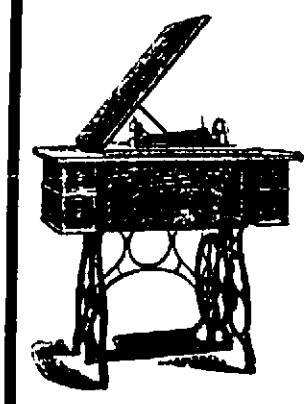
WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT . . . . .
DR. WENGER,
SPECIALIST,
25 years European and American hospital and private practice experience for all Diseases of Head, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Heart, Bowels, Bladder, Blood, Skin, Eye, Ear and Sexual Diseases.
Kidney and Urinary weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick-dust or white, painful urination, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.
Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Stricture, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.
Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain.
Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without knife or pain.
Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling
OFFICE DAYS:—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
Sunday hours, 2 to 4 only.
Dr. N. R. Wenger,
126 Calhoun Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

MASONIC TEMPLE.....
SATURDAY, MARCH 9.
The Bright Breezy Laugh Producer,
"A Hot Old Time."
Gracey and Burnett.
Prices, 25c, 50c and 75c.

MASONIC TEMPLE
SUNDAY, MARCH 10.
OBERAMMERGAU
Its People and Its
PASSION PLAY
Illustrated Lecture by
HARRY E. FEIGHT.
Colored views. Original Passion music, composed 200 years ago. Orchestra and Choir Singers. Seats now on sale. Reserved—25 and 50 cents

MASONIC TEMPLE
FRIDAY, MARCH 15.
Theodore Thomas
—and the—
Chicago Orchestra.
60 - MUSICIANS - 60.
PRICES - First three rows parquet and six rows balcony, $1.00; balance parquet and circle, $1.50; balance balcony, 50 cents.
Seat sale Monday, March 11th. No seats laid aside unless order is accompanied by cash.

No One Questions The Fact



The Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine is superior to all others because it sews faster, runs lighter, sews with SINGLE or DOUBLE thread and is the only drop head machine made with a vertical lift. The superiority of the Standard Machine is acknowledged by all.

C. C. Schlatter & Co., Hardware and Cutlery. 38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

THE LION OF MASSINA

—Copyright, 1898

By CHARLES B. LEWIS

THE FIRST person to report the presence of the Lion of Massina in the province of that name in the French possessions in the Soudan was a soldier. The province takes its name from a mountain 200 miles east of the seacoast. A single soldier was accompanying the mail rider between the military posts of El Bauty and Walludo, and they were riding by night on a road skirting the base of the mountain. Lions had been plentiful in that locality before the establishment of the posts, which were 25 miles apart, but the garrisons had been turned into lion hunters until the game had been exterminated or driven out. In the year 1872 soldiers and natives killed 20 lions and trapped 15 alive. During the year 1873 not even the roar of a lion was heard within 30 miles of either post. At five o'clock in the afternoon of May 5, 1874, the mail rider and trooper left the post of El Bauty. At half-past seven, when they had made a distance of 18 miles, and were about to water their horses at a stream crossing the highway, the lion suddenly appeared.

It was now night, but there was a full moon shining directly on the road. The lion sprang out of the cover of some bushes directly in front of the horses, and for a long minute the two men had a fair sight of him. They could not at first credit the fact that he was a lion, owing to his great bulk. Subsequent measurements proved him at least one-third larger than any lion of which there is any record. As soon as the horsemen realized what was before them they turned to flee. As they

THE LION SPRANG UPON THE LIEUTENANT.

did so the beast sprang upon the mail rider and bore man and horse to the ground. The trooper was not pursued, and when he returned to El Bauty and reported what had occurred, a squad of 20 men was ordered out. On reaching the spot where the tragedy had occurred they found plenty of evidences scattered around, but it was not until next day that they found the bodies of man and horse. The lion had killed the mail rider by a blow of his paw, smashing the skull over the right ear. The neck of the horse was broken. The man had been picked and carried along the road for half a mile and then flung aside. The body of the horse, which weighed about 1,200 pounds, had been dragged through the bushes a distance of 80 rods and partly devoured. At one spot where a ravine seven feet wide crossed the lion's path he had lifted the body clear of the ground and leaped across with it.

This was the beginning of a series of adventures and tragedies which made the big lion famous in many lands. Forty soldiers from each garrison were detailed to hunt him down, and were assisted by 200 natives. The hunt was kept up for two weeks, during which time the lion killed three natives, two soldiers, and four horses, and escaped unwounded. From the first it was realized that he was a queer beast. He never roared at night nor growled when springing at his victims. Notwithstanding his great size, he moved with the celerity of a kitten and the craft of a fox. While the soldiers were looking for him in front he would appear in the rear and kill a man or horse and be off without noise. One night he crept between the camp sentinels who were wide awake and only 30 feet apart, and penetrating to the center of the camp and being obliged to leap over a dozen sleeping men, he seized a corporal who was smoking beside a fire and carried him off. The poor soldier's cries alarmed the camp, but the lion got safe away. He did not kill the man to satisfy his hunger, but dropped the body after carrying it half a mile. In no case did he eat any of his human victims, but would sometimes devour almost the entire body of a horse. After a fortnight or so the natives refused to render any further assistance, claiming that the beast was possessed of an evil spirit and even understood all that was said about him. The soldiers could accomplish nothing without them, and the hunt was therefore abandoned for a time.

During this interval of about 20 days the lion visited a native village called Shokko and killed two men, three women, a boy and five head of cattle. He entered the place just after dark, and his work was completed and he had vanished before any general alarm was raised. He simply trotted through the village from east to west and knocked people aside as he went. After killing the cattle he picked up a dog and carried the cur over five miles before dropping it. Three nights later he visited another village 20 miles from the first, and, leaping in among the live stock, over a fence 12 feet high, he killed two oxen, three cows, two goats and a donkey. A herder saw him as he entered and left the inclosure, and he declared that the lion did his work inside of three minutes.

The excitement now spread to all villages within 50 miles of Mount Massina, and the soldiers were about to be ordered out again, when a party of French hunters arrived from Port St. Louis, on the coast. They numbered six, and as they made ready to hunt down the beast they were joined by four officers from the garrisons. By the offer of large bribes about 20 natives were induced to lend their assistance, and the hunt was entered upon with great ardor.

The 30 or more men were divided into parties of five each and stationed at different points to beat over certain territory. For the first three days nothing was seen of the lion. Then one night as four out of the five men in one party slept while the fifth stood sentinel, the lion made a sudden dash up to their horses, killed three and vanished. This was at ten o'clock. At midnight the beast was in another camp 18 miles away. He had entered camp and was looking into the door of a tent wherein two men slept, when the sentinel saw him and fired his rifle. The lion did not bound away, but stared at the sentinel for a few seconds and trotted off. Two days later, after the parties had consolidated and were beating along the banks of a ravine, one of the hunters suddenly disappeared. His rifle was found soon after, but it was four or five hours before the mystery was solved. Then his dead body was found on an open spot three miles from where the lion had stealthily crept up and seized him from behind. The beast had caught the man by the shoulder and given him such a wrench that his neck was broken. The only marks to be found were on the shoulder. The body had not been dragged, but carried, and the lion had not turned aside for any obstruction.

The record from May, 1874, to April, 1875, a period of about 11 months, was astounding. During that time the lion killed fourteen soldiers, 27 natives, 20 horses, 45 head of cattle, 11 camels, 25 donkeys and about 50 goats. He kept 26 villages in constant terror, made two roads so unsafe that travelers ceased to use them, and the main road between the two military posts mentioned had to be kept guarded and patrolled by troops. The beast wandered about by day as well as by night, and in the course of 24 hours would sometimes travel a distance of 40 miles. On one occasion at two o'clock in the afternoon he suddenly appeared on the highway in front of a squad of cavalry numbering 14 men. Before a man had time to fire at him the lion sprang upon the lieutenant in command, dragged him from his saddle and was off with him. He seized the officer by the thigh and carried him as a cat does a mouse. The men dismounted and pursued, and the body was dropped and recovered after a chase of half a mile. It was then seen that the officer must have died of fright. The teeth of the lion had not even drawn blood, nor could any injuries be found. I give you the record just as it was furnished to the French consul at Port St. Louis. Because of their failure to kill this dreaded beast two colonels were transferred to other posts, and the prestige of the garrison greatly suffered with the natives.

About the first of April, 1876, three separate parties arrived at St. Louis on the same day. One was from Paris, one from Cape Town, and one from London. Those from Paris and London had been sent over by the Royal Zoological gardens to secure the lion as a curiosity—the one from Cape Town was in the pay of a great American circus company, and happened to [illegible] of the Lion of Massina. Each party went up the country at the earliest possible moment, and in due time all were heard from. The object was to capture the royal beast alive and unhurt. As soon as they arrived at the district, the parties separated and each began its work. No wild animal ever had such a lot of keen and crafty hunters at its heels. The French party took the plain and its four villages to the west of the mountain. The English took the forest and plain to the south, while the Americans went to the north. The country to the north was hill and valley and plain, and there was but one village within 30 miles of the mountain. Every sort of trap and pitfall and spring gun had been tried over and over again without success. The French and English parties tried the two first again on every road and path and around every village, but though the lion continued to roam about as before he was too sharp to be caught.

It was left to the Americans to catch him, finally, and they did it in a very simple way. They spread fish nets on the inside of several cattle pens, and did not hunt for the lion at all. At the end of two weeks he came at midnight one night to kill cattle. No one heard or saw him until he leaped the fence, and was entangled in the nets. Other nets were quickly thrown over him, and in a few minutes he was so tangled up as to be helpless. Between ten and 12 o'clock he had traveled a distance of 12 miles. At ten o'clock he had killed two cows tied to the door of a native hut, and left them to make the journey across the country to the cattle pen which proved his destruction.

When it became known that the dreaded lion had been captured the natives assembled to the number of 5,000 to view him. On his way down to the coast he was gazed at by at least 30,000 people. His captors were offered as high as $8,000 in gold for him, but he was not for sale. In Port St. Louis he was put on exhibition, and in ten days over $500 was taken in at the door. He was placed aboard of a steamer bound for Havre, thence to be sent to New York, but in ten days was found dead in his cage, though seemingly in perfect health up to the hour he died. An autopsy proved that he was deaf and dumb from the day of his birth. He could not as much as whine nor could he have heard the report of a rifle at his ear. That he was dumb many had suspected, but that he had run his course and made such a record with one of his chief senses missing has always been considered marvelous by those who know the story.

A Window in New York

Copyright, 18_. By M. QUAD.

CURTAINS had been hung so as to make a little room of the saloon window, and seated on a wooden chair in the window was a rather seedily-dressed man, who sat with folded arms and eyes fixed on the buildings opposite. Around the window was a crowd of 300 men and boys, jostling and peering and hardly saying a word to each other, while a policeman kept a lane clear down the middle of the sidewalk.

"What is it?" I asked of the officer, as he came to a halt for a moment.

"Dunno," was his curt reply.

"What is it?" I asked of three or four different ones in the crowd.

"Dunno," was the reply of each one.

I squeezed my way through the crowd until I got close to the window. The man inside sat stiffly erect and seldom moved foot or finger. He didn't look like a hero, and he wasn't clothed as a champion athlete. After gazing at him for 15 minutes without catching on to anything, I went inside and asked of a man behind the bar:

"Will you please explain what sort of an exhibition this is?"

"It's no exhibition," he replied.

"But there's a man in the window."

"Yes."

"Isn't he on exhibition?"

"He may be."

"But if he isn't, why is he there?"

"Dunno."

When the barman had served two thirsty customers I returned to the charge and asked:

"Is the man in the window a bridge jumper, or anything of that sort?"

"I guess not."

"Has he saved anybody's life or performed some daring deed?"

"Not that I know of."

"He looks like a common sort of man."

"Yes, he is."

"In fact, I'd take him for a tramp."

"So would I."

"My friend," I continued, with one last desperate effort, "is he sitting there in that window with any particular object in view?"

"Haven't I told you I didn't know?" shouted the barman, as he flashed up. "He came in here and asked if he might sit in the window, and as I hadn't any other use for it I told him to sit and be hanged to him. That's all I know about it, and now don't bother me any more!"

It was a New York window and a New York crowd, of course, and for three hours more the crowd hung on and gazed and wondered, and then dissolved grudgingly.

NERVES LIKE A FLAT-IRON.

A woman who suffered for three years from nervous prostration says two bottles of Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound effected a complete cure. She hardly knows today whether she has nerves or not, as she never feels them. It is certanly a wonderful remedy. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

A famous ink long used in Germany was made of a combination of chromate of potash with a solution of logwood in the proportions of one part of the former to 1,000 parts of the latter.

THE RESPECTABLE SALOON.

Quaker Deals a Telling Blow to the Father of the Low Down and Disreputable Resorts.

Several persons, among them a Quaker, were crossing the Allegheny mountains in a stage.

A lively discussion arose on the subject of temperance and the liquor business, and those engaged in it were severely handled. One of the company remained silent. After enduring it as long as he could he said: "Gentlemen, I want you to understand that I am a liquor dealer. I keep a public house, but I would have you to know that I have a license and keep a decent house. I don't keep loafers and loungers about my place, and when a man has enough he can get no more at my bar. I sell to decent people and do a respectable business."

He thought he had put a quietus on the subject and that no answer could be given. Not so. The Quaker said:

"Friend, that is the most damnable part of thy business. If thee would sell to drunkards and loafers, thee would help to kill off the race, and

THE FIRST STEP AND THE LAST.

society would be rid of them. But thee takes the young, the poor, the innocent, and the unsuspecting, making drunkards and loafers of them. When their character and money are all gone thee kicks them out, and turns them over to other shops to finish off; and thee ensnares others and sends them on the same road to ruin."—Christian Work.

WHISKY DID IT.

The Case of Frank H. Hamilton at Minneapolis as a Temperance Sermon.

A murder trial that aroused interest all over the country has just come to a close in Minneapolis. Leonard Day, a young society man with a reputation as "a high roller," was killed in the barroom of the West hotel on Sunday morning, November 25. Frank H. Hamilton, sporting editor of the Minneapolis Times and scion of an aristocratic eastern family, had been introduced to Day about 25 minutes before the tragedy occurred. Day accused Hamilton of having made uncomplimentary remarks about him to a certain young woman. They clinched, and while the scuffle was in progress Day was stabbed.

It was not proved that Hamilton delivered the fatal stroke. Evidence was introduced to show that the knife with which the cut was made had belonged to Day himself, and it was even intimated during the trial that one of the murdered man's society friends who accompanied him at the time of the quarrel with Hamilton gave the thrust to satisfy a grudge.

Hamilton, on his part, protested his innocence, and when asked to explain why he did certain things, such as kneeling and praying beside the dead man, said that he was too drunk at the time to remember all that happened. Evidence was introduced to show that he was under the influence of liquor when he met Day, and it was contended by his lawyers that he was in such a maudlin and limp condition that it would have been a physical impossibility for him to have committed the murder.

There seems to be no doubt of the truth of the claim that Hamilton was drunk, and right here lies the moral of the case—a moral that every young man who is inclined to surrender to the influence of strong drink would do well to take home to himself. Hamilton may or may not have stabbed Day. There are many who believe him innocent. But he has been found guilty of manslaughter. If he is innocent he must blame his drunken condition at the time of Day's death for the blight that has fallen upon his life. If he killed Day whisky is still to blame for the black crime that must stand against him on the higher Books of Judgment.

It was to get whisky that he went to the barroom where he and the murdered man met. Otherwise they would not have encountered each other as they did. But for his desire for whisky Hamilton's respectable relatives would not now be bowed in grief. But for whisky Hamilton would not be in a cell today, ruined at the time when his career ought to be just at its beginning.

The whole story of his shame, his suffering, his irreparable misfortune, may be told in three words: whisky, whisky, whisky.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Berlin is to have a school for coachmen, in which drivers are to be taught to get along in the crowded city streets.

TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.

The Twentieth Century Sees Total Abstinence as Only Standard of Moral Rectitude and Worth.

When Dr. Rush lit his torch of temperance truth and held it aloft early in the nineteenth century, so brilliant was the light that the people were startled as if awakening out of deep sleep. In his famous "Essay on Spirits" he says: "Were it possible for me to speak with a voice so loud as to be heard from the river St. Croix to the utmost shores of the Mississippi, which bound the territory of the United States, I would say: 'Friends and fellow citizens, avoid the habitual use of those seductive liquors.'" We smile as we read the expression "the remotest shores of the Mississippi," thinking of our ever-widening possessions, but while our knowledge of geography has undergone great changes, our ideas of the far-reaching value of total abstinence have, if possible, still more expanded.

While Dr. Rush was far in advance of his time, his most daring claims as to the harmful effect of strong drink upon the mental and moral nature of man have not only been sustained, but vastly intensified with the increase of light and progress.

Consider the motives for total abstinence from the standpoint of physical well-being. When the pioneers of our cause first pointed out the evil effects of strong drink upon the body they had in mind the rough and ready yeoman, homespun, slow-moving, hardy, not over nice in person nor high strung in mind, upon whom a debauch would leave comparatively few visible traces. But after a century of schools and books, wealth and culture, how vast has been the change for the better in neatness of dress, good taste and personal refinement on the part of the average citizen! The popular demand for a decorous appearance, clean linen and neat apparel is proving a powerful motive to keep the town inside the clothes sober.

Even more convincing a motive for total abstinence in our day is the imperative demand for a clear brain and steady nerves. As the lightning express surpasses the ox team as a mode of transportation, so has life become more intense, exacting and complicated since the days of Dr. Rush. If Napoleon the Great could lose one of his greatest battles, as historians claim, by a fit of indigestion, certain it is that the hard-pressed business man has every reason to guard against a single debauch, lest he wake up the next morning and find his business ruined. And not only is it seen that alcohol stands straight in the way of financial success, but educators are now coming forward and showing that in the home where strong drink and tobacco have a place, the children run great risk of falling behind in their studies, not being able to cope in mental power and physical endurance with classmates from temperance homes.

And highest of all in the cumulative motives for total abstinence stands the latter day demand for consistency of manhood. In certain elements of character our generation may not surpass, nor even equal, the best men and women the past has produced, but our sense of consistency is certainly keener; we now see that neither the pomp of station nor the sanction of custom can atone for drunkenness and weak self-indulgence. Our sense of true manhood and womanhood has become more balanced and ideal. As never before men are beginning to see that anything which harms body, mind or soul is utterly inconsistent with true dignity and worth. While, therefore, we are not blind to the fact that both the seductiveness of the drink evil and the means for gratification have greatly increased during the past century, the motives for total abstinence have not only kept pace with the foe, but far out-stripped him. The twentieth century man, to be logically consistent, must needs be a total abstainer.—Union Signal.

GLEANINGS.

Where temperance reigns crime wanes.—Christian Work.

"Strong drink" is midnight darkness; total abstinence is noonday light.—National Advocate.

France consumes more wine than Germany, the United States and the United Kingdom put together.

Gov. Bliss, of Michigan, in his inaugural address, recommends the prohibition of the sale of cigarettes within the borders of that state.

"This is where we deposit our money," said one of a group of men who were entering a saloon, to an associate who was evidently making his way toward a nearby bank. In that chance remark there was a truth even deeper than appears at first sight.—Youth's Companion.

Ninety-seven young girls in Trenton, N. J., have signed the following pledge: "I hereby promise not to keep company with or to marry any man who is not a total abstainer from the use of all intoxicating liquors, including wine, beer and cider, and I promise to abstain from the same myself. I won't marry a man to save him."

The Ontario Educational association appointed a committee to revise the curricula of the public schools. This committee, although not hostile to the temperance text books, in its endeavor to secure simplicity of courses, had advised the discontinuance of their use. Agitation in favor of their retention, however, gives good reason to hope that temperance instruction will be continued.—Ram's Horn.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

"Failing to find relief from the grip with old methods, I took Dr. Miles' Pain Pills, Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills and was permanently cured."—Gust. Egan, Jackson, Mich.

"After suffering for two months from a severe attack of grip, I found quick relief and a lasting cure by using Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills and Heart Cure."—Harry Abbott, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Grip made me very weak and nervous, with tightness of chest and headache. Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nervine gave me quick relief."—Mrs. Clarinda Butler, W. Wheeling, O.

"I had grip three months; could not sleep; pain all over and headaches very bad. Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills and Liver Pills made me well." Mrs. E. C. Rowlby, Waterloo, Ind.

Nasal CATARRH

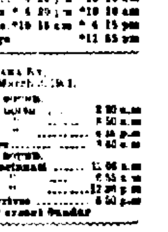
In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. [illegible]

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate [illegible] It is not drying—does [illegible] at Druggists [illegible] by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, [illegible] Warren Street, New York.



The enormous production of tea in India and Ceylon has led English traders to take steps to reduce the quantity somewhat and to improve the quality.

The Pennsylvania System.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

From Ft. Wayne to	Leave	Arrive
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 2 51 am	* 6 00 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 3 30 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 4 45 am	* 9 22 pm
New York and Wash'tn	* 5 25 am	* 2 25 am
Youngst'n and Pittsb'g	* 5 35 am	* 4 25 am
Mansfield and Lima	*12 01 am	†11 55 am
Canton and Pittsburg	*12 02 am	* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	† 7 25 am	†10 30 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	†12 15 pm	†12 30 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg	†12 40 pm	* 5 35 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 4 15 pm	* 7 35 pm
Lima and Crestline	† 7 00 am	† 7 30 am
New York and Wash'tn	* 7 05 pm	* 6 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila	* 2 20 pm	* 6 50 am
Pittsburg & Phila	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Wash'tn	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso and Chicago	*10 15 am	* 4 15 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago		*11 55 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY. In effect March [illegible] 1901.

NORTH BOUND.

For Grand Rapids and north	2 30 a.m
" "	8 50 a.m
" "	4 35 p.m
From Richmond arrives	1 40 a.m

SOUTH BOUND.

For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 05 a.m
" "	6 55 a.m
" "	12 30 p.m
From Grand Rapids arrives	6 50 p.m

*Daily †Daily except Sunday

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd. 1900.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily	3 10 a.m
No. 6 New England Fast Mail daily	11 45 a.m
No. 74 Atlantic Express—daily	5 47 p.m
No. 14 Peru Accom., daily arrive	9 37 a.m

GOING WEST.

No. 19 Indianapolis Express—daily	5 10 a.m
No. 7 St. Louis Express daily	8 27 a.m
No. 3 Government Fast Mail—daily	1 40 p.m
No. 3 St. Louis limited—daily	1 20 p.m

Telephones—Home-Bell, No. 6.

Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway.

DEPART.

No. 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.)	7 05 a.m
No. 32 Local Freight (except Sun.)	8 30 a.m
No. 6 Mixed (except Sun.)	2 00 p.m

ARRIVE.

No. 5 Mixed (except Sun.)	11 10 a.m
No. 7 Mail and Express except Sun.	5 20 p.m
No. 31 Local Freight (except Sun.)	5 30 p.m

NICKEL PLATE

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street [illegible]

Uniformed Colored Porters [illegible]

[illegible]

Standard Express, No. [illegible]

Nickel Plate Express, No. [illegible]

Eastern Express, No. 4

Local Freight [illegible]

Standard Express, No. [illegible]

Western Express, No. [illegible]

Nickel Plate Express, No. [illegible]

Local Freight [illegible]

[illegible]

Thru Drawing Room [illegible] New York and Boston [illegible]

Meals are served [illegible]

For rates and information [illegible]

L. S. & M. S. TIME CARD In effect Dec. 2 1900.

NORTHBOUND	DEPART
No. 453 Local Freight	7 20 a.m
No. 457 Express and Mail	11 45 a.m
No. 459 Express and Mail	5 00 p.m

SOUTHBOUND	ARRIVE
No. 454 Express and Mail	11 25 a.m
No. 450 Express and Mail	1 50 p.m
No. 462 Local Freight	2 50 p.m

A. W. CRASPER, Ticket Agt.

L. E. & W. RY.—TIME TABLE.

South.

No. 41 Except Sunday	1:30 a.m
No. 43 Except Sunday	4:11 p.m
No. 43 Sunday Only	4:11 p.m
No. 112 Local Freight	5:00 a.m

North.

No. 40 Except Sunday	11:40 a.m
No. 40 Sunday Only	11:40 a.m
No. 42 Except Sunday	10:25 p.m
No. 144 Local Freight	4:00 p.m

C. F. Daly, G. P. A., Indianapolis. O. W. Crosser, Ticket Agt.

White Fruit House

PRICES FOR 1901.

Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Syrups, Spices, Tobaccos, Fresh Fruits, California Dried Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Canned Fish and Salt Fish, Wool Carpets, Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Tapestries, Moquettes and Axminster Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Chinese Matting and Window Shades.

SUGARS, ALL GRADES, REDUCED ½C POUND.

Standard Granulated Sugar, 6c lb.	Coffee A Sugar, 5½c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6½c lb.	Yellow Extra C Sugar, 5c lb.
Cut Loaf, 6½c lb.	New Orleans Sugar, 4½c lb.

TEAS—GREEN, OOLONG AND JAPAN.

Fine grade of Teas command full price; beside the war in China and a heavy duty has put the price of teas up. But buying in large quantities and direct from the importer, thereby saving you a profit of 10c to 25c pound.

Extra Good Young Hyson, 35c lb.	English Breakfast, 60c lb.
Very Best Young Hyson, 50c lb.	Good Oolong, 35c. Best 60c lb.
Gunpowder, Good 40c lb., Best 60c lb.	Good Japan, 40c lb. Best 50c lb.
Best Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.	

COFFEE. COFFEE.

REDUCED 2 CENTS A POUND.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Green Rio, 10c lb.	Our best Roasted Rio, 14c lb.
Very Best Green Rio, 12c lb.	Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb.	Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.
Rich Mocha, Green, 25c lb.	

LAKE FISH AND BOSTON FISH FOR THE LENTEN SEASON.

Family White Fish, ½ bbl., $1.75.	Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25.
Family White Fish, kit, 55c.	Scotch Herring, keg, 85c.
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.25.	Holland Herring, keg, 85c.
Mackerel, kit, $1.25.	East Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c.
Labrador Herring, 2c each.	Summer Cured Cod Fish, 8c.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 10c.	Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 9c.
California Egg Plums, 10c.	Sugar Corn, 8c.
California Apricots, 15c.	Egyptian Corn, 10c.
California Peaches, 15c.	Early June Peas, 10c.
California White Cherries, 20c.	String Beans, 7c.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 8c lb.	Domestic Apples, 6c lb.
Best California Raisins, 10c lb.	Pitted Plums, 12c lb.
California Apricots, 12c lb.	New Currants, 12c lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 9c lb.	No. 1 Blackberries, 10c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 8c lb.	California Peaches, 10c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 30c gallon.	Good New Orleans, 20c gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gallon.	Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon.
Maple Syrup, 75c gallon.	London Maple Syrup, 35c bottle

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon.	Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Boiled Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.	Fish Oil, 40c gallon.
Raw Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.	Lard Oil, 55c gallon.
Castor Oil, 70c gallon.	Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon.
Machine Oil, Bright, 29c gallon.	

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon.	California Angelica, 80c gallon.
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon.	California Muscatel, 80c gallon.
California Sherry, 80c gallon.	Wines in bottles, 25c and 50c bottle.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon.	Whiskies, New $1.15, and $1.25 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c.	Whiskies, Old, $1.50, $1.75, $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut, 35c lb.	Horse Shoe Plug, 45c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 45c lb.	Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T. plug, 15c.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 70c lb.	Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug.
Flor De Anna Cigars, 85c per box.	Corn Cake Smoking, 25c lb.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box.	American Star Smoking, 27c lb.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box.	Mail Pouch, 42c lb.

CARPETS, MATTING, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 12c each.	Linoleum, good, $1.10 yard.
Window Shades, extra, 25c each.	Linoleum, best, $1.60 yard.
Window Shades, best, 35c each.	Floor Oil Cloth, best, 30c yard.
Rag Carpet, good per yard, 24c.	Floor Oil Cloth, good, 27c yard.
Rag Carpet, home made, per yard, 40c.	Ingrain Carpets, good, 30c yard.
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 75c.	Ingrain Carpets, 50c yard.
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 85c.	Extra Supers, per yard, 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Clinton streets. Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30; morning service and sermon at 10:45; Christian Endeavor at 6:30; evening service at 7:30. Prayer meeting as usual Wednesday evening.

Westminster Presbyterian church, on West Berry street, between Webster and Ewing streets.—On Sunday Rev. McCaughtery, of Ottawa, Ill., will preach. He is a candidate for the pulpit and will officiate both morning and evening. Morning service at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.; Junior Christian Endeavor at 3 p. m.; union Endeavor meeting at Grace Reformed church on Sunday night at 6 o'clock; evening sermon at 7:30.

Third Presbyterian church, 540 Calhoun street, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; O. B. Fitch, superintendent. Morning service at 10:45; subject of sermon, "Strength for Flying, Running and Walking." The Christian Endeavor society will join in the union meeting at Grace Reformed church at 6 o'clock p. m. Evening service at 7:30; subject of of lecture, "The Book of Numbers." Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, at 7:30; topic, "Jesus and Pilate." The ladies' social tea with Mrs. James English, 140 Jackson street, Thursday afternoon. The annual congregational meeting on Friday evening at 7:30. Reports will be presented by the session, board of deacons, board of trustees, Woman's Missionary society, Ladies' Aid and Christian Endeavor. A president and clerk of the congregation, and elders, deacons and trustees will be elected.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, J. C. Breckenridge, pastor; residence, No. 425 West Main street.—Sabbath services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor—10:30 a. m., sermon, "A Fair Equivalent;" 7:15 p. m., twentieth century prelude, "Was the Lavish Display of the Inaugural Ball Justified in Democratic America?" sermon subject, "Sin's Troubled Sea;" 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 6:30 p. m., Christian Endeavor; Mrs. Clara Diana Stacey will sing at the morning service; Women's Bible study Tuesday, 2:30 p. m.; midweek service Wednesday night.

West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ, corner Miner street and West Creighton avenue, Zach. A. Harris, minister—For week beginning March 10—Lord's day: Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; sermon topics, morning, "Deceitfulness of Sin;" evening, "The Ways of Death;" Junior C. E., 3:30 p. m.; Senior C. E., 6:30 p. m.; topic, "A Castaway," I Cor., 9:24-27; midweek services Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; topic, "The Renewal of Strength," Isa., 11:31, 26:4, and Col. 1:9-19. Thursday evening, teachers' meeting.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30, Paul Mossman, superintendent; morning worship at 10:45; sermon, "Show Thyself a Man;" evening gospel service at 7:30; the pastor will deliver an address on "Some Modern Substitutes for Faith;" union Y. P. S. C. E. service in Grace Reformed church at 6 o'clock.

The South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland, Rev. D. T. Williams, pastor—Preaching services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., themes—morning, "Sennacherib's Overthrow;" evening, "Duty and Safety;" Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior Christian Endeavor, 3:00 p. m.; the Senior Christian Endeavor will join the union meeting at the Grace Reformed church at 6:00 p. m., midweek service Wednesday evening at 7:30; topic, "The Promised Kingdom;" the Ladies' Aid society will meet for tea at the home of Mrs. Blanchard on Taylor street Thursday afternoon and evening.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry Street M. E. church Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 a. m., theme, "The Church and Her Obligations;" general class, 12 m.; Junior league, 2:30 p. m.; Epworth meeting, 6:30 p. m.; sermon, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor—9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30 a. m., sermon; 12 m., classes; 3 p. m., Junior league; 6:30 p. m., Epworth league; 7:30 p. m., sermon; subject, "Cutting a Great Swath - Living That Counts." Music conducted by Linden quartet. 7:30 Wednesday evening, prayer meeting.

Simpson M. E. church, corner of Harrison and Dawson streets—Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m., J. E. Graham, superintendent; morning service, 10:30, followed by class meeting, led by William Killen; Junior league, 2:30; Senior league, 6:30; evening service, 7:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening; question class Friday evening.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor—The services tomorrow will begin with the Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. A. McMaken, superintendent. There will be preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m.; subject, "Human Limitations." The classes will meet at noon; the Junior league will hold its session at 3 p. m.; the Epworth league will have a devotional hour at 6:30 p. m., and evening service will be held at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting and choir practice Wednesday evening. Meeting of steward's board Thursday evening.

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue. B. Sawyer, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m.; class meeting at 12 m.; Junior Epworth league at 2:30 p. m., led by Miss Patterson; Senior Epworth league at 6:30 p. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m. Ella Wheeler, of Huntington, Ind., will sing both morning and evening. Solo by Mr. Watterson, who will also lead the choir. On Monday evening at 7:30 there will be a meeting of the stewards. Ladies' aid will meet Wednesday afternoon at 2:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

REFORMED.

St. John's Reformed church, John H. Bosch, pastor—9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:15 a. m., morning service and preaching, subject, "The Manifestation of Christ's Power and Glory in the Garden of Gethsemane;" 7 p. m., devotional meeting of the young people; 7:30 p. m., evening service and preaching. The fourth sermon of a series of sermons on the Twenty-third Psalm will be delivered. Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., Lent services; subject, "The Suffering Christ, Our Helper and Our Comforter." Immediately after these services will follow a short discussion and explanation of the Sunday school lesson.

Salem Reformed church, next to postoffice. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service and preaching at 10:30; evening service and preaching at 7:30. The evening services will be in English. There will be special music at the evening service. The ladies' society meets Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. The ladies' monthly social will be held in their hall in rear of church on next Thursday afternoon. Young people's meeting on Wednesday evening. Rev. Philip Ruhl, pastor.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, D. D., pastor. Sabbath morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Rev. B. Ruf, of the Reformed Orphans' home, will preach; young people's meeting at 6:15 p. m.; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Junior Christian Endeavor at 2 p. m. Sunday evening from 6 to 7 o'clock there will be a union meeting of all the Christian Endeavor societies of the city. E. R. Gessman will preside and E. F. Yarnelle will lead the singing.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 90 West Berry street. Subject, "Substance;" golden text, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal: but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal"—Matthew 6:19-20. Testimonial meetings 8 o'clock Wednesday evening. Reading rooms adjoining church rooms open 2 to 5 p. m. week days only.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist—Services at 10:30 a. m.; evening service, 8 p. m., in Jewish temple, 96 Harrison street, between Wayne and Washington streets. Subject, "Substance;" golden text, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal: but lay up for yourselves in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal"—Matthew 6:19-20. Testimonial meetings every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church—Preaching both morning and evening by Rev. J. N. Field, of Buffalo, who has been called to the pastorate; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Mr. Bowser's class, 2:30 p. m.; B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m.; Beaver Chapel Sunday school, 9 a. m.; North Side Sunday school, 3 p. m.; Lakeside Sunday school, 3 p. m.; Hanna street Sunday school, 3 p. m.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner Wayne and Francis streets—Hours of service: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

Y. W. C. A.

Services at the Young Women's Christian association Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Robert Fisher will speak.

There will be a social afternoon at the Hamilton homestead Wednesday, March 13, from 2:30 to 5 p. m. All members and friends of the Young Women's Christian Association are most cordially invited to be present.

The Y. M. C. A. is anticipating with great interest a visit from Mrs. McCrea of Indianapolis, state president of the Y. M. C. A. The date will be announced next week.

FREE METHODIST.

Preaching, Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 3 p. m.; Young People's meeting, 6:30 p. m.; holiness meeting, Monday, 7:30 p. m.; class meeting, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Rev. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be: holy communion, 8:00 a. m.; morning service and sermon, 10:45 a. m.; evening service and sermon, 7:30 p. m. Bishop John Hazen White of the diocese of Michigan City will preach at both morning and evening services, also on Monday and Tuesday at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner of Harmer and East Lewis streets, Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Allen A. Bowser superintendent; Busy Bees' meeting 2:30 p. m., Mrs. C. H. Piatt superintendent; preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The evening services will be evangelistic in character. Mid week services; Regular prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30, W. H. Woodruff leader; Y. P. C. U. business Tuesday night at 7:30.

Y. M. C. A.

The Rev. T. J. Johnson will address a men's meting at 3 p. m. Bible study at 4 p. m.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; German preaching, 10:30 a. m.; English preaching, 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. A., 6:30 p. m., subject, "A Castaway." Mid-week service: Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening; German preaching Friday evening 7:30 p. m.; quarterly conference Friday afternoon, preaching conducted by the presiding elder, D. S. Oaker. The Ladies' Aid society will meet Friday evening in the Sunday school room for business. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church—Rev. S. Wagenhals pastor—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service at 10:45; Luther league, 7:00; evening service, 7:30; teachers' meeting, Thursday, at 8 p. m.; Dorcas society, Friday; lesson in the cathechism Saturday, 9 a. m.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets, C. F. W. Meyer, pastor—Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., texts, John vi, 1-15; evening Lenten sermon: Matthew xxvi, 69-75, Peter's denial. All meetings and classes by announcement and appointment. No classes on Saturday.

Christ's Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Luther league at 6:45 p. m., divine service with sermon at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., morning theme: "A Blessed Work," the seventh in the series on the "Beatitudes"; evening: "His Face Set Against All the Workers of Iniquity," the second in the series of Lenten sermons on the general theme "With Our Savior in the Valley and Shadow of Death." Mid-week Lenten service Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. W. H. and F. M. S. at the parsonage Friday at 2:30 p. m. Catechetical instruction Saturday at 2:30 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganus, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English) 7:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m., services for children, 2 p. m.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger street—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m., and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m., Rev. August Lange, pastor.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married's Men's sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Men's sodality, Rev. John Durham, director. Second Sunday, Rosary sodality, Very Rev. J. H. Guendling, director. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling, director. Fourth Sunday, Boys' sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Girls' sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling, director. The St. Vincent de Paul society meets every fourth Sunday in the month during the winter. The Catholic Knights of America, branch No. 103, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, asistant—The services at the church are as follows: Mass at 7:45 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; high mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. Masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and the time of meeting: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the other three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin; Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday at 2:30 p. m., all other meetings at 4 o'clock, immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets second Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev. F. J. H Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth street, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

THEY MISSED CROWNS

Some of the Men Who Could Have Been Kings Had They Wished for Royal Splendor.

The English crown has been rejected only once, and then Cromwell was the man who refused the honor. Nevertheless, practically, as much power was attached to the protectorship, though it was without the real emblem, says a London newspaper.

The crown of Greece has been refused more often than any other. Lord Derby, one of the greatest statesmen of the Victorian era, might have worn it had he chosen, for it was offered to him thirty-eight years ago upon the expulsion of Otto, owing to the friendly feeling he exhibited toward Greece. After some consideration, however, he decided that his position as a British statesman prevented his being a monarch, so he refused the throne and the $250,000 a year attached to it.

Englishmen seem to have found favor in Greece at that time, for no sooner had Lord Derby refused the throne than it was offered to the duke of Edinburgh, the queen's second son. He would in all probability have accepted it had it not been for the objections of other European sovereigns, who considered that a son of Queen Victoria, as king of Greece, would make that country an ally of Great Britain in the event of war, although the former's military strength was as insignificant as it is now. The duke of Edinburgh was, therefore, obliged to be content with his British title; so the throne was then offered to and accepted by the present king, George of Denmark, brother of the princess of Wales.

Garibaldi, the great Italian patriot, might have been king of Sicily had he not refused the proffered throne. Victor Emmanuel thought that nothing short of a kingdom would be sufficient reward for the great services he had rendered to Italy, so he resolved to cut off Sicily and make it a kingdom under Garibaldi, but subject to the Italian government. Moreover, the great soldier was the idol of the Italian people, and it was feared that Victor Emmanuel himself would easily be deposed in his favor if a rebellion were organized. Garibaldi, however, disliked honors as he did riches, and, rejecting the offer, retired into obscurity as soon as he had done what he considered to be his duty.

Another man who might have been a king had he wished was Bismarck. Not only did Prussia crush Austria in the great war of 1866, but several minor states as well, and for his services in bringing the campaign to a successful issue, Bismarck was offered the throne of one of those kingdoms which now came under Prussian surveillance.

The throne of Austria was refused in 1841 by the father of the present emperor, Francis Joseph. He was with the Archduke Carl, and when Ferdinand I. abdicated on account of internal strife in the year mentioned, he absolutely refused to have anything to do with the monarchy, though he was the rightful heir. The crown was then offered to his son and accepted, but the father remained archduke for years afterward.

Some years ago Prince Napoleon, nephew of the great Bonaparte, died in exile after refusing the first offer of the crown of Roumania when it was converted into a kingdom. He was a man of great ambition, and fully believed that at a future date he would be offered the monarchy of France; so he declined the former in the hope that he would get better things. By so doing he lost his chance of ever becoming a king, and died a few years afterward an outcast.

SPEEDY TRIP OF A BALLOON.

It seems incredible, yet it is a fact, that in Germany a few days ago a balloon traveled 100 miles in seventy-five minutes. The balloon left Strasburg at 11 a. m. and arrived at Biberach at 12:15 p. m., being stopped there by the branch of a linden tree, which held it fast, says a Berlin correspondent. When it was examined a note was found saying that it had left Strasburg at 11 a. m. of that day, and that any information as to its subsequent movements would be gratefully received by the Strasburg authorities. The news of its safe arrival at Biberach, 100 miles distant from Strasburg, was at once sent to them, and on the following day Prof. Dr. Hergesell arrived from Strasburg and took charge of the balloon.

According to him, the first intention of himself and his colleagues was to send out a regular balloon with one or two passengers, but on account of the storm they were unable to do so. They then tried to send out a large balloon fitted with a barometer and other instruments, but the storm prevented it from making any headway, and so finally they equipped a small balloon with instruments and sent it forth.

One of the instruments, a barometer combined with a thermometer, showed that the balloon had attained a height of 7,000 meters, and another indicated that the lowest temperature which it had met was 25 degrees Reaumur. The balloon was made of varnished paper and was filled with coal gas. A basket hung from it, and in order to shield the sensitive instruments from the rays of the sun it was covered with silver paper.

There were 295,752 marriages in France during the year 1899.

COUNCILMAN EDW. E. BERNAUER

The Popular and Well Known Politician OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Restored to Health and Vigor by Using

SMITH'S GREEN MOUNTAIN RENOVATOR.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 7, 1901.

(Written to the Proprietors)

I feel it my duty to ... that your Smith's Green Mountain Renovator has done more ... vitality and strength than any medicine I ever ... In fact, it has put me on my feet. I have suffered from kidney and liver troubles for years which have sapped my vitality and strength, and after trying all kinds of proprietary medicines and treating with many physicians with no results, I had about given up in despair until after taking only one bottle of your Renovator I began to feel better and take courage. I have now taken perhaps half a dozen bottles, and feel that I am practically cured. My kidneys and liver are no longer sluggish; appetite has returned; I feel stronger; sleep well. In short am a well man, and cannot praise too highly this great "Body Builder."

Edw. E. Bernauer, 324 E. Morris Street.

We are sole agents in this locality for SMITH'S GREEN MOUNTAIN RENOVATOR, and we highly endorse and recommend it as a modern body builder. Cure for blood and nerve diseases—a positive strength giver. Rheumatism yields quickly to its curative properties. It prevents the Grip.

YOU RUN NO RISK. WE GUARANTEE IT.

Come in and let us tell you more about it, and the many cures reported to us in the past few weeks. Your money back if it fails to benefit. Can you ask more?

WE HAVE ABSOLUTE FAITH IN SMITH'S GREEN MOUNTAIN RENOVATOR.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM, DRUGGISTS, SOLE AGENTS, 88 CALHOUN ST., FORT WAYNE, IND.

Photo by Mendelssohn, London.

LADY FRANCIS COOK, WHO COMES TO VISIT AMERICA AGAIN.

Lady Cook is one of the wealthiest widows in England. Sir Francis Cook, whose death occurred not long ago, ... immense fortune in London as a merchant. Lady Cook was formerly known in America as Tennessee Claflin, and the story of her life reads like a romance.